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SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. XCIII.—New Series.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE

INTRODUCTION OF REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

INTO

EIGHT TALOOKAS AND TWO PETTAS

OF THE

KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

108444

WITH APPENDICES, MAPS, &c.

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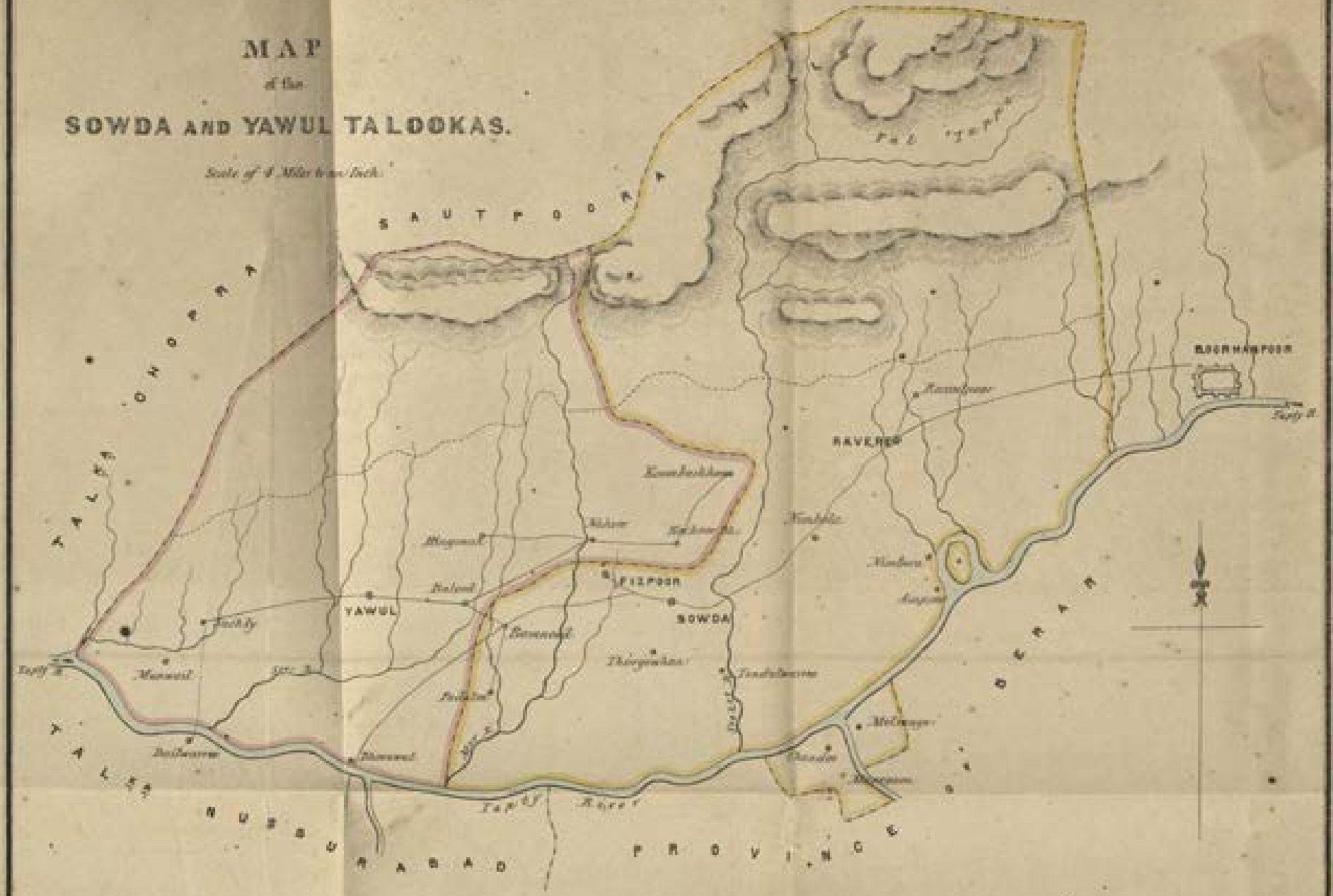
MAP

of the

SOWDA AND YAWUL TALOOKAS.

Scale of 4 Miles to an Inch.



No. 206 of 1854.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I now do myself the honour to submit a report on the general nature and capabilities of the two surveyed talookas Sowda and Yawul; and as the calculation of the rates from the classified portion of both are sufficiently far advanced to enable me to do so, I beg also to offer, for the consideration and sanction of Government, proposals for the revised assessment of the principal or mamlutdar's division of talooka Sowda and for the entire Yawul talooka.

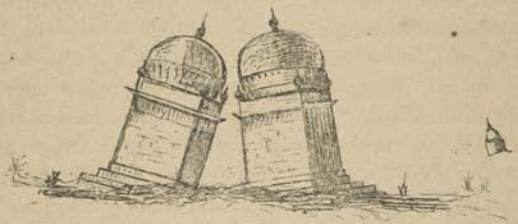
2. With reference to the geographical position of the two talookas under report, they occupy on the map of the collectorate the extreme north-eastern corner lying along the northern bank of the river Taptee, which defines, with the exception of three villages, their entire boundary on the south. On the north both talookas are enclosed by the Sautpoora range. The sketch map which prefaces this report exhibits the relative position and boundaries of each talooka, and as they in circumstances, as well as in contiguity of position, so greatly resemble each other, the same observations may be held to apply to both.

3. The general aspect of both talookas is that of extreme flatness, seemingly unbroken by rise or hollow. The scenery, however, is enlivened by an abundance of mango trees, grouped in topes at intervals in such a manner as at once conveys an idea of the rich and fertile nature of the soil. While the crops are in their green state, and ere the effects of the monsoon have entirely given way to the influence of the sun, the whole aspect of the district is so luxuriantly beautiful that it cannot escape remark even from the most casual observer. The surface, except in the immediate vicinity of the Sautpoora range, is entirely free from projecting rocks; indeed there is scarcely a pebble to be met with over an extent of many

acres. The Sautpooras rise out of the plain with the most wall-like abruptness, and run east and west, forming the northern limit of both talookas. The utmost height of the range above the level of the plain I ascertained to be about 1,800 feet, reaching this height in three successive steps, following so closely upon each other that, viewing the range from even a short distance off, they have the appearance of a single ridge. The most striking peculiarity of these hills is that they throw out no projecting spurs into the plain, allowing the soil to be culturable close up to their base.

4. The prevailing soil of the district is a black alluvial clay, of a very uniform depth of from four to five feet. The best description of this soil obtains towards the centre of the district extending from Munvail in the Yawul talooka, including the central villages of Padulseh, Bamnode, Thorgowhan, Tandulwadee, and so on to Ainpoor in petta Ravere. The soil deteriorates gradually both in depth and quality on either side towards the river Taptee on the one hand, and in the direction of the hills on the other, while in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills the colour changes, assuming by degrees a brownish and eventually a reddish tint. The first class of the black soil surpasses any I have hitherto met with, being perfectly free from any of the deteriorating substances common to Deccan soils, its value being further enhanced from the circumstance of its being easily worked, differing also greatly in this respect from the stiff clay-soils of the Deccan. Its productive powers are in keeping with its appearance, as was evident from the crops raised in the season 1852-53, which, being a favourable year as regards rain, afforded at once an opportunity of forming an estimate of the capabilities of the soil. To its retentiveness of moisture is, I conceive, ascribable the wonderfully productive power it possesses. Even towards the termination of the hot season I found during the process of classification the soils perfectly moist and soft six or nine inches under the surface. The sub-soils or alluvium is a yellowish clay known as, and termed by the ryots "mān." This seemingly extends to a great depth, and is apparently of a very uniform texture. The wells being all pierced through this soil to the depth of 90 and 95 feet, without meeting with rock or gravel of any description, confirms me in the belief that the whole of the Taptee valley is an allu-

Fig 1.



vial deposit. The entire absence of rock or moorum is an impediment to stone-buildings or other works of masonry being raised, the red subsoil forming but an insecure foundation, as is exemplified in the instance of tombs and temples, it being no uncommon occurrence to see tombs, especially in the eastern part of the district and in the neighbourhood of Boorhanpoor, leaning towards each other, from the earth having given way under their foundation, and presenting an appearance of this kind (*see* fig. 1).

5. The climate is, I conceive, much the same over both talookas. Their vicinity to the Sautpooras generally ensures an abundant fall of rain during the monsoon. In the months of March, April, May, and beginning of June the heat is intense. The reflection from the lofty hills on the north renders the atmosphere almost stifling, and when there is no breeze, as is frequently the case, it is absolutely overpowering. The approach of night affords little relief to the severe relaxation endured throughout the day. The thermometer I have frequently observed to range from 100° to 106° during the first part of the night, from sunset to midnight; towards morning it generally fell to 95° and 90°, rising again during the day to 110° and 115° and even to 120° in the shade. At such times nature seemed in a complete state of suspension, neither man nor beast appearing capable of exertion. Yet notwithstanding this extreme heat, the health of the inhabitants did not seem to suffer, and among the people of my department there were fewer cases of sickness then than during the colder months.

6. I have not been able to gather any extensive or very interesting information regarding either talooka previous to British rule. The present Sowda talooka was originally a possession of the Nizam's, and lapsed to Peishwa's government about the year Fuslee 1171 (A.D. 1762). At this time it comprised two distinct pergunnas—Sowda and Ravere. Pergunna Sowda was sometime after presented by the Peishwa as a jagheer to the Sirdar Rasteh on the event of their becoming connected by marriage, under whom it remained until it became a part of the British territory. The Holkur family obtained possession of pergunna Ravere from the Peishwa in the year Fuslee 1196 (A.D. 1787). Talooka Yawul was held by the Scindia family as a surinjam jagheer from one of the Peishwas. The exact period on which this grant was

made is not shown, but it would appear that in the year Fuslee 1197 (A.D.1788) Scindia's government bestowed it on one Dhar Row Nimbalkur, an officer in its own service, under whose control it remained until 1230 Fuslee (A.D. 1821), when it lapsed to this Government in the year A.D. 1837. The talooka was again restored to the Scindia's government, but for reasons with which I am not fully acquainted, further than the inconvenience arising from having a detached foreign territory intermingled with our own, the possession of it was resumed by this Government in the year Fuslee 1253 (A.D. 1843-44).

7. The methods in which revenue was collected by former rulers would seem to have been as various as they were capricious, their own immediate requirements being more studied than the convenience or circumstances of the cultivators. Both the mukta and kutchiwaiwat (or ryotwarree) system have at different times been practised. Of these, the former appears to have been the most popular, as the collections thereon rested with the muktadar, who was less rigid in individual cases than when power was vested in the patels and village authorities for the recovery of outstanding balances. The proximity of both talookas to the hills subjected the inhabitants to the frequent depredations of the Pindarees and Bheels. In years of scarcity the whole country without reservation suffered from their devastating visitations, but at other times they generally left undisturbed the inhabitants of the villages, and directed their warfare more particularly towards travellers and merchants passing through the territory.

8. Both talookas may be described as being in a very high state of cultivation. The whole of the arable lands of the villages of talooka Sowda to which this report extends are under cultivation, and from the description of the crops raised it is eminently shown that the ryots are thoroughly acquainted with the principles of agriculture; indeed, otherwise it is impossible to understand how the present high rates could have been met by the ryots. These remarks apply equally to the lands of the villages in talooka Yawul to the south of a line drawn from Moujh Sacklee on the west, and extending *viâ* Kusba Yawul, Bhalode, and Nahvee to Koombharkhedeh on the eastern border. To the north of this line the soil deteriorates, and again to the north of the black broken line shown on the sketch map jungle and waste may be said to take the place of cultivation.

Within this latter portion none of the Sowda villages are included, but as an approximation I may state the arable waste in this northern portion of talooka Yawul to be 20,000 acres. I am unable to give the exact number owing to the classification of eleven of the villages not having been yet completed, several of which are immediately adjoining the hills. The greater portion of the land is of a light nature, but well adapted for the growth of cotton, āl, badjree, and jowarree.

9. The number of products raised being more various than is generally the case in other surveyed districts, I subjoin a tabular list of the whole, divided into columns showing the khurreef, rubbee, and garden crops:—

Khurreef.	Rubbee.	Garden.
Jowarree.	Wheat.	Opium.
Cotton.	Linseed.	Chillies, Egg plant, and other descriptions of vegetables.
Badjree.	Black tillee.	Wheat.
Toor.	Gram.	Gram.
White tillee.	Kuldee.	Sal.
Āl.	Dunnay.	Onion and Garlic.
Indigo.	Wutanna.	Bhooee moog.
Ambadee.	Shopa.	Sugarcane.
Tobacco.	Mohoree.	Panthandayor.
Castor oil.		Betel leaf.
Ooreed.		Carrots.
Kooleed.		Plantains.
Ajwan.		Sweet potatoes.
Mut.		Barley.
Moog.		Guava.
Ralée.		Khondeh.
Ganja.		Limes.
		Figs.
		Velwack.
		Mukka.
		Rajgira.

I further add a few remarks relating to the growth of such of the more important products, the increased cultivation of which may be considered as being likely to gain for these districts that importance which sooner or later they must hold whenever their resources are opened up by means of good roads, or at a later period by railway.

10. *Cotton* is cultivated, but in small quantities, in the principal division of Sowda, and generally only sufficient for home purposes. This is in consequence of the deep and rich soil of most of the villages to the south of Sowda not being so well adapted to its growth as the lighter soils of Yawul, especially those towards the north of the talooka, where cotton is extensively cultivated; indeed, it is the principal crop raised, and is considered as the rent-paying crop. I look towards the extension of cotton culture as the probable means of bringing the waste land of this part of the district under cultivation, and every additional measure towards this being accomplished is worthy of the support and attention of Government. The mills for the purpose of cleaning and ginning cotton already established at Yawul and Dhurungaum by the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co. of Bombay have given great impetus to the extension of cotton cultivation in these districts, and the effects of European competition in the purchase of the raw material from the ryots on the spot has been most salutary. Vigorous attempts have been made to introduce generally the growth of New Orleans cotton into the province, and into these districts in particular, but all have, I believe, universally failed, and a fair inference may now be drawn that the plant is unsuited to the country. Whether this failure is attributable to the soil or to the climate of Khandeish I am unable decidedly to say, but I imagine it to be the latter, as from all I can learn the growth of the plant from the American seed proceeds as favourably as could be desired until October, when, apparently unable to bear up against the powerful effects of the sun during this month, the plant sickens and never recovers a healthy appearance. I would be extremely reluctant in declaring my opinion on this subject if by doing so I should in any way discourage the continuance of further and still praiseworthy endeavours to introduce such a desirable improvement as the New Orleans variety would be; my own experience besides in this matter is yet so limited that I speak with much diffidence; yet I have endeavoured to ascertain from the cultivators themselves, and every other attainable source, information on this subject, and to derive therefrom an unprejudiced opinion, and were I now to state candidly the impression I have formed, it is that to attempt further experiments would be but to incur a loss of time and capital

to the experimentalists. My present object is not to enter into a discussion of the relative merits of the New Orleans and the indigenous cotton. It has already, I understand, been satisfactorily proved that the staple produced from the New Orleans is superior to that of the indigenous. I merely therefore wish to state my conviction that from past results there is sufficient to show that cotton from American seed cannot be produced in these districts with a certainty of benefit accruing to, or of profit being realized by the cultivator. I would rather see more determined efforts made to preserve in a state of purity the wool produced from the native plant. Much information on this material point has already been placed before Government by others more capable than myself, but in the instance of the cotton raised and exported from and through these talookas, I would desire to bring to the notice of the Government circumstances apart from the wanton carelessness so often charged upon the ryot in not devoting proper attention to the cleansing and picking of the wool, hence tending to depreciate its value as a saleable article. I allude to the injury the cotton receives in crossing the Taptee. When treating on the subject of roads I will more at length describe the nature of the fords, but I would in passing remark that the approaches cannot well be in a worse state of disrepair than they are during the greater portion of the year. Part of the cotton grown in these districts is conveyed to the coast on bullocks, but generally on carts with low wheels and altogether of primitive construction. The nature of the unmetalled roads generating dust to an indescribable degree, the cotton bales soon become thickly covered with it, and in this state the laden carts or pack bullocks, as the case may be, are driven through the water, which at the ford of Borawul commonly retains a depth of from three to four feet, sufficient to cause a large portion of the lower bale to be under water; and as the operation of crossing is very frequently a work of time, owing to the heavy nature of the sand and gravel underfoot, a large quantity of cotton has time to become impregnated with water, and is in consequence discoloured beyond recovery. Besides the cotton grown in the talookas, great quantities grown in the Hôosingabad and Saugor districts passes through them and crosses the Taptee at the Borawul ford. This cotton is chiefly conveyed on camels and male buffaloes, and is packed,

not in gunny bags, as is customary here, but in nets, which afford no protection whatever to the cotton they contain, and from the great size of the bales, they appear to be packed very loosely, thus rendering the cotton more apt to receive injury in crossing these unbridged rivers. In the case of the carriage by means of buffaloes, I witnessed a circumstance which of itself spoke more of the causes of the adulteration ascribed to the Khandeish cotton than if volumes were written on the subject. While in the act of crossing the Taptee myself last year, a drove of buffaloes laden with cotton emerged from a cloud of dust on the opposite bank, and on reaching the water's edge the animals incontinently plunged into the stream, pack and all, and lying down remained there, enjoying the luxury of a bath, despite the efforts of the drivers to get them on. This cotton, secured only in bags of net-work, and being packed loosely, must have sustained great injury from the immersion. I relate this circumstance as the cotton, although grown beyond the limits of Khandeish, in all probability was landed in Bombay as Khandeish cotton. Many of the native merchants resident in the towns of Sowda, Faizpoor, and Ravere purchase cotton in the Hoosingabad districts under consignment for houses in Bombay.

11. In point of extent, jowarree is cultivated in larger quantities than any other grain in talooka Yawul, and in Sowda it bears an equal proportion, or nearly so, to wheat. This grain forms the principal article of food for all classes, and little or none is exported beyond the limits of the district. Toor is sown generally along with jowarree in alternate rows in the same field.

12. Indigo and āl are both cultivated as early crops. The cultivation of the former is now year by year decreasing. In the neighbourhood of Faizpoor it is still cultivated in considerable quantities by the Goozur portion of the cultivators; but the number of indigo pits in disuse met with all over the northern portion of both talookas is sufficient to denote that the growth of this plant was in former days more common than is at present the case. Āl is still cultivated pretty generally over the lighter soils of both talookas. Towards the west, in the neighbourhood of Sancklee, its culture is extensive. Here the light nature of the soil is just such as it requires. The deeper the roots can penetrate the soil, the more valuable they are,

the smaller and finer portion of them containing more dyeing matter than those on the surface. The cultivation of this root, as well as that of indigo, can only be carried on by individuals possessing capital, or by such as can on favourable terms obtain credit from the sowcars. The ground previous to the seed being sown requires careful preparation, and frequent weedings afterwards. The extraction of the roots is a laborious and expensive operation, each root having to be dug out carefully and separately. I anticipate the equitable rates now about to be imposed by the survey will lead to the cultivation of this root being greatly increased, and the waste lands in the north-western portion of Yawul, which I have already noticed as being well suited for its growth, will, I trust, ere long produce abundant crops of āl. The plant requires a growth of two years before its roots acquire a marketable value, and it not unfrequently happens that it is allowed to remain on the ground three and four years, according as the demand and favourable state of the market may determine. At Kusba Faizpoor the dye obtainable from this root is prepared by the dyers, of whom there are about 200 families, and used by them in colouring turbans, sarees, and cloth, which they also stamp. But as a general rule, the roots after being dried and cleansed are bought up by the native merchants resident in the talookas, and by them exported to the Surat market. This is also the case with the indigo produced in both talookas; the greater portion of it is sent to Surat. I would likewise add a peculiarity attending the cultivation of āl, which is that its culture is exclusively conducted by the people of the Lodi caste, who came originally from the upper provinces of Hindoostan, and are now, from their occupation, designated Āl-kurrees; they are chiefly residents of Faizpoor, Yawul, and Sancklee; and besides the lands they hold in their own names, they sub-rent fields from other ryots, and with hired labour cultivate āl. There is advantage to the owners of these fields by sub-letting a part from the profit they may realize over the Government rental. The deep digging and overturning of the soil necessary to extract the roots of the āl renders to the fields all the good that would arise from a regular systematic trenching, a benefit to which the owners of the fields are by no means blind.

13. Of the late or rubbee crops, wheat, gram, linseed, and

tillee are the most important. Wheat is grown to a very great extent throughout the whole of the Sowda villages and those of Yawul situated in the southern portion of it. Magnificent crops are raised from the deep black soil which here obtains. This may be considered at present as the staple rent-paying crop of these villages. Notwithstanding the large quantity of this grain grown in the district, very little, if any, is exported south of the Taptee. The whole is bought up by, or, as is most commonly the case, is grown under consignment for the resident sowcars and merchants, who convey it to Boorhanpoor, reserving sufficient to supply the demands of the large towns of Sowda, Faizpoor, Yawul, &c.; but, as I have said before, jowarree is the grain mostly used as food by all classes. Gram and linseed are also grown in large quantities, the whole of the produce of the former being consumed within the district. The prices realized are generally good, and less fluctuating in consequence.

14. The cultivation of linseed is steadily increasing, owing to the demand for the Bombay market. It forms one of the principal and most valuable exports from these talookas. The grain is readily bought up by the native merchants resident at Julgaum, beyond the Taptee, and at Sowda and Faizpoor, who are agents for houses in Bombay. I look forward to the extension of the cultivation of this product as the future means of bringing these talookas into note. The deep loamy soils seem to be particularly well adapted to the growth of the plant. The flax derivable from the stalk of this plant has never, as far as I can ascertain, been prepared. Indeed, to the best of my belief, the fact that flax is producible is a circumstance yet unknown to many, if not to all, of the growers. I shall, however, take measures during the current season to bring the subject to their knowledge, and endeavour to induce a few of the ryots to prepare it by way of experiment, the result of which I shall communicate hereafter.

15. Ambadee and tag are both grown, but the flax produced is barely sufficient for the requirements of the ryots themselves. The substance most used by the cultivators in the manufacture of ropes for agricultural purposes is obtained from the bark of the unjan tree. The ropes prepared from this are less expensive, more easily procured, and stand the effects of the wet season better than those made of flax.

The climate and soil of Khandeish is well adapted to the growth of fibre-producing plants of the Hybiscus species; any required quantity could be produced should the demand for such become urgent.

16. The principal oil plants are the white and black tillee; the former is grown as a khurreef, and the latter as a rubbee crop. The oil produced from the last mentioned is the best.

Linseed: already mentioned. There is little oil expressed from this plant in the district, the grain being exported to Bombay; besides, from the nature of the seed, the process of extracting the oil is a difficult one even in England, requiring a complicated machinery.

Kuldei is grown both on account of its oil and for the sake of the saffron prepared from its flower. Oil is also expressed from the seed of the ambadee plant.

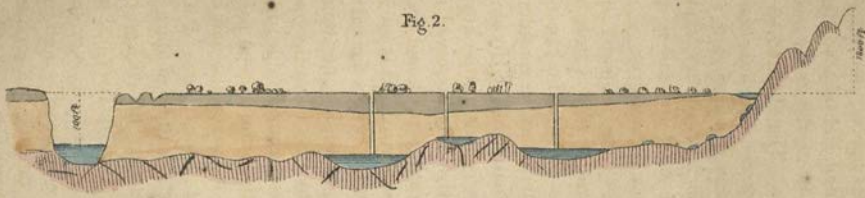
The introduction of a proper oil-mill is a great desideratum. Under the present process with the native mills in bruising the seed, quantities of uncombined vegetable matter and dirt of all kinds get mixed up with the oil, thereby causing it, by the decomposition of such matter, to spoil and become rancid after a short time. This is a great drawback, as the value of the oil as an export is greatly deteriorated.

17. *Trees.*—Mango trees are bountifully distributed throughout both talookas, and the number of new plantations manifest a desire on the part of the ryots to increase their cultivation; especially so in the neighbourhood of Sowda and Faizpoor. A circumstance connected with the growth of this tree is of itself a striking evidence of the virtue the soil of the district possesses. The seed of the mango is planted at the setting in of the monsoon, and beyond the precaution of placing a few thorns around the young plant, no further care or trouble is bestowed on it. The moisture retained in the soil renders watering during the hot months unnecessary. This is a fact I could not have credited after my experience of the Deccan climate and soils had I not had an opportunity of judging and seeing for myself. Patches of babul are cultivated in the neighbourhood of Sowda and the immediately surrounding villages, amongst which there are several very fine plantations, the value of which are enhanced from the circumstance of the wood being rare. Although the value of its timber for the manufacture of agricultural imple-

ments is known to all, and the black soil not unsuited to its growth, yet no particular attention seems to have been taken to preserve the tree throughout the talooka. Unjan wood as a substitute is used for all implements of husbandry, and is obtained from the Sautpoora hills, where it grows in abundance. This wood, from its peculiar virtue in resisting the effects of damp and the attacks of white-ants, would, in my opinion, be well suited to form railway sleepers, and as it is to be had in abundance among the hills, this circumstance might be of importance in the event of these districts being opened by a railway. The Sautpooras, however, are for the most part covered with a description of trees fit only as firewood. I noticed a fair sprinkling of teak saplings, but the yearly practice of burning the grass on the hills destroys the young teak trees before they can attain sufficient size to resist the effects of this periodical scorching.

18. *Rivers and Wells.*—The Taptee river, flowing along the entire southern boundary of both talookas, supplies the want of the villages there situated. The villages in the interior of the district may be said to be entirely dependent on wells for this necessary of life. There are minor streams which flow across the district from the Sautpooras to the Taptee, but with one exception (the Soor nuddee) these streams during the hot months become dry. There is a peculiarity characteristic of the district with respect to the course and supply of water which I have not been able clearly to solve. Following the dry channels of several of the streams leading from the Sautpoora range, I found water began to flow at a distance of about a mile from the point they joined the Taptee. Taking the upward course again with the view of tracing one of the streams to its source, I found the channel to be perfectly dry across the whole breadth of the district to the base of the hills, where water in detached pools appeared, and continuing to follow the tortuous course among the hills, the amount of water I discovered gradually increased until it became a strong stream. It would hence appear that the water after making its exit from the hills is drained by an under-current towards the Taptee, and only appears again on reaching the water's level a short distance from the river. I have already observed that under the vegetable soil is an alluvium of soft reddish clay which must be of too porous a nature to retain the water on its surface, allowing it to sink

Fig. 2.



until it meets with a harder substance (probably primary fundamental rocks), to the irregularity of which must be ascribable the inequalities in the level of the water of wells situated apparently in the same level and at no great distances apart. As an instance of this I would quote the wells of Faizpoor and Nahvee, the average depth of which are 30 and 35 feet, while those of the immediately adjoining village Hingona are 90 and 95 feet. The annexed section (*see* fig. 2) will better illustrate such as I conceive the course the water takes to reach the river; this is of course a very distorted view. The wells, although deep, are abundantly supplied with water, and, as is the case with most deep wells, they retain water in seasons when others in which the water is nearer the surface become dry.

19. *Roads.*—I consider the prosperity of the district to be greatly retarded from the want of a good road by which the produce could be exported, as well as other traffic carried on throughout the year. The present road, which may be considered as the only outlet to both talookas, is the continuation of the Hoosingabad and Aseerghur road, and is a track of forty feet in width, kept clear of jungle, or, when it passes through cultivation, preserved from being ploughed up. This is styled a fair-weather road, and such it is in every sense of the word, inasmuch as in *wet* weather it is no road at all, being quite as unfit, or affording no better means for cart traffic than a track through the surrounding fields would; no attempt has, as far as I am aware, been yet made to metal it. From the opening of the monsoon the traffic along this road is very considerable; indeed I might venture to say it is great, opium, cotton, and linseed passing along it in great quantities. From the soft nature of the soil over which the road passes, the surface becomes in the course of a month or two very much cut up, and from the quantity of dust, travelling upon it is rendered far from agreeable. At the village of Borawul this road crosses the Taptee, at which place the river bed is about 100 feet below the level of the banks on either side. From the steepness of the declivity, the bad state of the approaches, and the heavy pull through the water, the operation of crossing is a serious one, and generally occupies a set of laden carts one day. The steepness of the descent into the river bed renders it necessary to lock or tie up one wheel of the cart, which has all the effect a plough would have in loosening

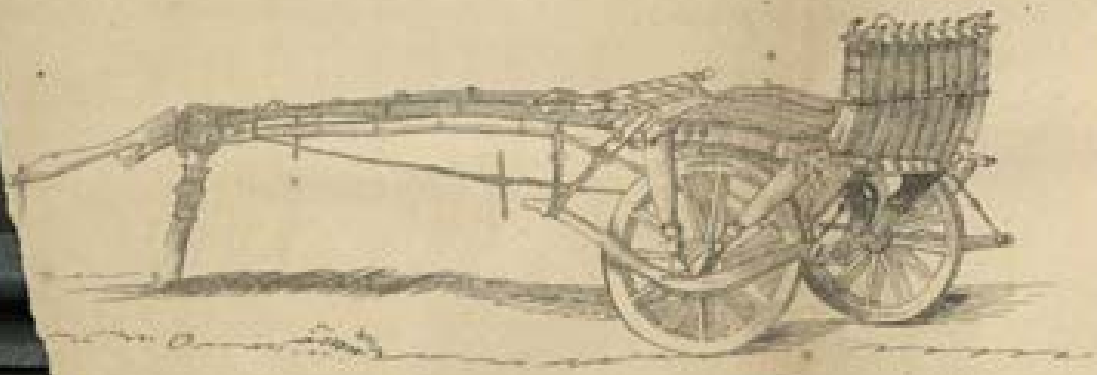
the soil of which the road is composed; the consequence is that these approaches are cut up to an indescribable degree of unevenness ere the season is over. The debris of carts always seen at this place are evidence of the inconvenience and loss travellers have been occasioned. I would therefore most earnestly direct the attention of Government to the present state of the road crossing the Taptee, as any measures taken to improve its present condition will have a direct effect towards the general improvement of both the talookas under report. The erection of a bridge over so formidable a river as the Taptee is an undertaking I will not now contemplate; but were the approaches made more easy, and a causeway carried through the bed of the river, over which the water would pass at a depth say of one and a half foot, thus ensuring a passage for carts whereby their contents might be preserved from injury, the boon would be a very great one.

20. The modes of culture, as well as agricultural implements, do not appear to differ from those practised or in use in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country, where all such have been so accurately described and delineated as to render further remarks from me on this subject unnecessary. The construction of the carts in use in these talookas is, however, peculiar, and at once arrests the attention of a stranger. My assistant, Mr. Cumming, having furnished me with a few well-executed drawings of these carts, I annex them to this report (Appendix No. 1).

21. The custom of manuring is practised generally throughout both talookas. The importance the ryots attach to the use of manure in every description of cultivation is evident from the care they take in collecting and preserving it. The growth of opium in the garden lands caused the demand for manure to be so great that it usually held a saleable value of a rupee per cart-load. This demand, from the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy, will now subside, but as its use is common in all dry crops, it will still to a certain extent preserve its value.

22. The population of both talookas may be said to be agricultural. My census and statistical returns are not yet sufficiently advanced in their preparation to enable me to quote with accuracy, but by a reference to paragraph 15 of Captain Wingate's report on Khan-

APPENDIX Nº 1.



(Signed) A. F. Davidson
Superintendent Rev. Survey

deish, it will be seen, as there exhibited, that the population of talooka Sowda, according to the census of 1851, contain 59,438 and Yawul 32,394 souls, of which there are about 1,000 families of weavers, and between 200 and 300 families of dyers. With these exceptions, the whole may be stated as deriving their subsistence from agriculture. The Koonbee caste comprehend three distinct classes, who preserve their distinctions with the utmost pertinacity; these are the Panjunees, Goozur, and Teelolae Koonbees, neither of whom intermarry. Of these, the Teelolae predominate, the other two being about equal in number. Besides these there are cultivators of the Purdasee caste, the Lodi and Rajpoots. A peculiarity characteristic of each of these different castes exists which I must here notice. The Panjunee Koonbees, who are allowed to be the most industrious, and consequently the best farmers, for reasons best known to themselves will not cultivate either āl or indigo. The Goozurs and Teelolaes will cultivate indigo, but not āl. The Lodis and Rajpoots and all Mussulman cultivators cultivate both. I endeavoured to ascertain the origin of these prejudices, but failed to elicit more than that it had not been customary with their forefathers, and it was not for the present generation to depart from old established laws.

23. The state and condition of the ryots of these two talookas are not such as to a casual observer would appear to be the case. The excellent state of cultivation, and the ample returns the soil yields, would appear sufficient to justify the inference that the farmers are really in affluent circumstances; but as a general rule I am prepared to show that this is not the case. On my first visit to these talookas in 1852-53 I formed an impression that, judging from apparent outward appearances, there was little to ameliorate in the condition of the cultivating classes. They are undoubtedly better clothed, and seem altogether to be better to do in the world, than any of a similar class in the Deccan; but with regard to their real means, it was not until I set steadily about the task of instituting inquiries into individual cases that I arrived at the truth, which is that these ryots as a body are just as deeply enthralled in the bonds of the money-lenders, and even more securely fixed in their snares and devices, than their brethren of the Deccan, whose condition has called forth such liberal measures on the part of Government.

Among the cultivators there are, however, very wide exceptions to this rule. I would divide them into three classes—

First.—Individuals holding land, either deshmooks, patels, choudries, or koolkurnees, who being possessed of considerable wealth lend it out at interest to the poorer cultivators, besides which they purchase largely the produce both for consumption within the district and for export.

Secondly.—Individuals who are in comfortable circumstances, and can farm their lands without applying to the sowcars for capital.

Thirdly.—The larger portion of the cultivators are included in this grade who are absolutely in the hands of the wealthier class, to whom they apply for money in the first instance to enable them to purchase their seed grain, also sufficient to support existence while their crops are in the ground, and to meet the instalments of the Government rental of the grounds they nominally farm in their own names. I say "nominally farm" because I have ascertained the following to be pretty much the way in which their whole concerns are carried on. Besides the land held in their own names, and farmed by themselves, the individuals I have included in the first grade hold, by virtue of the arrangements entered into between them and those composing the third grade, by far the greater portion of the cultivation at their own disposal. Each of these persons has as his constituents the ryots of certain villages, or, as it more frequently happens, each village community has as its agent or sowcar one particular person (*i.e.* in cases of the smaller villages) into whose hands the affairs of every individual ryot are confided. He is at once their banker and most confidential adviser in all matters, whether it be relating to the cultivation of their fields, the management of matrimonial arrangements, or any other transaction in the private economy of their lives. The sowcar is the person from whom emanates advice on every subject. He also either supplies at the commencement of the sowing season seed-grain from his own stores, or furnishes funds wherewith to purchase it. Up to the time of harvest he metes out at intervals small sums as subsistence money, or larger sums for the requirements of marriage ceremonies; he likewise satisfies all demands for rent. Upon all such money advances he of course charges his usual rate of interest, which is

generally regulated by the circumstances of the constituent. Should they be low, the rate of interest is high in proportion, and *vice versâ*. But the real and substantial benefit derived by this friend of the family is yet to be told. When the produce of the land has been gathered into the kullee, and the grain ready for market, the sowcar closes his account for presentation, to be liquidated either by money payment or in grain. By a mutual arrangement contracted at the commencement of the season, the accumulated debts of the year are for the most part disbursed in grain, payment being made according to the market prices at the time, allowing one seer in excess in consideration of the kind offices vouchsafed. In this manner these sowcars hold direct control over the greater portion of the produce raised, which they secure on favourable terms and at a season when grain is cheapest. I may with safety then say that with exception of that raised by those of the second grade, who being in independent circumstances cultivate their fields and dispose of their produce to suit themselves, the cultivation of the entire district is conducted by the influential individuals composing the first class. They thus secure both the grain and the monopoly of the market, and also by these means prevent any great fluctuation in the prices, and in consequence many of them have accumulated vast fortunes. The late Bappoo Trimbuck Koolkurnee of Sancklee in Yawul, and now his representatives, are the wealthiest family in Khandeish. Kaloo Chowdree of Faizpoor, Govinda Patel of Koombharkhereh, and Bhaoo Patel of Tandoolwaree are entitled to be mentioned as being the most noted millionaires resident in the district. It would be contrary to the interests of these people were the circumstances of the ryots (their constituents) to sink too low, it being next to impossible for them to cultivate and raise produce on more advantageous terms than they do while the present state of things last. It is therefore their object to sustain to a certain level the affairs of each ryot. At the same time so long as the ryots are thus hopelessly involved their circumstances can never rise beyond the hand-to-mouth state in which most of them now are.

24. The interior of the larger towns Sowda, Faizpoor, Yawul, and Bamnode shows that the municipal arrangements are by no means in

a good state of operation. The perfect indifference to comfort and cleanliness on the part of the inhabitants is most marvellous. In consequence of the total absence of any attempt at drainage, the principal streets and thoroughfares become the common receptacle for every kind of abomination. Hence in seasons such as last year, when that frightful scourge cholera visits these districts, the most populous towns are some of them actually decimated; yet no measures seem to be taken to lessen the prevalence or power of such epidemics by causing salutary improvements to be effected within these towns. The only wonder is that they should ever be free from disease. I think a small cess in the shape of a municipal tax might be levied with advantage, whereby the wealthier portion of the inhabitants, such as sowcars, Banians, and other shopkeepers, who derive all the security of a dwelling within the town walls, were made to assist in defraying the expenses of draining and scavenging, the benefit of such would be generally felt. I am of opinion therefore that this subject is not unworthy of attention.

25. Weekly bazars are held at the following towns within the limit of the district :—

Talooka Sowda.	Talooka Yawul.
Sowda.	Yawul.
Faizpoor.	Sancklee.
Chinawul.	Bhalode.
Nimbora.	Nahvee.
Tandoolwaree.	
Padulseh.	
Ainpoor.	
Ravere.	
Russulpoor.	

The bazars of Sowda, Faizpoor, Yawul, and Sancklee are well attended, and form the principal marts of the district. At Sowda there is a large cattle market at which working cattle of every description are offered for sale. Very valuable animals from Nimar and Berar are also frequently exposed for sale during the season.

26. Little attention seems to have been devoted to the establishment of schools, there being no Government educational establishment within the district. At the larger towns there are a few private schools superintended by Puntojees, but the amount of learning these people are able to impart is very limited. Were a Government school established at Sowda the attendance would be great, and the results favourable towards the improvement of the district.

27. The year following that in which these talookas came into our possession, the first administrator under this Government, Captain John Briggs, made an attempt to introduce equable rates by a system of classification of soils, assuming as his standard for first class soils a necessary depth of three feet of black soil. Upon such soils a value of Rs. 4 per beega was fixed. From the rough and imperfect method pursued in carrying into execution this system of classification, the lands of the greater portion of the district were included in the highest class of rates. The consequence of this was that the ryots, not being able to meet such heavy demands, threw up their land, which circumstance led to the rate thus imposed being abandoned, and during the next year another plan of assessment was introduced, of which the following is, as nearly as I can ascertain, a description. The heads of villages, together with the deshmook or his goomashta, were ordered to form themselves into a punchayut or committee, and from their own knowledge of the soils of their respective villages to propose a rate of assessment for the different lands composing each village. The assessment thus made was adopted, and has continued up to the present time to form the basis upon which all subsequent collections have been made. The original rates have in some instances at different periods been reduced, but I believe for the most part the present rates now being paid by the ryots were those fixed in the manner I have described. As a natural consequence in the adoption of such a system the accommodating consciences of some of the assessors did not stand in the way of their favouring themselves; hence the disparity of the old rates in instances of adjoining villages under perfectly similar circumstances. In justice, however, to the majority of the assessors I must say that these exceptions are rare, and the maximun rates

placed on the best soils are pretty equal, being Rs. 2-6-9 per beega—that is Rs. 3-3-8 per acre for dry crops. Although for a series of years collections have been made according to those rates, it cannot for a moment be doubted but that they bear very heavily upon the cultivators, and could not under ordinary circumstances have been sustained but for the liberal remissions granted in unfavourable years, together with the fact that the poorer ryots in such seasons have in a great measure been supported by allowances in the shape of grain and money advances from their friends the sowcars, who in years when the return is better derive such ample gain as to make it their special interest to prevent the utter annihilation of the cultivators. These high rates must likewise have tended to cause the cultivation to become so very concentrated and confined to the best soils as is at present the case.

28. The garden cultivation is derived exclusively from wells, and is confined to the centre of the district in the neighbourhood of the larger towns. The produce raised from irrigation is of no material importance, being chiefly vegetables required for immediate consumption. It is a rare occurrence that sugarcane is grown. On the lighter soils of the Yawul villages the poppy was cultivated to a great extent, and to its cultivation is entirely attributable the amount of garden land in most of the villages. The poppy as a garden product was by far the most profitable. Notwithstanding its cultivation was attended with a greater degree of uncertainty, on account of the plant being so liable to receive injury from various causes, yet the Government monopoly ensuring a certain sale of opium at a fixed rate encouraged the ryots to extend their garden cultivation under circumstances which would otherwise have entailed a positive loss, the depth of the wells alone being sufficient to debar their use for the cultivation of the more ordinary garden produce. I may state the average depth of the wells of Bhalode, Hingona, Kutoreh, Satot, &c. to be 85 and 90 feet, the deepest being 105 feet. It is almost incredible to conceive how such wells could have been worked with any profit at all. The ryots assured me that in order to raise the moat and work these wells, the best description of bullocks was required, for which they paid from Rs. 70 to Rs. 90 per pair, and even these, I was informed, were from the severity of the labour rendered

useless in the course of three years. The prohibition recently issued by Government towards the continued growth of the poppy must, as a natural consequence, throw into disuse most, if not all, of the very deep wells. From the minute nature of the inquires I made on the subject, I think I am safe in stating that the real benefit derived by the ryot from the cultivation of garden land is very dubious, the necessary expenditure being considerable and ever occurring, while the produce, although pretty certain, is generally dribbled away by being sold in small quantities at the neighbouring towns to allay the immediate wants of the cultivators; thus little is preserved to meet the demand for rent. The possession of a garden enables the owner to get credit more readily from the money-lenders, and the result of my inquiries went to prove that most of the ryots holding garden land were much more deeply involved in debt than those who had dry-crop cultivation only. I am of opinion therefore that the advantages derived from cultivation under wells do not overbalance the attendant disadvantages to such an extent as would enable the cultivators to pay a rate much exceeding that imposed for unirrigated land.

29. These general foregoing remarks have been applicable to the villages of both talookas to which I have occasionally heretofore alluded as "the district." I shall now, in considering the rates I have to propose, treat of each talooka separately.

30. The Sowda talooka, as it is at present constituted, comprises a sooba under the mamlutdar and a petta under a mahalkurree. Belonging to the former there are 44 and the latter 87 villages. Thirteen of the mahalkurree's or Ravere villages have been added to the mamlutdar's division, which now contains 57 villages. To this portion of the talooka it is intended to extend the settlement during the present season. The surveyed area of these villages is exhibited as being 79,362 acres.

31. *Revised rates for Sowda villages.*—This being the first duty of the kind I have had to perform, and being fully aware of the very important result consequent on the introduction of a new assessment, it is with much diffidence I enter upon the subject. I have, however, studied it with the utmost attention and deliberation,

aided, as I have been, with the opinion and counsel of Captain Wingate, previous to his leaving India, although I was at that time only enabled to place before him the final results of a small portion of the villages, and from which he could consequently give but a general opinion; but by this opinion I have been mainly guided in the conclusions I have now to offer. I rely at the same time with confidence on the ability you possess to detect any error I may have inadvertently fallen into, and trust to your correcting it.

32. Before, however, proceeding further with the subject, I must here mention that the survey and classification of the lands have been effected according to the methods adopted in other surveys. The flat and open nature of the greater part of the surface rendered correct surveying easy. The measurements were commenced under the superintendence of Lieutenant Waddington, and afterwards prosecuted during the seasons 1852-53 by Lieutenant Elphinstone, and completed in 1853-54 by Mr. Alfred Baker. I am happy in stating the average amount of error in the measurements to be only 28 goontas; *i. e.* slightly less than three-quarters per cent. I am also further enabled to state that the classification of the soils was executed with a very great degree of accuracy, the average error discovered by the test being four pies per field, the uniform depth and nature of the soil causing the liability to err less than would otherwise have been the case. These operations were superintended during the seasons 1852-53 by myself, and 1853-54 by Lieutenant Elphinstone. The result of both operations appear so fully detailed in the statements accompanying my yearly progress report that further detail here would seem unnecessary. The division of the lands into fields or "survey numbers" has been effected without any alteration of the original boundaries of holdings, whenever such was compatible with the size regulated by the joint report. The scale of classification I adopted was also that laid down in the joint report.

33. The uniformity of all the villages in respect to climate and soil, with the exception of the three south of the river Taptee, has enabled me to adopt as a basis an uniform rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre for dry-crop soils. Upon this basis I have added an increase for such villages as from circumstances admit of it. For that of Sowda, Faizpoor, and other immediately surrounding villages, where the

proximity to these large towns and their bazars enables the cultivators to dispose of produce readily and at great advantage, I have determined the maximum rate of Rs. 2-6, and for such villages situated near and upon the main-road running through the district I have assigned a rate of Rs. 2-4, the remaining villages north of the Taptee having Rs. 2-2 as their maximum rate. Situated south of the Taptee river are three villages forming a portion of this talooka—Changdew, Melsangvee, and Manegaum. These were formerly alienated and were a part of the Edulabad district, having lapsed to this Government shortly after we got possession of the country. These villages differ very considerably in circumstances from those on the north bank of the river. Changdew is situated near the junction of Poorna and Taptee rivers, and from some peculiarity in the bend the river takes at this particular point has suffered on several occasions from the rising of the two rivers. Manegaum has also been subject to the effects of these floods, in consequence of which the village has of late years become depopulated. The soil on this side of the river is much poorer than that on the northern bank. Cultivation is also of an inferior description, besides being broken up by jungle and waste. Owing to the favourable terms on which the ryots of these villages obtain land for cultivation from the muktedar of the surrounding Scindia's villages, many of them cultivate there in preference to the land of their own villages; consequently the extent of waste land is very considerable, equalling in two of the villages (Melsangvee and Manegaum) the amount under cultivation, and in Changdew being about one-fourth of the cultivation. The circumstance of the produce having to be conveyed across the river for disposal at the Sowda and Bhooranpoor markets is of itself a serious drawback, affording at once a just and reasonable title for a rate very considerably lower than that assigned to the villages on the north bank. I have therefore fixed the maximum rate for these villages forming class fourth at Rs. 1-8 per acre.

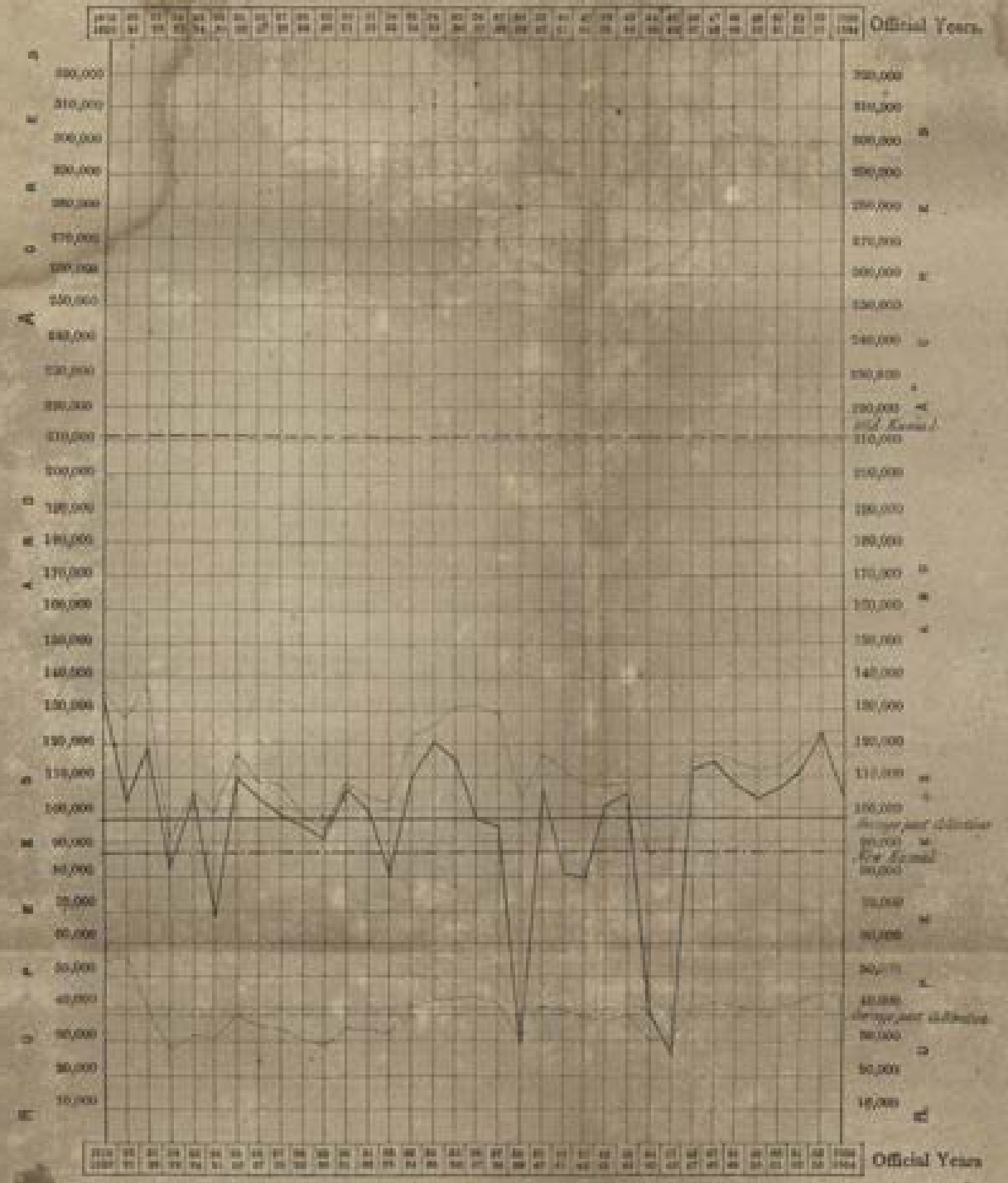
34. In appendix No. 2 I have enumerated the villages belonging to each group, to which I have added columns exhibiting the amount of collections of past years, together with the result of the revised rates I have prepared for sanction. A reference to this table will at once afford a clearer elucidation of the effect the proposed

rates will have in each respective village than a lengthened description here. It will be observed that the reduction of revenue is with two exceptions very considerable throughout the whole, yet not more than circumstances appear to call for. A glance at the diagram (appendix No. 3) will show how fluctuating have been the collections of past years, which must be acknowledged as affording the strongest evidence of the unsuitableness of the former assessment, calling loudly for a revision and introduction of equitable rates. The exceptions I have alluded to are Wuroda in the 2nd class and Sowkhedeh in the 3rd class. In the case of the former (Wuroda) there is nothing either in regard to the nature of its soil or local position to justify any difference being made in the assessment of its lands from that of Viroda. A small portion of the lands on the south and west boundaries of the village have been deteriorated on account of their being subject to the floods of watercourses in these directions, which defect has of course been met and allowed for by our classification scale, as will be seen by the average rate shown in the 5th column of appendix No. 2; but the greater portion of the lands are similar to those on the south of Sowda, east of Thoregowhan and west of Viroda. This village is an instance of the unequal assessment imposed by the method described in my 27th paragraph, the average dry-crop rate of Thoregowhan according to the old rates being Rs. 3, Viroda Rs. 2-14, and Wuroda (which is situated between these two villages) Rs. 1-10 per acre. In regard to Sowkheree although as favourably situated as regards market, &c. as Bamnode and Viroda, yet from the combined circumstance of the village being uninhabited and the lands being liable to be flooded, and are in consequence a good deal broken up, I have placed it in the 3rd class.

35. The result of the calculations according to the above rates shows the survey rental of the 57 villages composing the sooba division of the talooka to be Rs. 86,851, which is 9·92 per cent. below the average of past collections, and 29·36 per cent. below the actual collections made in year 1852-53, which may be assumed as exhibiting the entire kumal of the arable land of those 57 villages, there having been no remissions granted that year, and the amount of land uncultivated being insignificant. Moreover, this circumstance of there being

APPENDIX No. 3.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, & COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the 57 Villages in 1st *Division* of SOWNE TALOOKA for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The Thick *Broken Straight* line shows the Old Annual or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Bar-Dot Straight* line shows the new Survey Annual or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each Year.

The Thick *Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space* between the *Dotted* and *Black Zigzag* line indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *Broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each Year.

The Thick *Straight* line shows the Average past Collections.

The Broken *Straight* line shows the Average past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR 1847-48.

Cultivation Acres		[illegible]
Assessment Rupees		[illegible]
Collections	Do.	[illegible]
Remissions	Do.	[illegible]

(Signed.) A. F. DAVIDSON, Supt.

Khandesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

little arable waste in any of these villages, except the three south of the Taptee, will prevent any great increase of revenue on the first year's collections, according to the survey rates, being looked for at a future period on account of increment of cultivation. Hence the rates now proposed will have, as far as these villages are concerned, the effect of reducing the revenue without any proportionate prospect of an advance; but as the revised rates are extended to the remaining portion of the talooka (the petta of Ravere), the ultimate result on the whole talooka will assume a more favourable view as regards Government.

36. The amount I have given above, and shown in the diagram as the survey rental (Rs. 86,851), is, I should state, the result of calculations made on the entire arable acres of each village, and not derived from the result on each separate field, which will reduce the amount slightly when allowance is made on account of distance of lands from village; but on the other hand this reduction will be met by a small addition on account of garden land in the central villages; this I estimate will not exceed Rs. 1,000. For reasons I have already stated in my 28th paragraph, I am of opinion that the assessment on the well-irrigated land of these talookas should be very little in excess of that imposed on dry-crop land. With this view of the case I have adopted as a maximum rate for land under the wells of the 1st and 2nd class villages a rate of Rs. 3 per acre, and for the remaining villages Rs. 2-8, and all lands under wells exceeding twenty yards in depth, wherever situated, to be exempt from any additional cess on that account.

37. *Revised rates for Yawul villages.*—The exact northern boundary of talooka Yawul has not yet been correctly ascertained by me, nor indeed is it, I believe, known to the district officers. The Sautpoora range forms its limit on the north, separating it from the Holkar's territory; but the line of boundary between the native independent states on the northern frontier of this collectorate has not yet been laid down.

38. According to the Marathi records the talooka contains 86 villages; but of three villages (Gotee, Wagee, and Pachoda) there is no trace; whether they are within the Sautpooras, or have been mixed up in the waste lands of other villages, it is impossible to say; there

is nothing on record affording any information regarding their position, nor can the present district officers give any evidence respecting them. The surveyed area of the remaining 83 villages is 122,171 acres; of these, 72,241 acres are uncultivated waste.

39. The survey operations were introduced into this talooka under my own immediate superintendence. I was afterwards assisted in testing the measurements by Mr. A. Cumming, and on his becoming qualified to superintend an establishment, I transferred to his charge the measuring establishment. In two instances an error of considerable magnitude was discovered in the measurements, and as the errors detected divulged carelessness on the part of the measurers, I had both villages remeasured at their expense, so that the average error recorded is now only 27 goontas, or less than three-fourths of an acre per cent. The classification at first introduced by myself has been completed by Lieutenant Elphinstone. The application of the European test exhibits an average error of $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies per field.

40. The villages in this talooka present a much greater variety in respect to peculiarity of circumstances than those of the 57 Sowda villages for which I have already proposed rates. The climate I consider to be similar to that of Sowda, being at the same time pretty equal over the whole talooka. On the eastern boundary, where the two talookas dovetail into each other, the villages of Yawul are precisely similar in circumstances to those adjoining them in Sowda, deriving equal benefit from their position as regards the bazars of Sowda as the Sowda villages do. My highest scale of maximum rates therefore correspond with those of the 2nd class of Sowda—Rs. 2-4 per acre.

41. The next class (the 2nd, which forms the larger portion of the talooka) corresponds with the 3rd class of Sowda, having also a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre.

42. Class the 3rd comprises a few detached villages which properly belong to class 2nd, but from the circumstance of the land being much broken up by ravines, in many instances isolating fields and portions of fields in such a manner as renders their culture troublesome, more especially so by the difficulty there is in removing

the produce from the field to the village, I have for this reason adopted a lower maximum rate for such villages, being Rs. 2 per acre.

43. Hitherto the lands of the villages included in the above classes (1st, 2nd, and 3rd) have been in a high state of cultivation, similar to those of Sowda, being unbroken by jungle, and waste only occurs where there are rivers and nullas. To the south of Yawul and along the banks of the Taptee there is a considerable quantity of waste land, and from its being occasionally washed over by the rising of the river, the land is of a light nature, though well suited for the growth of tobacco, badjree, and other khurreef crops; but from its liability to be flooded, I do not anticipate much of it being taken up.

44. For the villages of class 4th I have been under the necessity of making rather a wide step from that already mentioned as having been adopted for those immediately adjoining. But the transition from land under a perfect system of cultivation to jungle and waste is so very sudden that I have been unable to mark the difference in a less abrupt manner. The villages comprising this class run from east to west along the whole length of the talooka. The lands of these villages are only under partial cultivation, the northern portion towards the Sautpoora being covered with jungle, from which belts of the same occasionally run down, dividing the cultivation. The crops of these villages suffer greatly from wild animals, the Sautpoora range and the thick jungle along their base affording covert for large herds of neilghye and hog, which, descending into the plain, make nightly attacks on the standing grain, rendering it necessary to employ watchmen for almost every field. For these villages I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12.

45. The remaining villages forming the 5th class border the Sautpoora range, lying along their base throughout the whole extent of the talooka. These are, with one or two exceptions, totally uninhabited and mostly uncultivated. The small portion of the lands which are under cultivation are held by the ryots of adjoining villages. Being still closer to the hills than those of the preceding class, the injury on account of wild animals is proportionately greater. For these I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4.

Class of Villages.	Number of Villages in each Class.	Distinguishing characteristic of the Class.	Maximum Rate of Dry-Crop Assessment per Acre.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	5	Climate very favourable for dry-crop culture, and enjoying the additional advantages from immediate proximity to the bazars of the larger towns of Sowda	2 4 0
II.	34	Climate similar to above, but not so advantageously situated as regards markets..	2 2 0
III.	8	Similar to the above in all respects, but with the disadvantage of lands being cut up by deep ravines leading to the river Taptee.. ..	2 0 0
IV.	16	Climate as favourable as the others, but more disadvantageously situated in respect to markets. Lands only partially cultivated; remainder covered with jungle harbouring wild animals, who commit great havoc on the crops	1 12 0
V.	20	Similar to the above, but villages uninhabited, with all the other disadvantages present in a great degree..	1 4 0

46. With the exception of those on the eastern side, there is not much garden cultivation throughout the talooka, and such as there is has hitherto been mainly sustained by the cultivation of the poppy, and now from its prohibition, as I have already stated, I anticipate many of the wells will fall into disuse. In the neighbourhood of Yawul there are a few pan-mullahs; but vegetables are chiefly raised. For the villages around Sowda I propose the maximum rate of Rs. 3; for the others Rs. 2-8; and for all wells exceeding twenty yards in depth no additional tax.

47. Notwithstanding the disadvantages described as appertaining to the villages in 4th and 5th classes, I am under no apprehension that the land will not be sought after. The favourable terms which the revised rates hold out will, I believe, be sufficient inducement to cultivators, where, from the present redundancy of inhabitants, land can scarcely be procured, to take up lands and re-people the deserted villages. As a further inducement I

would, however, suggest that where the village officers have become extinct, no time should be lost in appointing others. I would especially recommend that the public wells be also at once repaired, and an allowance, either in money or land, granted to halkurrees, who would likewise require to be appointed. It has frequently been stated to me by cultivators of lands adjoining those lying waste that the great obstacle to the waste lands being taken up more freely was the difficulty in procuring water during the hot months for their cattle, and that in cases where the lands are cultivated as at present by ryots from neighbouring villages, the only method they could adopt with regard to watering their cattle was to postpone their departure from the village until the day was sufficiently advanced to induce the cattle to take their morning drink before they started, and which had to suffice for the whole day until their return from work again in the evening. This system, as a matter of course, operated injuriously on their cattle, causing many premature deaths among them.

48. Many of the inhabitants of the larger villages having a cart and pair of bullocks gain their livelihood as carriers, conveying cotton and linseed to the coast; for a trip to Bhewndy they receive from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17, with the chance of a return load. But many of them assured me that the profit realised was very trifling—not at all commensurate for the tear and wear incurred during the journey. Indeed, during the hot months, owing to the privations endured on the road, particularly from the foot of the ghauts to the coast, where both food and water are so difficult to procure, their cattle frequently die, necessitating them, in order to fulfil their compact, to hire another bullock or bullocks, and at the end of their journey they have frequently no other resource but to sell their cart, which commonly brings only its price as firewood, and to return to their villages considerable losers. I am thus induced to believe that many such individuals will turn their attention more restrictedly to agriculture, and thus aid in bringing the present waste lands under cultivation.

49. Regarding the assessment of the waste land, I have not put forth an opinion, preferring to leave the discussion of this subject to yourself. Should it be decided that the cultivators are to

have the privilege of free grazing for their cattle as heretofore, I would remark that I think some check should be placed on the dungurs and other sheep and cattle graziers who are now residents of the talooka. The ryots have over and over again complained to me of the aggressive innovations they have lately suffered from these people, who have of late years come in great numbers from the Deccan. No sooner is the grain gathered, and before even it is removed from the field, the dungurs drive in their vast flocks, consuming at once every remaining blade in the field which the ryot may have reserved for his own cattle. I think their complaints on this score are reasonable enough, and I should be glad to see some provision made to secure them from a continuance of such a practice. This is more particularly felt in villages where there is little or no waste land.

50. The villagers to the north of the district are well off in point of live stock, having abundance both of cattle and goats; but to the south, where the land is mostly cultivated, the ryots generally have only a sufficient number of cattle required for agricultural purposes.

51. Annexed are the diagram and other statements elucidatory of the past, and showing the result of the proposed revised rates.

52. I have to apologise for the delay incurred in transmitting this report, which has been caused chiefly by the inexperience of myself and establishment, to whom the work has in a great measure been new.

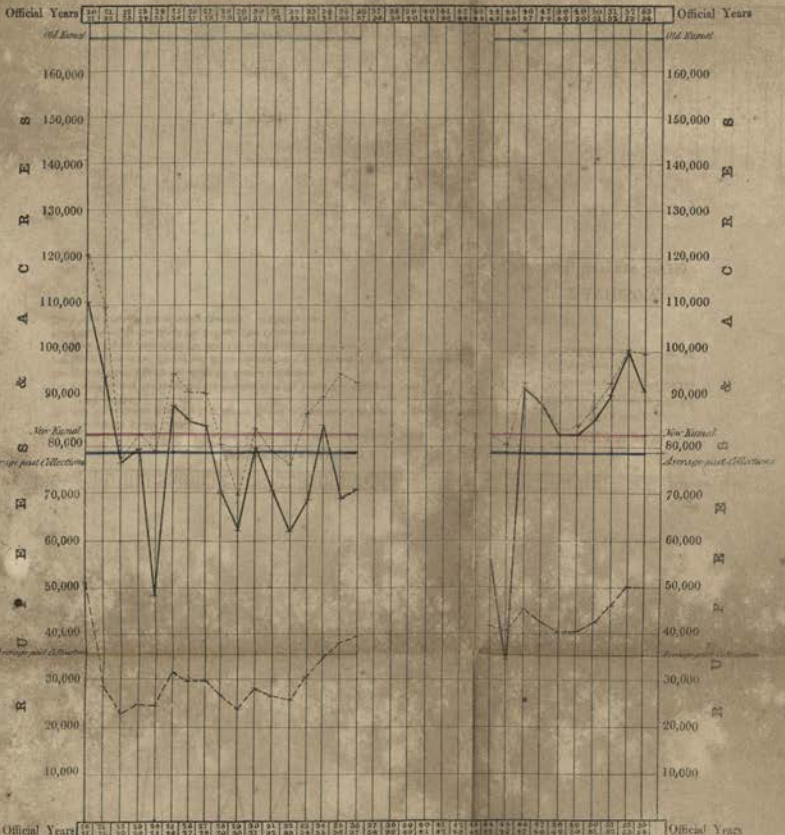
I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
23rd December 1854.

APPENDIX No. 5.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the YAWUL TALOOKA, for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the Revised Assessment imposed on the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Green Straight* line shows the Old Kumal or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Red Straight* line shows the New Survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each year.

The *Strong Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space between* the *Dotted* and *Black* lines indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *broken Zigzag* lines shows the extent of Land cultivated each year.

The *Thin Straight* line shows the Average Past Collections.

The *broken Straight* line shows the Average Past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR 1836-37.

Cultivation.....	Acres	30,392
Assessment.....	Rupees	98,114
Collections.....	,,	76,540
Remissions.....	,,	22,060

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of the Government Villages of the Sooba or 1st Division of SOWDA TALOOKA *referred to in the 34th paragraph of Report.*

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 35 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-6.	1	Faizpoor	6,952	6,054	5,778	3,881	1 13 3
	2	Sowda	8,524	9,319	7,372	5,890	1 12 10
	3	Thoregowhan	4,705	5,508	4,687	4,168	1 14 9
	4	Tandoolwaree	4,539	5,291	4,584	3,510	1 11 1
	4	Villages. Total..Rs.	24,720	26,172	22,421	17,449	1 13 0
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	1	Mhaiswaree	1,092	1,733	1,528	1,296	1 13 0
	2	Bamnode	5,471	6,309	5,571	4,194	1 7 11
	3	Amoda	4,034	5,023	4,787	3,755	1 7 10
	4	Pimproot	1,525	2,038	1,725	1,255	1 7 8
	5	Viroda	1,163	1,493	1,331	1,100	1 11 2
	6	Wuroda	868	1,294	1,066	1,323	1 6 8
	7	Wagoda, Pergunna Sowda	1,561	1,986	1,588	1,352	1 8 10
	8	Muskawud Shim	790	860	722	473	1 7 6
	9	Muskawud Khoord	826	1,047	622	630	1 8 5
	10	Muskawud Boodrook ..	1,666	2,095	1,626	1,674	1 15 11
	11	Soonoda	1,608	2,489	2,083	1,647	1 12 9
	12	Shingut	366	495	445	394	1 1 5
		Carried over..Rs.	20,970	26,862	23,094	19,093	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 35 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	20,970	26,862	23,094	19,093	....
Class II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	13	Andulwaree	1,358	2,199	1,746	1,649	1 8 10
	14	Dusnoor..	1,470	1,728	1,641	1,166	1 6 6
	15	Wagoda, Perg. Ravere..	4,649	5,373	4,807	3,103	1 5 5
	16	Chinawul	4,901	5,951	4,785	4,014	1 4 10
	17	Wurgaum	961	1,893	1,560	1,298	1 2 0
	18	Nimbora Boodrook	4,249	4,826	4,472	4,257	1 7 9
	18	Villages. Total..Rs.	38,558	48,832	42,105	34,580	1 10 10
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	1	Thuroda	373	630	503	436	1 2 8
	2	Khirdee Khoord	1,376	1,562	1,471	854	1 8 8
	3	Bulwaree	1,005	1,645	1,385	1,116	1 1 1
	4	Bhamulwaree	1,017	1,490	1,345	1,090	1 3 1
	5	Wagaree	1,096	1,547	1,283	895	1 10 5
	6	Shingaree	732	1,074	1,033	788	1 4 10
	7	Kandvel	1,286	1,877	1,792	1,964	1 5 6
	8	Goulwaree	523	850	766	618	1 3 10
	9	Pooree..	663	1,083	977	740	1 0 10
	10	Mangulwaree	765	1,167	993	907	1 6 1
	11	Loomkheree	493	887	687	669	1 2 11
	12	Oodalee Boodrook	1,548	2,467	1,847	1,636	1 8 8
	13	Gatee	947	1,474	932	1,039	1 14 9
	14	Oodalee Khoord	1,488	2,164	1,539	1,383	1 9 8
	15	Tajkheree	963	1,622	1,249	1,122	1 11 3
		Carried over..Rs.	14,275	21,539	17,802	15,257	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 35 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	14,272	21,539	17,802	15,257	....
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	16	Rungaum.....	784	1,203	929	799	1 14 6
	17	Gawkheree	899	1,388	1,287	1,026	1 10 6
	18	Raiapoor	1,573	2,458	1,653	1,938	1 12 0
	19	Choonwud	688	932	769	580	1 12 7
	20	Mangee	743	967	794	693	1 9 11
	21	Sutgaum	988	1,599	981	1,122	1 12 11
	22	Dhujkheree.....	1,059	1,570	1,208	1,203	1 14 2
	23	Ridhoree	704	949	764	693	1 9 8
	24	Kurunjee	975	1,461	1,178	1,107	1 10 0
	25	Wunolee	943	1,290	1,092	895	1 4 5
	26	Sowkheree	195	239	230	304	1 3 3
	27	Padulsa	3,446	4,359	3,907	3,030	1 8 6
	28	Kosgaum	905	1,311	1,195	780	1 5 0
	29	Kasvee.....	1,395	1,787	1,404	1,388	1 10 1
	30	Bhoretek	594	774	631	733	1 7 3
	31	Kutora.....	344	565	493	440	1 3 2
	32	Aklood.....	254	474	386	406	1 7 3
	32	Villages. Total .Rs.	30,764	44,865	36,703	32,394	1 5 0
Class IV.—Maximum Jerayut Rate Rs. 1-8.	1	Melsangvee	663	645	526	581	0 12 3
	2	Menegaum	359	586	528	825	0 9 11
	3	Changdew	1,385	1,851	1,334	1,023	0 11 8
	3	Villages. Total..Rs.	2,407	3,082	2,388	2,429	0 11 2

ABSTRACT.

Class.	No.		Average of past Collections for 35 years.	Collections for 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	4	Villages	24,720	26,172	22,421	17,449	1 13 0
II.	18	do.	38,558	48,832	42,105	34,580	1 10 10
III.	32	do.	30,764	44,865	36,703	32,394	1 5 0
IV.	3	do.	2,407	3,082	2,388	2,429	0 11 2
IV.	57	Villages. Total..Rs.	96,449	1,22,951	1,03,617	86,852	1 7 9

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX No. 4.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF EVERY ITEM OF REVENUE HITHERTO DERIVED FROM LAND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE 57 VILLAGES FORMING THE SOOBA OR 1ST DIVISION OF TALOOKA SOWDA FROM 1818-19 UP TO 1853-54.

APPENDIX

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of for thirty-six years, from 1818-19 up to 1853-54, for which information for each Village has been obtained

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Acres.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Acres under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment and Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Famine&bandee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Land actually cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now partly abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	11	11	9,327	....	9,327	18,412	....	18,412	....	18,412	....	....	....	....	18,412
1819-20	52	52	49,046	....	49,046	1,21,962	....	1,21,962	663	1,21,299	....	....	....	....	1,21,299
1820-21	52	52	50,393	....	50,393	1,14,766	....	1,14,766	21,743	93,023	55	17	19,140	19,212	1,12,235
1821-22	53	53	34,501	....	34,501	1,26,184	....	1,26,184	15,361	1,10,823	25	662	397	1,084	1,11,907
1822-23	54	54	24,663	....	24,663	85,127	....	85,127	4,620	80,507	19	14	403	436	80,943
1823-24	54	54	28,457	....	28,457	99,857	....	99,857	....	99,857	76	361	403	840	1,00,697
1824-25	54	54	29,799	2,071	27,728	99,013	6,130	92,883	29,655	63,228	....	3,193	412	3,605	66,833
1825-26	54	54	34,263	....	34,263	1,11,009	....	1,11,009	3,325	1,07,684	59	500	430	989	1,08,673
1826-27	54	54	31,288	....	31,288	1,03,028	....	1,03,028	4,839	98,189	....	2,322	421	2,743	1,00,932
1827-28	57	57	33,666	73	33,593	1,07,546	154	1,07,392	9,295	98,097	65	358	451	874	98,971
1828-29	57	57	30,538	7	30,531	98,490	30	98,460	3,516	94,944	161	406	452	1,019	95,963
1829-30	57	57	29,933	631	29,302	96,476	2,088	94,388	3,222	91,166	9	253	481	743	91,909
1830-31	57	57	33,581	14	33,567	1,08,539	42	1,08,497	2,017	1,06,480	281	146	472	899	1,07,379
1831-32	57	57	33,100	2	33,098	1,03,733	7	1,03,726	4,271	99,455	9	143	538	690	1,00,145
1832-33	57	57	35,447	2,956	32,491	1,10,463	6,077	1,02,386	20,761	81,625	104	154	577	832	82,457
1833-34	57	57	40,528	154	40,374	1,22,046	406	1,22,240	10,461	1,11,779	82	270	574	926	1,12,705
1834-35	57	57	42,676	196	42,480	1,26,209	580	1,25,629	1,564	1,24,065	183	305	473	961	1,25,026
1835-36	57	57	42,549	132	42,417	1,31,169	384	1,30,785	12,706	1,18,079	....	206	368	574	1,18,653
1836-37	57	57	42,807	252	42,555	1,32,012	717	1,31,295	30,268	1,01,027	104	197	367	668	1,01,695
1837-38	57	57	41,939	156	41,783	1,29,823	390	1,29,433	31,698	97,735	61	311	351	723	98,458
1838-39	57	57	41,863	11,138	30,725	1,33,442	30,767	1,02,675	72,809	29,776	68	118	90	276	30,052
1839-40	57	57	40,655	106	40,549	1,17,105	271	1,16,834	10,480	1,06,354	119	376	90	585	1,06,939
1840-41	57	57	39,570	401	39,169	1,13,077	1,263	1,11,814	31,368	80,446	17	457	90	564	81,010
1841-42	57	57	37,474	166	37,308	1,08,220	441	1,07,779	28,246	79,533	40	211	89	340	79,873
1842-43	57	57	37,000	174	36,826	1,07,207	932	1,06,735	6,721	1,00,014	23	447	89	559	1,00,573
1843-44	57	57	38,127	27	38,100	1,08,838	73	1,08,765	4,406	1,04,359	104	284	89	477	1,04,836

....	....	....	....	....	....	18,412	....	....	....	18,412
....	....	....	....	....	....	1,21,299	450	....	450	1,20,849
3,832	....	3,832	....	....	....	1,16,067	1,524	....	1,524	1,14,543
4,196	....	4,196	....	....	559	1,16,662	1,623	....	1,623	1,15,039
2,514	....	2,514	....	....	345	83,802	3,214	3	3,217	80,585
3,057	....	3,057	....	....	720	1,04,474	....	....	....	1,04,474
1,532	6	1,526	....	....	336	68,695	....	....	....	68,695
3,110	6	3,104	....	....	732	1,12,509	3,226	....	3,226	1,09,283
2,904	....	2,904	....	....	611	1,04,447	459	....	459	1,03,988
2,899	....	2,899	....	....	588	1,02,458	355	11	366	1,02,092
3,158	....	3,158	....	....	1,053	1,00,174	112	....	112	1,00,062
3,162	....	3,162	....	....	818	95,889	15	....	15	95,874
3,429	....	3,429	....	....	853	1,11,661	134	....	134	1,11,527
3,590	....	3,590	....	....	826	1,04,561	331	....	331	1,04,230
3,519	3	3,516	....	....	689	86,662	358	66	424	86,238
3,692	....	3,692	....	....	725	1,17,122	2,154	4	2,158	1,14,964
3,778	....	3,778	....	....	978	1,29,782	3,559	355	3,914	1,25,868
3,758	....	3,758	....	....	1,009	1,23,420	3,329	251	3,580	1,19,840
3,799	....	3,799	....	....	880	1,06,374	4,019	633	4,652	1,01,722
3,742	295	3,447	....	....	868	1,02,773	3,182	395	3,577	99,196
3,646	2,884	762	....	....	221	31,035	408	42	450	30,585
3,631	....	3,631	....	....	1,023	1,11,593	787	243	1,030	1,10,563
3,607	5	3,602	....	....	....	84,612	160	41	201	84,411
3,568	....	3,568	....	....	....	83,441	26	....	26	83,415
3,623	....	3,623	....	....	....	1,04,196	....	....	....	1,04,196
3,667	....	3,667	....	....	....	1,08,503	....	....	....	1,08,503

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, and 17 are entered in the talooka accounts as "Phewai jumma," the names or descriptions of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees.
2. "Koorun," or sale of pasture land.
3. Sale of wood.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. "Kurboos wurree," or melon-beds.
2. "Panboor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
3. "Shoo kudja," or boundary dispute.
4. "Pankhus."
5. "Chowkashee."

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Havildaree."
2. "Rabnook."
3. "Kurbee."

Taxes still levied.

4. "Kales bhet."

D.

1. "Enam salamee" and "Alma nuzur."

1844-45	57	57	38,185	8,078	30,107	1,07,932	22,408	85,524	46,148	39,376	154	80	89	323	39,699
1845-46	57	57	40,321	9,198	31,123	1,14,203	26,462	87,741	61,205	26,536	36	99	89	224	26,760
1946-47	57	57	40,832	275	40,557	1,15,926	716	1,15,210	3,219	1,11,991	129	190	89	408	1,12,399
1847-48	57	57	41,909	26	41,883	1,17,398	60	1,17,338	2,520	1,14,818	286	251	89	626	1,15,444
1848-49	57	57	41,028	275	40,753	1,15,061	783	1,14,278	7,192	1,07,086	149	217	89	455	1,07,541
1849-50	57	57	39,932	63	39,869	1,11,695	173	1,11,422	8,756	1,02,666	439	234	89	762	1,03,428
1850-51	57	57	40,381	107	40,274	1,13,036	267	1,12,769	6,665	1,06,104	142	301	89	532	1,06,636
1851-52	57	57	42,859	72	42,787	1,19,061	201	1,18,860	7,168	1,11,692	477	439	89	1,005	1,12,697
1852-53	57	57	44,413	....	44,413	1,22,956	....	1,22,956	....	1,22,956	113	326	89	528	1,23,484
1853-54	57	57	44,685	145	44,540	1,24,235	391	1,23,844	20,229	1,03,615	121	296	89	506	1,04,121
Total....			1,347,735	36,955	1,310,780	39,95,816	1,03,813	38,92,003	5,27,207	33,64,796	3,710	14,141	28,137	45,988	34,10,784
General Average....			39,162	1,083	38,079	1,15,557	3,021	1,12,536	15,237	97,299	109	411	820	1,340	98,639

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandore rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees at a deduction of Rs. 4-11 per cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas, and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of experienced canoons from the Survey department.
5. The general average for all the years is for all the 57 villages now comprised in the sooba or 1st division of Talooka Sowda, a proportionate increase being made in the cases of the years for

No. 4.

every description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 57 Villages forming the Sooba or 1st Division of TALOOKA SOWDA *from the Records prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam Jupter.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jupter Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabandee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jupter Lands together.	Remarks.
Judee Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 19, and 22.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions Column 26.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,604	1,158	2,446	....	....	....	42,145	....	....	....	42,145	
3,644	2,218	1,426	....	....	....	28,186	....	....	....	28,186	
3,627	27	3,600	....	....	....	1,15,999	....	....	....	1,15,999	
3,629	8	3,621	....	....	....	1,19,065	....	....	....	1,19,065	
3,510	37	3,473	....	....	....	1,11,014	117	....	117	1,10,897	
3,471	13	3,458	....	....	....	1,06,886	39	....	39	1,06,847	
3,411	8	3,403	....	....	107	1,10,146	....	....	....	1,10,146	
3,463	5	3,488	....	....	39	1,16,224	....	....	....	1,16,224	
3,664	....	3,664	....	....	53	1,27,201	....	....	....	1,27,201	
3,643	9	3,634	....	....	112	1,07,867	....	....	....	1,07,867	
1,17,109	6,682	1,10,427	....	....	14,145	35,35,356	29,581	2,044	31,625	35,03,731	
3,453	197	3,256	....	....	404	1,02,299	850	58	908	1,01,391	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance, which accounts for all the villages are not obtainable. The general average shown is only for thirty-five years, from 1819-20 up to 1853-54.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX No. 6.

List of the Government Villages of the YAWUL TALOOKA *referred to in the 51st Paragraph of Report.*

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 27 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	1	Kochur Boodrook	2,383	2,740	2,618	1,768	1 12 5
	2	Borkhedee Shim	424	527	481	347	1 2 5
	3	Kochur Khurd.....	962	1,085	1,031	693	1 8 9
	4	Hamburdee	1,314	1,471	1,408	805	1 0 7
	5	Bhalod	6,681	7,170	6,660	4,122	1 7 0
	5	Villages. Total..Rs.	11,764	12,993	12,198	7,735	1 7 0
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	1	Kumbharkhedee	1,384	1,582	1,530	869	1 5 0
	2	Kulmodee.....	875	1,027	915	1,063	1 0 5
	3	Rozodee Turf Patel	1,005	1,184	1,136	822	1 8 5
	4	Rozodee Turf Chowdharee	1,112	1,194	1,167	776	1 4 10
	5	Nahvee	6,550	6,726	5,931	4,232	1 0 1
	6	Borkedee Boodrook....	801	810	754	795	0 15 7
	7	Marol	940	1,488	1,233	1,371	0 14 1
	8	Hinganee	5,690	7,023	6,559	4,623	0 14 7
		Carried over..Rs.	18,357	21,034	19,225	14,551	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 25 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	18,357	21,034	19,225	14,551	....
	9	Sangvee Boodrook	2,802	3,446	3,123	2,201	1 1 10
	10	Chithodee	575	584	509	425	1 1 6
	11	Atrawul	2,455	3,101	2,870	1,798	1 4 3
	12	Chicklee Khoord	544	823	777	589	1 1 2
	13	Chicklee Boodrook	1,267	1,995	1,824	1,101	1 1 0
	14	Piloda Boodrook	2,240	2,889	2,630	2,012	1 5 0
	15	Anjalee	2,281	3,075	2,658	2,034	1 6 6
	16	Waglood	1,065	1,594	1,259	1,162	1 7 1
	17	Rajoree	568	665	657	466	1 1 0
	18	Sangvee Khoord	699	1,146	1,042	850	1 1 0
	19	Tembhee Khoord	157	327	278	519	0 13 10
	20	Nimgaum	821	884	782	593	1 4 9
	21	Borawul Boodrook	859	1,311	1,166	1,224	1 5 8
	22	Takurkheira	256	456	396	410	1 0 1
	23	Borawul Khoord	608	678	623	644	0 13 10
	24	Yawul	8,439	11,714	10,561	8,315	1 0 6
	25	Satot	553	444	408	149	0 12 7
	26	Viravulee Boodrook....	634	745	700	669	0 15 4
	27	Viravulee Khoord.....	363	513	457	468	1 2 5
	28	Tembhee Boodrook	449	717	654	773	0 14 7
	29	Shirsadee	1,846	3,411	2,978	2,692	1 1 7
	30	Wuroda	890	1,093	1,000	882	1 1 5
	31	Sancklee	4,574	5,307	4,554	5,274	1 3 2
		Carried over..Rs.	53,282	67,952	61,131	49,801	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Avernge of past Collections for 27 years.	Collections of 1862-63.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	53,282	67,952	61,131	49,801	....
Class II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	32	Wagora.....	269	301	241	206	1 5 3
	33	Anvel	118	199	166	183	1 0 0
	34	Munvel	823	1,494	1,397	975	1 3 1
	34	Villages. Total..Rs.	54,492	69,946	62,935	51,165	1 1 5
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2.	1	Pilwankheira	90	345	362	314	0 14 3
	2	Dalehgaum	48	170	189	278	0 12 5
	3	Shiragur	65	100	93	424	0 12 5
	4	Puthrala	165	391	312	464	1 0 0
	5	Thoregowhan	238	564	555	550	0 14 2
	6	Piloda Khoord.....	324	564	523	420	1 2 0
	7	Pimpree	116	365	319	740	0 13 9
	8	Balseo	35	158	89	342	0 13 8
	8	Villages. Total..Rs.	1,081	2,657	2,442	3,532	0 14 3
Class IV.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-12.	1	Choonchalee.....	488	602	514	1,705	0 11 5
	2	Nawra	66	117	88	166	0 11 10
	3	Sootarkheira	18	..	7	128	0 12 0
	4	Dahegaum	1,147	1,234	1,353	1,631	0 11 3
	5	Mahalkhireee	204	230	225	234	0 14 8
	6	Korepowlee	760	618	690	1,281	0 11 8
		Carried over..Rs.	2,683	2,801	2,877	5,145	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 27 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS IV.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-12.		Brought over..	2,683	2,801	2,877	5,145	....
	7	Agawun.....	65	193	181	229	0 10 10
	8	Pulsada Boodrook	168	210	234	247	0 12 0
	9	Khapurkheiree	111	262	249	224	0 8 8
	10	Kolewud	754	854	669	635	0 11 1
	11	Pulsada Khoord	131	200	171	210	0 11 10
	12	Kutora	1,190	1,890	1,683	1,554	0 12 7
	13	Borkheira Khoord	378	479	451	462	0 13 4
	14	Sowkheira Khoord	646	912	823	693	1 1 1
	15	Swokheira Boodrook ..	885	1,266	1,153	1,554	0 14 9
	16	Kiroda	2,239	2,295	2,352	1,965	0 12 10
	16	Villages. Total..Rs.	9,250	11,362	10,843	12,918	0 12 4
CLASS V.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-4.	1	Mhow Mandulee	27	49	47	69	0 7 3
	2	Janoree.....	109	165	184	395	0 6 11
	3	Bhilana.....	89	159	86	276	0 5 4
	4	Chahardee.....	80	169	116	154	0 6 0
	5	Gorewud	40	256	168	175	0 6 11
	6	Mohogun	55	168	139	169	0 5 3
	7	Vitveh Khoord.....	126	207	201	169	0 7 1
	8	Mahamudpoor.....	190	328	314	243	0 12 4
	9	Vitveh Boodrook.....	57	206	248	285	0 7 10
	10	Dhooda.....	64	252	394	314	0 6 2
		Carried over..Rs.	837	1,959	1,897	2,249	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 27 years.	Collections of 1852-53.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	837	1,959	1,897	2,249	....
Class V.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-4.	11	Dongurda	163	481	601	698	0 6 1
	12	Wudaree Boodrook	98	200	245	551	0 6 3
	13	Wudaree Khoord.....	183	214	67	347	0 6 2
	14	Mhalwa	5	10	76	146	0 4 11
	15	Mohorow	120	151	115	1,320	0 6 4
	16	Pimprala	68	178	142	295	0 7 4
	17	Nagjuree	....	....	....	336	0 3 1
	18	Sowkheiree Shim.....	125	166	134	367	0 7 4
	19	Nimdow	4	55	61	687	0 5 2
	20	Malwaree	55	174	169	354	0 6 0
	20	Villages. Total..Rs.	1,658	3,588	3,507	7,350	0 6 3

Abstract.

I.	5	Villages.....	11,764	12,993	12,198	7,735	1 7 0
II.	34	Do.	54,492	69,946	62,935	51,165	1 1 5
III.	8	Do.	1,081	2,657	2,442	3,532	0 14 3
IV.	16	Do.	9,250	11,362	10,843	12,918	0 12 4
V.	20	Do.	1,658	3,588	3,507	7,350	0 6 3
V.	83	Villages. Total..Rs.	78,245	1,00,546	91,925	82,700	0 14 10

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX No. 7.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF EVERY ITEM OF REVENUE HITHERTO DERIVED FROM LAND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE EIGHTY-THREE VILLAGES FORMING THE YAWUL TALOOKA, FROM 1820-21 UP TO 1836-37 AND FROM 1844-45 UP TO 1853-54.

APPENDIX

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description, from 1844-45 up to 1853-54, for which information for each Village has been obtained from the

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Reductions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Below-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now partly abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1820-21	83	61	51,471	....	51,471	1,20,402	....	1,20,402	9,488	1,10,914	426	....	17,457	17,883	1,28,797
1821-22	83	63	28,834	321	28,513	1,10,563	1,228	1,09,335	14,447	94,888	....	117	139	256	95,144
1822-23	83	70	23,128	....	23,128	77,655	....	77,655	....	77,655	35	33	137	205	77,860
1823-24	83	69	24,717	16	24,701	82,805	33	82,772	3,664	79,108	424	466	142	1,032	80,140
1824-25	83	69	26,590	1,975	24,615	84,524	5,475	79,049	30,623	48,426	4	1,197	143	1,344	49,770
1825-26	83	69	31,592	....	31,592	95,576	....	95,576	6,843	88,733	265	306	141	712	89,445
1826-27	83	70	30,023	137	29,886	92,177	497	91,680	5,047	86,633	14	2,142	141	2,297	88,930
1827-28	83	71	29,632	46	29,586	91,588	141	91,447	6,334	85,113	310	1,240	141	1,691	86,804
1828-29	83	73	27,661	886	26,775	83,277	2,929	80,348	8,885	71,463	296	2,005	141	2,442	73,905
1829-30	83	74	27,583	3,557	24,026	81,265	11,992	69,673	6,077	63,596	43	1,348	141	1,532	65,128
1830-31	83	76	28,086	97	27,989	84,189	284	83,905	3,844	80,061	337	580	141	1,058	81,119
1831-32	83	77	26,655	130	26,525	78,902	368	78,024	7,502	71,062	51	88	141	280	71,342
1832-33	83	77	26,588	829	25,759	78,227	2,198	76,029	13,735	62,294	388	131	140	659	62,953
1833-34	83	77	30,850	148	30,702	87,302	338	86,964	17,254	69,710	24	76	140	240	69,950
1834-35	83	78	34,789	48	34,741	90,659	192	90,527	5,802	84,725	468	68	140	676	85,401
1835-36	83	79	37,177	125	37,052	96,715	309	96,406	25,998	70,408	....	755	140	895	71,303
1836-37	83	78	39,718	372	39,346	94,709	904	93,714	18,939	74,775	122	96	140	358	75,133

1,267	....	1,267	....	....	....	1,30,064	....	....	....	1,30,064
1,419	....	1,419	....	....	137	96,700	....	....	....	96,700
1,116	....	1,116	....	....	44	79,020	1,410	....	1,410	77,610
1,407	....	1,407	....	....	147	81,694	....	....	....	81,694
683	....	683	....	....	49	50,502	....	....	....	50,502
1,491	....	1,491	....	....	242	91,178	153	....	153	91,025
1,378	....	1,378	....	....	192	90,500	1,220	....	1,220	89,280
1,349	....	1,349	....	....	197	88,350	686	....	686	87,664
1,396	....	1,396	....	....	526	75,827	1,148	....	1,148	74,679
1,326	....	1,326	....	....	395	66,849	1,165	....	1,165	65,684
1,535	....	1,535	....	....	431	83,085	481	....	481	82,604
1,488	....	1,488	....	....	467	73,297	548	....	548	72,749
1,460	10	1,450	....	....	426	64,829	331	....	331	64,498
1,598	....	1,598	....	....	456	72,004	888	2	890	71,114
1,681	....	1,681	....	....	572	87,654	477	54	531	87,123
1,694	39	1,655	....	....	481	73,439	1,544	55	1,599	71,840
1,757	17	1,740	....	....	601	77,474	4,040	439	4,479	72,995

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, and 17 are entered in the taluka accounts as "nirwal jumma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees.
2. "Wunchuree," or grazing tax.
3. "Kooran," or sale of pasture land.
4. "Barood thul," or sheep tax.
5. Sale of wood.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. "Karbooz waree," or melon-beds.
2. "Panboor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
3. "Shee kudja," or boundary dispute.
4. "Buchmulla," being the rent of a garden within the town of Yawul.
5. "Chowkushee."

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Havildaree."
2. "Rahnook."

Taxes still levied.

3. "Kolee bhet."

D.

1. "Enam salamee."

1844-45	83	78	45,178	2,964	42,214	89,930	6,774	82,856	26,772	56,084	311	60	147	518	56,602
1845-46	83	78	45,325	4,527	40,798	91,532	11,084	80,448	45,585	34,863	510	71	49	630	35,493
1846-47	83	79	45,621	140	45,481	93,802	273	93,529	818	92,711	324	269	49	642	93,353
1847-48	83	79	42,981	....	42,981	89,376	....	89,376	200	89,176	374	45	49	468	89,644
1848-49	83	78	40,339	181	40,158	84,389	257	84,032	1,435	82,597	344	69	49	462	83,059
1849-50	83	77	40,781	56	40,725	84,946	83	84,563	2,058	82,505	693	163	49	905	83,410
1850-51	83	79	42,719	80	42,639	88,496	162	88,334	2,579	85,755	389	144	49	582	86,337
1851-52	83	80	46,069	40	46,029	93,764	72	93,692	2,657	91,035	492	146	49	687	91,722
1852-53	83	81	50,087	7	50,080	1,00,483	14	1,00,469	46	1,00,423	375	89	49	513	1,00,936
1853-54	83	82	50,289	339	49,950	1,00,493	691	99,802	7,880	91,922	404	106	49	559	92,481
Total....			974,483	17,041	9,57,442	24,47,235	30,028	24,01,207	2,74,572	21,26,635	7,423	11,810	20,293	39,526	21,66,161
General Average....			36,092	631	35,461	90,638	1,705	88,933	10,169	78,764	275	437	752	1,464	80,228

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandoree rupees of the accounts up to 1836-37 have been converted into Company's rupees, at a deduction of Rs. 4-11 per cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of experienced canoongoes from the Survey department.

No. 7.

whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 83 Villages forming the YAWEL TALOOKA, *for Twenty-seven years, from* 1820-21 *up to* 1836-37 *and Records prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam Jagire.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabundee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Jullai Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Columns 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 14, 16, and 18.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,802	348	1,454	....	....	....	58,056	....	....	....	58,056	
1,888	1,202	686	....	....	....	36,179	....	....	....	36,179	
1,975	18	1,957	....	....	....	95,310	....	....	....	95,310	
1,879	2	1,877	....	....	37	91,558	....	....	....	91,558	
1,800	2	1,798	....	....	25	84,882	....	....	....	84,882	
1,764	20	1,744	....	....	25	85,179	....	....	....	85,179	
1,817	2	1,815	....	....	25	88,177	....	....	....	88,177	
1,913	15	1,898	....	....	49	93,669	....	....	....	93,669	
1,964	....	1,964	....	....	25	1,02,929	....	....	....	1,02,929	
1,954	34	1,920	....	....	25	94,426	....	....	....	94,426	
42,805	1,709	41,096	....	....	5,574	22,12,831	14,091	550	14,641	21,98,190	
1,585	63	1,522	....	....	206	81,956	522	20	542	81,414	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 249 of 1855.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Poona.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward for the consideration of Government letter No. 206 of 23rd December from Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of the Khandeish Revenue Survey, reporting the completion of the survey of the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka and the entire talooka of Yawul, and proposing revised rates of assessment for the same.

2. Mr. Davidson's first seven paragraphs describe the situation, soil, climate, and former history of the two talookas. They are bounded on the south by the Taptee, and on the north by the Sautpoora range of hills. The two talookas dovetail one another. The Sowda talooka, including the Ravere mahalkurree's division, of which the survey is not completed, is bounded on the east by Nimar and the Yawul talooka, and on the west by the Chopra talooka.

3. There are no means of ascertaining the history of these districts till within a comparatively short period before they were taken possession of by the British government. Sowda was taken from the Nizam by the Peishwa, about the year A.D. 1762, who a few years later bestowed it in jagheer to the Sirdar Rastee on the occasion of their becoming connected by marriage. It was afterwards attached by Bajee Row, from whom we took it. The Yawul talooka belonged to Scindia. It was managed by us from 1818 to 1839, when it was made over to Scindia. It remained under his rule till 1844, when it was permanently ceded to us, though we have to account for the revenues to the durbar.

4. The distinguishing feature of these talookas is their extreme flatness—they extend in one uninterrupted plain without any per-

ceptible undulation from the banks of the Taptee to the Sautpoora hills, which, as Mr. Davidson remarks, rise out of the plain with the most wall-like abruptness.

5. The soil on the banks of the Taptee is a black alluvial clay, and improves in quality till it reaches a certain point inland "when it again deteriorates as it approaches the hills, and in their immediate vicinity the colour changes, assuming by degrees a brownish and even a reddish tint." Mr. Davidson states the best description of the black soil in these districts is better than any he has seen in the Deccan; and though not having had the same opportunities as he has in judging of soils, I have had some experience, and I can say I have never seen anything like it in the Deccan or the Southern Maratha Country. All the lands of the Sowda villages under report, and those of a great number in Yawul, are under cultivation; and before the crops are cut the whole country presents an appearance of the most luxuriant fertility. The wheat, the linseed, and the gram are more like the produce of gardens than of unirrigated land.

6. From his 8th to 18th paragraph Mr. Davidson describes the different crops produced in these districts.

7. In his 19th paragraph a rather erroneous view is taken, I think, of the state of the roads in these districts. The whole country is a level plain, and carts can travel heavily laden over the whole surface without inconvenience of any kind, and that such is the case is proved by the fact of there being scarcely a ryot, except of the poorest class, who has not one or more carts. Many indeed keep carts merely for pleasure-trips. What is called the fair-weather trunk-road passes through these districts; it is forty feet wide, and very level, and during the fair weather is quite as good a road as the traffic of the country requires. In the rains, like every unmade road, of course it is very heavy, and in the hot weather the dust is very disagreeable, but these are drawbacks which could only be got rid of by having a metal road, the making of which would, from the difficulty of obtaining material, be extremely costly. Mr. Davidson's remarks regarding the approaches to the Taptee at Borawul, and the great hindrance to trade in consequence, are well founded, and deserve the attention of Government. The Political Assistant in charge

of Nimar brought to my notice the inconvenience experienced at the Taptee by traders from his districts passing through Khandeish; and I called upon the Civil Engineer to make a rough estimate of the cost of making proper approaches of durable material, and he informed me that it would exceed Rs. 40,000, and this without including a causeway in the bed of the river, which I should think would cost nearly as much again.

8. Under these circumstances I did not feel myself justified in recommending to Government so large an expenditure on a work which, when completed, would only afford very imperfect accommodation to the public. However, I shall take the first opportunity of having a further consultation with the Civil Engineer, and will report the result to Government. Mr. Berkely in his report on the Khandeish railway *viâ* the Thull Ghaut estimates the cost of a bridge over the Taptee a few miles from the locality alluded to by me, where it is much narrower, at a cost of five lakhs and a half of rupees, and therefore a bridge at Borawul is out of the question.

9. Mr. Davidson has described the state of the condition of the ryots, and I am rather inclined to think his account is overdrawn. He has divided the population into three classes:—

1*st*.—Wealthy deshmooks, patels, chowdrees or koolkurnees, who are possessed of considerable wealth, and who purchase produce, and make loans to the poorer ryots.

2*ndly*.—Individuals who are in comfortable circumstances, and can farm their lands without assistance from sowcars.

3*rdly*.—The larger portion of the cultivators who are deeply indebted.

In the first class Mr. Davidson has mentioned the names of men of very large fortune. I could add those of several others, all of whom are given credit to be worth property varying from thirty thousand to two lakhs of rupees, and in the second class there are numbers of men who are worth from five to ten thousand rupees. All these fortunes, with one or two exceptions, have been made since the accession of the British government, and as the whole country is in high cultivation, the state of things which could have produced such results could not have been so very bad. Independent

of the improvident and unfortunate, who form the indebted class in every country, the Hindoo law (which renders one member of a family liable for the debts of another) and public opinion (which encourages extravagant expenditure on marriages and other religious ceremonies) entail on society a crowd of persons always struggling with debt whom no remedial measures on the part of Government can relieve. From a conversation I had with the moonsiff of Yawul, I find these wealthy patels and koolkurnees are more liberal in their dealings with the ryots than the Marwarrees and Wanees, and the suits filed by them in court are comparatively very few.

10. Mr. Davidson has commented in rather strong terms regarding the state of the towns and villages. I must say I do not agree with him. They are just as clean as other towns and villages in any other part of India in which I have served, and in which the Municipal Act has not been introduced. The difficulties of persuading the people to submit to the introduction of Act XXVI. of 1850 need not here be discussed.

11. As to the paucity of schools, the remedy is now in the hands of the people themselves.

12. The remainder of Mr. Davidson's report is taken up with his proposals for the introduction of new rates of assessment. Before we came into possession of the country there were no fixed rates. Captain Briggs at a very early period attempted to fix the assessment by a classification of soils, and assumed four rupees as the value of a beega of the first-class soil. This rate was too high, and the ryots threw up their land, and subsequently the rates were determined by punchayets or juries of the villagers themselves. They were very much better qualified for the duty than anybody else, and though there was some disparity in the rates fixed by them, they were generally fair and equitable. The highest rate was Rs. 2-6-9 per beega (that is Rs. 3-3-3 per acre for dry-crops), which prevails to the present day. Mr. Davidson divides the surveyed villages of Sowda into four classes, and proposes maximum rate per acre for each as follows :—

1*st*, Rs. 2-6 ; 2*nd*, Rs. 2-4 ; 3*rd*, Rs. 2-2 ; and 4*th*, Rs. 1-8.

A reference to appendix No. 2 will show how the revenues of these

villages will be affected. "The survey rental of all these villages will be Rs. 86,851, which is 9·92 per cent. below the average of past collections in 1852-53." The circumstance of there being little or no arable waste except in the three villages south of the Taptee precludes any extension of cultivation, and therefore "the rates now proposed will have, as far as these villages are concerned, the effect of reducing the revenue without any prospect of a proportionate increase; but as the revised rates are extended to the remaining portion of the talooka (the Ravere division), the ultimate result on the whole talooka will assume a more favourable view as regards Government."

13. The permanent decrease will be very considerable; but a glance at the diagram (appendix No. 3) will show how very fluctuating the revenue has been, and how very necessary it is to revise and reduce the existing rates, and I am respectfully of opinion that Mr. Davidson has not erred on the side of liberality. When the country is opened out by railway communication, which in all probability will pass through these districts, perhaps the ryots might be able to pay a somewhat higher assessment; but such a prospect is too far distant to admit of its forming an element of consideration in the revision of the rates.

14. A reference to the statement appendix No. 6 will show how Mr. Davidson proposes to deal with the Yawul talooka. He has divided its villages into five classes, the maximum rate per acre for which will be as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st class	2	4	0
2nd do.	2	2	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
4th do.	1	12	0
5th do.	1	4	0

If these rates are sanctioned, a considerable diminution in the revenue will immediately ensue; but the extension of cultivation will, I have no doubt, be rapid, and the revenue will speedily recover itself. From diagram appendix No. 5 it will be seen that the maximum assessment imposed by the survey is three thousand rupees in excess

of the average past collections. The manner in which Mr. Davidson has grouped the villages of both talookas into different classes appears judicious.

15. Mr. Davidson describes in his 28th paragraph the state of the bagayut (motusthul) cultivation, and the great labour and expense incurred in working the wells, which vary in depth from twenty to one hundred and five feet. The poppy is the only cultivation which can afford remunerating return from wells of such depth, and as that is prohibited in consequence of the Khandeish opium factory having been closed by orders of the Supreme Government, most of the wells must fall into disuse. Mr. Davidson proposes two rates, one of three rupees, and another of two rupees eight annas, and where the depth of the well exceeds twenty yards or sixty feet, no extra assessment is to be imposed.

16. To such rates there can be no objection as long as Government continue to levy a tax at all from wells, which I am respectfully of opinion is exceedingly impolitic. In a country like the Deccan and Khandeish where the rains are often scanty and always uncertain, it is of the utmost importance that every legitimate encouragement should be afforded to ryots to dig wells that they may have the means of irrigating their dry-crops when the rains are deficient, or of growing fodder for their cattle when the monsoon is late in setting in. I happened to be travelling through the Deccan during last year, and no rain to speak of had fallen to the end of August; the whole country was burnt up; and I was particularly struck with the great benefits the country and the people derived from even the few wells which I saw on my route. In fact the fodder grown in the land irrigated by them was the only resource left, and had the wells been more plentiful, a very large number of cattle could have been saved from starvation.

17. As a matter of justice, I cannot understand how Government is justified in levying a tax on a work produced by the unassisted capital of the ryot. All other taxes on capital have been abolished; the Government derive no revenue from houses, shops, &c., and the well, which is so conducive to the general welfare of the population, and on which their very lives frequently depend, is the only remaining

monument of the short-sighted financial policy of the native governments. It is true that Government have remitted the extra assessment on new wells for thirty years, and in all probability at the expiration of that period they will forego it altogether, and why therefore should old wells be subject to the tax while new ones are enjoying an immunity.

18. The districts of Sowda and Yawul possess especial claims on the liberality of Government. The ryots have been put to considerable expense in digging deep wells to enable them to cultivate the poppy, which they have done for generations, and are particularly partial to. It is now prohibited, and the wells will fall into disuse, and the money expended on them be sunk, as no other crop will repay the cost of working them if any additional tax is placed on them. Should His Lordship be pleased to concur in these views, the loss of revenue would be very trifling. In Sowda the difference of bagayut in excess of jerayut assessment is Rs. 879, and in Yawul somewhat less, but I am unable to state the exact amount.

19. The important subject of how the waste lands are to be disposed of remains to be settled. In all other collectorates they have been put up to auction or sold under different rules and regulations. In Khandeish they have always been free from taxation to the permanent residents. The opposition made by the ryots to the survey in 1852-53 was grounded on the supposition that the waste lands would be taxed.

20. Captain Wingate in his report No. 97, dated 29th March 1852, of the survey and assessment of Khandeish, remarks—

> "*Paragraph* 76. The vast waste lands of Khandeish yield at present no direct revenue to Government, except a tax called wun (charge paid by brinjarees and other strangers who bring bullocks to graze there during the monsoon months), and a sheep tax, levied from migratory shepherds. All the permanent residents of Khandeish, whether cultivators or not, are allowed to send out their cattle to graze over the waste whenever they please, and they pay nothing for the privilege.
>
> "77. It will be matter for consideration at the survey whether a revenue should for the future be drawn from the arable waste or not. The privilege of free grazing has without

doubt greatly encouraged the breeding of cattle in Khandeish, and an abundant supply of cattle is indispensable to any great extension of cultivation there under the survey settlement. I am inclined to think that the largest revenue would in the end be secured by trusting solely to an extension of cultivation for its increase rather than in any degree to the taxation of the waste. The grazing, however, of so much of the latter as may be divided into fields at the survey might unobjectionably be sold under the joint report rules after the new settlement is introduced; but I do not feel satisfied that the advantage would result from abolishing the privilege of free grazing in the case of the undivided waste."

21. In a country like Khandeish where the cultivated land does not bear a proportion of twenty per cent. to the waste, all our efforts should tend towards extending cultivation, and encouraging the breeding of cattle with that object, and any measures having a contrary tendency should be most carefully guarded against. I quite agree with Captain Wingate in thinking that the largest revenue will in the end be secured by trusting to it solely. Moreover, I go further and think that not only the undivided but the divided waste should be exempt, for if the latter were taxed it would yield little or nothing in the shape of revenue, for where the people could have grazing or undivided waste for nothing, they would not pay for it on the land adjoining because it was divided off.

22. Besides the above considerations, a grazing-tax would be felt most unequally in the different districts. Where there is a great deal of cultivation and waste land scarce, it would bear an excessive value; whereas in districts where the cultivation was limited, and three-fourths of the land waste, grazing would be had for nothing. The incidence of a grazing-tax would therefore in the present state of Khandeish be very unequal. I firmly believe also it would be very unproductive, and in a great measure neutralise the good effects of the survey, and retard the growth of wealth and capital in the province. These remarks apply only to the ryots who cultivate land. The tax now levied from brinjarees and strangers who bring cattle to graze, and the sheep-tax levied from shepherds, would continue as heretofore.

23. I think it necessary to bring to the notice of Government that the boundary of Khandeish to the north has never been defined. The survey have measured up to the foot of the first range of the Sautpoora hills; but beyond this range there are two districts (the Pal Tuppa and Doula Turuff) which belong to Khandeish, and how much further the province extends no body knows. The breadth of country covered by the Sautpoora range of hills averages, I believe, about thirty miles. The hills are inhabited by Bheels, scattered here and there, and resorted to only by woodcutters. The settlement of the boundary is not a matter of much importance at present, but it is right that Government should be informed of the state of affairs.

24. I beg to point out that villages which contain a great deal of jungle are only partially measured. In this essential particular the Khandeish survey differs from that of other collectorates. Mr. Davidson has made no allusion to the subject, and I think he should be instructed to supply this omission in his future reports, and give a short account of his proceedings in connection with the subject.

25. In conclusion I have to state that since the objects of the survey were perfectly explained to the ryots, they have not offered opposition of any kind to its operations. I have not received a single complaint from the Superintendent; and though I have always made it a point to discuss the subject of the survey with the ryots themselves in their fields during my morning rides, I have never heard them express anything approaching to a feeling of discontent on the subject. When the settlement under report is introduced, I anticipate their anxiety for the extension of the survey will be as intense as their opposition to it was vehement at the close of the year 1852.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. Mansfield, Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp Chopra,
6th February 1855.

No. 861 of 1855.

From E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner Northern Division,

To H. Young, Esq.,
Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to lay before Government the accompanying letter, as per margin, from the Collector of Khandeish, with accompaniment from Mr. A. F. Davidson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Khandeish, being his report on the completion of the survey of the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka and the entire talooka of Yawul, and proposing revised rates of assessment for these districts.

No. 249, dated 6th February 1855, with a report from the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Khandeish, dated 23rd December 1854, No. 206.

2. Mr. Davidson gives a lucid description of the geographical position, general aspect, soil, climate, and former history of the talookas, also of rivers, trees, wells, and various produce raised in the two districts, for particulars of which I beg to refer to the report.

Mr. Davidson's 2nd to 18th paragraphs.
Collector's 2nd to 6th paragraphs.

3. Mr. Davidson speaks of a description of wood called "unjan," which it appears grows plentifully in the Sautpoora hills, and he thinks would be well adapted for railway sleepers. I would therefore suggest that an extract of paragraph 17 be sent for information to the Railway department.

Mr. Davidson's 17th paragraph.

4. The mode of cultivation and agricultural implements are the same as in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country; and manuring is generally resorted to. Mr. Davidson submits drawings

Mr. Davidson's 20th and 21st paragraphs.

of the carts in use, executed by his assistant, Mr. Cumming, one of which is peculiar, having the back turned upwards, which is, I believe, intended to support cushions when the cart may be used for travelling.

5. Mr. Davidson has not taken the census of the two districts, nor prepared the statistical returns, but refers to Captain Wingate's report, which gives the information as taken in 1851 for the Sowda talooka at 59,438 and Yawul at 32,394 souls, of which there are about one thousand families of weavers, and between two and three hundred families of dyers. With these exceptions, the whole are said to be deriving their subsistence from agriculture. Mr. Davidson also notices a curious prejudice of certain castes against growing āl and indigo.

Mr. Davidson's 22nd paragraph.

6. The state of the roads is described by Mr. Davidson as extremely bad, and the approaches to the Taptee so bad as to be a great hindrance to traffic. The Collector does not agree in the description of the roads given by Mr. Davidson, and states that that alluded to is a good fair-weather road, and that to render it more durable and substantial would be very expensive. The Collector admits the difficulty of the approaches to the Taptee, and will no doubt take measures for improving them. Mr. Davidson also describes how the fording of the Taptee is injurious to the cotton which has to cross this river on its transit to Bombay.

Mr. Davidson's 10th and 19th paragraphs.
Collector's 7th paragraph.

7. Mr. Davidson's description of the condition of the cultivators is considered by Mr. Mansfield to be overdrawn, and that the deshpandees, patels, and koolkurnees are more liberal with the ryots with whom they deal than ordinary money-lenders, and more seldom bring their debtors into court, which view I am inclined to think the more correct.

Mr. Davidson's 23rd paragraph.
Collector's 9th paragraph.

8. Mr. Mansfield also differs, it will be observed, with Mr. Davidson in regard to the municipal condition of certain towns. I have not been in this part of Khandeish for nearly twenty years, but my impressions agree with the views

Mr. Davidson's 24th paragraph.
Collector's 10th paragraph.

of the Collector. The towns here are not large or many, but there are nine in Sowda and four in Yawul in which markets are held.

9. Regarding the paucity of schools brought to notice by Mr. Davidson, the Collector says that the remedy is now in the hands of the people themselves —alluding, I suppose, to the despatch of the Court of Directors on the subject of education.

Mr. Davidson's 26th paragraph.
Collector's 11th paragraph.

10. The first attempt to make a proper assessment was made by Captain Briggs, the first Collector of Khandeish, many years ago, who made a classification of soils, rating the first class at Rs. 4 the beega; but this being found to be too high, he called in the aid of punchayuts, composed of the heads of villages and hereditary officers, who fixed the highest rate at Rs. 2-6-9 per beega, equal to Rs. 3-3-3 per acre for dry crops, and this system has prevailed up to the present time.

Mr. Davidson's 25th paragraph.

11. The principal division of the Sowda talooka consists of fifty-seven villages, and the surveyed area amounts to 79,362 acres. The measurements were conducted successively under the superintendence of Lieutenants Waddington and Elphinstone and Mr. Alfred Baker. The average error of tests taken amounts to only 28 goontas, or a little less than three-fourths per cent. The classification was first commenced by Mr. Davidson and comp'eted by Lieutenant Elphinstone. The average error detected by test is four pies per field, which results are satisfactory. The survey numbers have been effected without any alteration of the present holding.

Mr. Davidson's 30th to 32nd paragraphs.

12. The maximum rates proposed for the principal division of Sowda are—

Mr. Davidson's 33rd paragraph.
Collector's 12th paragraph.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
1st class	2	6	0	per acre.
2nd do.....	2	4	0	do.
3rd do.....	2	2	0	do.
4th do.....	1	8	0	do.

13. These rates are calculated to yield a revenue of Rs. 86,851 per annum, which, on comparison with average collections of thirty-five years, and the realisations in 1852-53 and 1853-54, show a great reduction, as may be observed from the following memorandum :—

Mr. Davidson's 35th paragraph.
Collector's 13th paragraph.

		Rs.
1.	Average collections of past thirty-five years..	96,449
	Amount of proposed rates.....	86,801
	Decrease by proposed rates	9,648
2.	Collections in 1852-53.....	1,22,951
	Amount of proposed rates.....	86,801
	Decrease in proposed rates	36,150
3.	Collections in 1853-54	1,03,617
	Amount of proposed rates.....	86,801
	Decrease in proposed rates	16,766

14. The first comparison shows a decrease of Rs. 9·95 per cent, the second Rs. 29·39, and the third Rs. 16·18.

15. From appendix No. 2 to Mr. Davidson's letter it appears that the decrease occurs in every village but two, viz. Wadodee of the 2nd class, and Sowkadee of the 3rd class. The assessment by the proposed rates exceeds the average collections and the collections of 1852-53 and 1853-54, in the former by Rs. 455·28 and Rs. 256 respectively, and in the latter by Rs. 109·65 and Rs. 74 respectively.

Mr. Davidson's 34th paragraph.

Mr. Davidson's reasons for not lowering the assessment of these two villages seem conclusive.

16. There appears no immediate prospect of this reduction being made up hereafter as regards these villages, there being but little arable waste except in the three villages south of the

Mr. Davidson's 35th paragraph.

Taptee. On the other hand there is plenty of waste available land in the petta of Ravere, as well as along the foot of the Sautpoora range in Yawul, so that on the whole it is not improbable that the present reduction will be fully made up before many seasons pass over.

17. The Yawul talooka consists of eighty-six villages, three of which are not traceable; the surveyed area of eighty-three villages amounts to 122,171 acres; of these 72,241 are uncultivated waste. The measurement of this talooka was commenced by Mr. Davidson and completed by Mr. Cumming, his assistant. The average error detected by test is only 27 goontas, or less than three-fourths of an acre per cent. The classification was at first commenced by Mr. Davidson and completed by Lieutenant Elphinstone. The average error detected was $4\frac{1}{4}$ pies per field.

Mr. Davidson's 37th to 47th paragraphs.
Collector's 14th paragraph.

18. The Superintendent has not described the method of measurement he adopted in villages abounding with jungle, and he will be requested to report on the same.

Collector's 24th paragraph.

19. Owing to particular circumstances of the villages of the Yawul talooka, the Superintendent proposes different rates for this district. The maximum rate per acre is as follows:—

Mr. Davidson's 40th paragraph.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st class	2	4	0
2nd do.	2	2	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
4th do.	1	12	0
5th do.	1	4	0

20. The result of these rates if introduced would be on comparison with—

1. The average collections of past 35 years..	Rs.	78,245
Amount of proposed rates	„	82,700
Increase by revised rates	„	4,455

2.	Collections of 1852-53.....	Rs. 1,00,546
	Amount of proposed rates	„ 82,700
	Decrease by proposed rates..	„ 17,946
3.	Collections of 1853-54.....	„ 91,925
	Amount of proposed rates	„ 82,700
	Decrease by proposed rates..	„ 9,225

21. The above gives a percentage of Rs. 5·69 in favour of the 1st comparison, and against the 2nd and 3rd of Rs. 17·75 and Rs. 10·4 respectively.

Mr. Davidson's 43rd paragraph.

22. It appears there is not much waste land in the villages grouped as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, except south of Yawul and along the banks of the Taptee; but in the latter, from the liability of being flooded, not much of the waste is likely to be taken up for fultivation. In the villages composing the 4th and 5th classes the Superintendent anticipates that waste lands will be brought under cultivation on the revised rates. It seems that scarcity of water for cattle is one of the reasons why more land has not been cultivated in these villages, and Mr. Davidson recommends the repair of public wells, the revival of village offices where extinct, and the grant of allowances either in money or land to halkaras (or water-drawers). These circumstances are not noticed by the Collector, who probably intends making a proposition on the subject in connection with the general question of the repairs of wells, &c., now under inquiry. His attention, however, will be requested to this proposal.

Mr. Davidson's 47th paragraph.

Mr. Davidson's 36th and 46th paragraphs.

Collector's 15th to 18th paragraphs.

23. The Superintendent proposes an uniform maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre of garden cultivation in both districts for villages which have the advantage of markets, and Rs. 2-8 for all others. He suggests that wells which exceed twenty yards in depth should be exempted from any assessment. Mr. Mansfield has no objection to offer to the rates proposed, but argues against the policy of well-taxation altogether. This I do not consider to be at

present an open question. But taking into consideration the unusual depth of the wells in these talookas, and the expense of raising water for irrigation, I approve of Mr. Davidson's proposal not to levy anything extra for garden cultivation in cases where wells exceed the depth of sixty feet, but think he should have gone further and proposed the same with regard to all wells when the water has to be lifted above forty-five feet, as the wear and tear of cattle in such cases must be so great as to swallow up all extra profit to be derived from irrigation.

24. The Superintendent does not mention whether he has recorded a separate jerayut rate, which it would be as well that he should do in order that there may be no question as to what the rate should be in case of the well falling in or otherwise out of use.

25. The comparison of results by the survey takes in the whole arable land, inclusive of remission against the collections on portions actually under cultivation, as ascertained by the annual measurement, exclusive of remission, which, considering the great superiority of the soil in Sowda and part of Yawul, may give rise to expectation that the result should have been more favourable. But the great fluctuation of collections shown in the diagrams accompanying the report in a part of the country which usually has its fair share of rain, indicates strongly the expediency of considerable reductions in the assessment, and I do not think that the proposed rates are more than what the circumstances of these districts call for.

26. I beg to append for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a memorandum of the rates of assessment introduced in the Deccan and the Southern Maratha Country, which was prepared by the late Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Courtney, on reference to which it will be observed that the maximum rates proposed for Sowda and Yawul are still much higher than those which have been introduced in other surveyed districts. The superior quality of the soil, however, seems to warrant the rates proposed, and I beg to recommend them for the sanction of Government.

27. Mr. Mansfield, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, has authorised the introduction of the proposed rates for fear

of losing the season. I beg to refer to my memorandum No. 590 of this date, submitting his letter No. 480, dated 20th ultimo, and recommending his proceedings for approval. I should prefer awaiting the report of the result of one season at least before recommending the grant of the guarantee for thirty years, though I do not see cause at present to anticipate that any alteration will be necessary.

28. I agree with the Collector, under all circumstances, that the waste lands in Khandeish should not be assessed until brought under cultivation, except the grazing tax on non-residents, which should be levied as at present. The attention of the Collector will be drawn to the aggressions of the dhungurs and other graziers, noticed by Mr. Davidson, in order that in his capacity of magistrate he may take steps to protect the ryots.

Mr. Davidson's 49th paragraph.
Collector's 19th paragraph.
Mr. Davidson's 49th paragraph.

29. The boundary of Khandeish on the north has never been defined. The Survey department might be able to perform this while in that neighbourhood. It may, however, have the effect of materially retarding the regular survey operations, which would be undesirable. I will, however, request the Collector to consult with the Superintendent on the subject.

Collector's 23rd paragraph.

30. In a subsequent communication the Superintendent explains that the map sent being a mere skeleton map is owing to the mapping establishment from Ahmednuggur not having yet joined him, although he had written several letters on the subject. One lithographic press and part of the establishment was promised to be sent in the course of the current month.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
19*th April* 1855.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE

RATES OF ASSESSMENT INTRODUCED INTO THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY.

Collectorates.	Talookas.	Maximum Rate per Acre.	Minimum Rate per Acre.	Average Rate per Acre.	Extent of Population of the Collectorate.	Extent of the Collectorate in Square Miles.	No. of Souls per Square Mile.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Poona.	Indapoor	0 12 0	0 1 5	.... *				
	Bhimthurree	0 15 0	0 1 7	.... *				* Not ascertainable.
	Pabul	1 7 2	0 2 0	.... *				
	Hawailee	1 8 0	0 2 2	.... *	+666,006	5,250	126¾	† From Census Return for 1st February 1851.
	Poorundhur	1 2 0	0 1 7	.... *				
	Sewnere	1 12 0	0 1 6	0 8 8				
Sholapoor.	Sholapoor — Sooba division	0 15 11	0 1 10	0 6 0				
	Sholapoor — Mundroop petta	0 14 4	0 1 8					
	Mohole	0 13 0	0 1 6	0 6 0				
	Marha	0 12 7	0 1 5	.... *				
	Barsee	0 15 11	0 1 10	0 7 6				
	Kurmalla	0 12 7	0 1 5	.... *				
	Indee	0 12 0	0 1 5	.... *				* Not ascertainable.
	Burdole, Hulsungee, and Hoftee	0 12 0	0 1 6	.... *				
	Hypurga — Sooba division	0 13 2	0 1 5	.... *	+613,863			† From Census Return for 31st December 1845.
	Hypurga — Almilla petta	0 10 9	0 1 3	.... *				
	Mungolee — Sooba division	0 12 7	0 1 5	.... *				
	Mungolee — Bageewadee pergunna	0 13 2	0 1 6	.... *				
	Mungolee — Weergoondee do.	0 13 2	0 1 5	.... *				
	Mungolee — Sooba division	0 14 4	0 1 8	0 7 10				
	Mungolee — Soomgee petta	0 13 9	0 1 7					
	Done Valley	0 14 4	.... *	.... *				

Ahmednuggur.	Patoda	1	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0			
	Ankola	2	0	0	0	5	3	....		*			
	Sungumnair	1	8	0	0	3	0	0	7	8			
	Rahooree	1	8	0	....		*	0	9	4	†995,585	10,078	98¾
	Chandwur	1	8	0	0	2	3	0	9	8			
	Wundindooree Desh Village	1	8	0	0	2	3	0	9	8			
	Sinnur	1	8	0	0	2	3	0	7	10			
	Nassick	1	12	10	....		*	....		*			
Dharwar.	Dharwar	2	4	0	....		*	0	15	5			
	Hooblee — Mamlutdar's division	2	0	0	....		*	....		*			
	Hooblee — Turus division	1	8	0	....		*	0	8	3			
	Hooblee — Misrikote division	1	5	0	....		*	0	6	4			
	Nowlgoond	1	5	0	....		*	....		*	†754,385	3,790	199
	Dummul	1	2	0	....		*	....		*			
	Bunkapoor	1	12	0	....		*	0	13	0			
	Hangul	1	8	0	....		*	0	9	9			
	Raneebednoor	1	6	0	....		*	0	10	6			
	Kode	1	6	0	....		*	0	10	7			
Belgaum.	Pursghur	1	9	0	....		*	0	12	3			
	Gokah	1	12	0	....		*	0	7	8	†1,025,882	6,515	157¼
	Badamee	1	4	0	....		*	....					
	Bagulkote	1	4	0	....		*	....					

* Not ascertainable.

† From Census Return for 1st February 1851.

* Not ascertainable.

† From Census Return for 1st February 1851.

* Not ascertainable.

† From Census Return for 1st February 1851.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

No. 480 OF 1855.

From S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Poona.

SIR,—With reference to my letter No. 249, dated 6th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have instructed Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, to make the jummabundee of the Yawul talooka and the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka according to the revised rates proposed by him in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

2. The reason of my having taken upon myself the responsibility of giving such instructions is, that the season is already so far advanced that if the annual settlement of the revenue is postponed till the sanction of Government is received, great inconvenience will be occasioned to the ryots by being kept in suspense regarding the assessment they may be ultimately called on to pay, and also to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey by being detained during all the hot weather in the eastern districts with great detriment to his other duties.

3. Independent of the above reasons, I beg to inform you that with the view of introducing the revised rates in the current year, the waste and cultivated land have been entered in all the jummabundee papers in acres, and the old beega measurement has been entirely omitted in the accounts, and therefore it is impossible to make the jummabundee according to the old rates without making a remeasurement according to beegas, and thereby imposing a vast additional amount of labour on the establishments. The remeasurement could not now be completed before the commencement of the rains, and therefore a revenue settlement on the old rates is now impracticable; besides which it is most desirable that the rates should be introduced as soon as possible in order that the people of Khandeish may know how they will be affected by them. It was for this object that the settlement of a few villages last year had been

proposed, but for the reasons stated in my letter No. 2519, dated 16th November 1853, the intention was abandoned.

4. Mr. Davidson will introduce the bhagayut rates he has proposed. My suggestions on the subject must of course await the decision of Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Camp Shahada,
20th March 1855.

No. 860 OF 1855.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted, and the proceedings of the Collector recommended, for the approval of Government. For the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the proposed rates, he begs to refer His Lordship in Council to his letter No. 589 of this date.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
19th April 1855.

No. 4385 OF 1855.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communications noted in the margin, and in conveying the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to the revised rates of assessment which have been introduced in the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda

Letter No. 861, dated the 19th April 1855, with accompaniments.
Memorandum No. 860 of the same date, with accompaniment.

talooka and in the talooka of Yawul of the Khandeish collectorate, to communicate the following observations and instructions on such of the other points referred to as require notice :—

Mr. Davidson's report No. 206, dated 23rd December 1854.	Collector's letter No. 249, dated 6th February 1855.	Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 861, dated 19th April 1855.	
Para. 17	....	3	*"Anjan" Wood.* 2. This wood is stated to grow in abundance in the Sautpoora hills, and to be adapted for railway sleepers. A communication on the subject will be made to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from the Railway Branch of the Financial Department, to which a copy of the paragraphs noted in the margin will be transferred.
10 & 19	7 & 8	6	*State of Roads and Approaches to the Taptee.* 3. This subject will be considered and disposed of in the Public Works Department.
24	10	8	*Municipal condition of certain Towns.* 4. A copy of the paragraphs noted in the margin will be transferred to the General Department for consideration and disposal.
26	11	9	*Paucity of Schools.* 5. This is a subject also for disposal in the General Department, to which the paragraphs noted in the margin will accordingly be transferred.

Mr. Davidson's report No. 206, dated 23rd December 1854.	Collector's letter No. 249; dated 6th February 1855.	Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 861, dated 19th April 1855.	
Para. 30 to 32	....	11	*Results of Measurements and Classification in the Sowda Talooka.* 6. Satisfactory.
37 to 39	11	17	*Results of Measurements and Classification in the Yawul Talooka.* 7. These results appear also to be satisfactory.
....	24	18	*Villages abounding with Jungle.* 8. Government await the receipt of the report which you have called for relative to the method of measurement adopted by the Superintendent in villages abounding with jungle.
40 to 47	14	19, 20 to 22, 25 & 26.	*Financial results of the New Rates, &c.* 9. The introduction of the new rates, though fixed considerably above the survey rates of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, will be attended with a serious financial deficiency, which there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of compensating by increased cultivation. This is more especially the case in Yawul, where waste land is by no means abundant in inhabited villages. His Lordship in Council, however,

Mr. Davidson's report No. 206, dated 23rd December 1854.	Collector's letter No. 249, dated 6th February 1855.	Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 861, dated 19th April 1855.	

concurs in the propriety of the reduction made in the assessment, and looks to the gradual extension of cultivation in the now deserted villages at the foot of the Sautpoora range for eventual repayment of the revenue now foregone. It is suggested that the reëstablishment of these villages would probably be promoted by the revival of village offices where extinct, the repair of public wells, and the grant of allowances, in money or land, to waterdrawers.

10. Government desire to be favoured with your opinion as to the expediency or otherwise of adopting the first of these proposals. The other two will be more fully considered on receipt of reports on the general question.

Para. 36 | 17 | 23 & 24 | *Wells, Taxation of.*

11. For the reasons stated by you, Government sanction the exemption from tax of wells used for garden cultivation whose depth exceeds sixty feet, as also of wells where the water has to be lifted above forty-five feet. You are requested to call upon Lieutenant Cowper for the information which

Mr. Davidson's report No. 206, dated 23rd December 1854.	Collector's letter No. 249, dated 6th February 1855.	Revenue Commissioner's letter No. 861, dated 19th April 1855.	
			has been omitted to be furnished by Mr. Davidson on the subject referred to in your 24th paragraph.
Para. 49	19 to 22	28	*Waste Lands, &c.* 12. The proposal that waste lands should not be assessed until brought under cultivation is approved. The grazing-tax should, however, be levied as heretofore, and the aggressions now committed by dhungurs and other grazers should be effectually prevented.
....	23	29	*Boundary of Khandeish on the North.* 13. The result of the reference which the Collector, under your instructions, has made to the Survey Department—to ascertain whether the work of defining this portion of the boundary of Khandeish can be undertaken by that department—should be reported to Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. YOUNG,

Officiating Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19*th October* 1855.

Extract (*paragraphs* 1 *to* 4 *and* 6) *of* REVENUE COMMISSIONER'S *Letter to the* COLLECTOR OF KHANDEISH, *No.* 862 *of* 19*th April* 1855.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 249, dated 6th ultimo, relative to proposed rates for the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka and the entire talooka of Yawul.

2. In reply I beg to draw your attention to Mr. Davidson's 47th paragraph, in which that gentleman recommends the revival of village offices, the repair of wells, and grant of allowances to hulkaras, on which subjects you have made no observations.

3. I also beg to draw your attention to the aggressions of the dhungurs and other grazers on the fields of ryots, which I beg to recommend to your notice in your capacity of magistrate.

Mr. Davidson's 49th paragraph.

4. You will have the goodness to call the attention of the Superintendent to the omission noticed in paragraph 24 of your letter, and request him to forward his report.

6. I beg to subjoin an extract (paragraph 29) of my letter to Government of this date, and request you will consult the Superintendent, and favour me with your opinion on the subject of defining the north boundary of your collectorate.

(True extract)

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

No. 1600 OF 1855.

From S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Poona.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 862 of 19th April 1855, calling for further information regarding certain points in Mr. Davidson's report on the introduction of the

new rates into the Yawul talooka and the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka, some of which I had omitted to notice in my letter No. 249 of 6th March, and others on which Mr. Davidson's further opinion was called for.

2. In reply to your 2nd paragraph, I beg to inform you there are twenty-nine deserted villages in the Yawul talooka. The village officers of thirteen of these are willing to reinhabit them provided they receive a certain amount of tuccavee to build houses. Wells are either sunk or repaired, and an allowance made in land or money for the village officers and for the halkurree or village waterdrawer.

3. These villages are situated in or near the hills; and the soil is very inferior. By the new rates the total revenues of these villages would be Rs. 4,789 if all the lands were brought under cultivation. At present ryots residing in neighbouring villages cultivate fields belonging to them, the assessment on which is Rs. 1,998-7.

4. The amount of tuccavee asked for is Rs. 2,609; lands to the annual value of Rs. 471 for halkurrees or village waterdrawers; and Rs. 1,909 is the estimated cost of sinking new wells and repairing old ones.

5. The tuccavee would be repaid in five years. The allowance for the village waterdrawers would be a permanent charge; and the outlay for wells must be borne by Government. In addition to these expenses there would be the usual percentage for the village officers' allowances, and some provision would be necessary for the Mahars and Jaglias.

6. It is not to be expected that the whole of the lands would be immediately brought under cultivation, and therefore some period would elapse before the Government would be reimbursed for the outlay in wells and for the increased charges; but I have no doubt that in the course of a very few years the greater portion of the land will be taken up, and Government will not only recover what it has disbursed, but will receive an annual increase in the revenue from one thousand to fifteen hundred rupees, which never can take place unless the villages are reinhabited.

7. I beg therefore that I may be authorised to advance tuccavee to the amount of Rs. 2,609, and to expend Rs. 1,909 in sinking and repairing wells in these thirteen villages, and to allot land to the

annual value of Rs. 471 for the waterdrawers. None of the village officers of the other sixteen villages are willing to reinhabit them.

8. In reply to your 3rd paragraph, I am inclined to think the Superintendent was labouring under some misunderstanding as to the aggressions of dhungurs, &c., for the ryots are only too happy to allow them to graze their sheep and goats in their fields, and very often pay them for so doing in return for the advantages the land derives in manure from their dung.

9. With reference to your 4th, 5th, and 6th paragraphs, I beg to forward copies of a letter from the Superintendent, and drawings of the carts and the diagrams.

10. There is no immediate necessity to fix the boundaries of Khandeish on the eastern frontier, and I think it had better be postponed for the present.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
20th September 1855.

No. 66 OF 1855.

From A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

SIR,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 758, dated 30th April 1855, forwarding extract (paras. quoted in the margin).

Paragraphs 23 and 24 from a letter (No. 249, dated 6th February 1855) from the Collector in Khandeish to the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Paragraphs 4, 5, and 6 from a letter (No. 862, dated 19th April 1855) from the Revenue Commissioner N. D. to the Collector in Khandeish.

Paragraph 29 of a letter (No. 861, dated 19th April 1855) to the address of the Government from the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

2. My attention is drawn to an omission made in my revenue report on the Sowda and Yawul talookas, in not having furnished information regarding the manner in which the large portion of uncultivated waste lands of the latter talooka had been surveyed and assessed. This certainly was an omission on my part, and as such I regret it, and beg to apologise for its occurrence.

3. In the villages of the northern portion of talooka Yawul, adjoining the Sautpoora range, the waste lands have been disposed of as follows:—

The suggestions given in paragraph 52 of Captain Wingate's report on Khandeish (No. 97 of 1852) were acted upon as nearly as possible.

The amount of waste land to be divided having been determined, the remaining portion was surveyed by means of the theodolite, the boundaries being marked by a mound double the usual size at the corners and bends, and the maps prepared in the usual manner.

From the inferior quality of the soil of the larger portion of this undivided waste (the waste lands being generally towards the hills, and deteriorating as it approached them), it would have been unfair to have assumed for it the average rate of the cultivated and divided part of the village lands. I therefore issued instructions to the officers in charge of the classing establishment to make a cursory classification of the whole by dividing it into large compartments, and examine the soil at distant intervals; the average of the classification thus attained to form the average rate for the whole undivided area, this classification rate of course being increased in proportion to the rate borne by the class or group of villages of which the village in question forms one.

4. The rate of assessment for this description of land being determined, I think it ought to be ruled that until the whole, or nearly so, of the divided waste is taken up for cultivation, no portion of the undivided waste will be allowed to be cultivated, and even then the portions for cultivation should be marked off in regular contiguous succession and in the form of straight side fields.

5. The subject alluded to in paragraph 23 of your letter No. 249 has for some time been under my consideration, and during the course of the present season I have been making inquiries and endeavouring in various ways to gain information in reference to the boundary of the province on the north. Several Bheel naiks with whom I have held conversation state that the boundary of the Pal Tuppa extends twenty-five or thirty miles within the Sautpoora range, and that the summit of the seventh or last range forms the boundary between Khandeish and the Burwanee and Holkur territory. To determine this the matter must, in my opinion, be carefully and cautiously inquired into, and no steps undertaken until every preliminary arrangement has been made preparatory to proceeding to mark off the boundary.

6. My own experience in such matters induces me to think that when once the actual process of marking off a boundary has been begun, there should be no delay in carrying it out.

7. As the department is at present circumstanced, I should beg to suggest that the further consideration of this matter be postponed, and as soon as I am able to do so I shall take an opportunity of placing my views on the subject in a more lucid manner before Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
23rd May 1855.

[*Letter from the* COLLECTOR OF KHANDEISH, *No.* 1600, *dated* 20*th September* 1855.]

No. 3177 OF 1855.

The Collector is requested to report further as to the advantage to be expected from the measure proposed. Apparently, what would be gained in establishing the deserted villages would be lost by withdrawing cultivators from their present holdings, and that at considerable expense to the State.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
4*th October* 1855.

No. 1744 OF 1855.

In reply to the above memorandum, the Collector begs to point out that in consequence of the reduction of the assessment there is a great demand for land, and were the deserted villages reëstablished, and cultivators attracted from other villages, no diminution in the cultivation in the villages they leave would ensue, as the land thrown up would immediately be taken up by others.

2. As regards the expense to the State, I would beg to observe that it would be *much more* than covered by the increase in the revenue.

3. The new rates were only introduced last year, and some time must elapse before all the waste land belonging to the inhabited villages can be brought into cultivation, and therefore the reëstablishment of the deserted villages is not immediately required, and perhaps may be advantageously postponed for the present.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
16*th October* 1855.

No. 3404 of 1855.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

Submitted to Government as containing the information required in their letter No. 4385 of 19th instant, paras. 8, 10, 11, and 13.

2. The Revenue Commissioner concurs in the observations contained in these papers, and recommends the advance of tuccavee, as solicited in paragraph 7 of the Collector's letter.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
24th October 1855.

No. 5438 of 1855.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

Government observe from paragraph 3 of Mr. Mansfield's report No. 1744, dated the 16th October 1855, that it will take some time before the waste land in the inhabited villages can be brought under cultivation, and that the reëstablishment of the deserted villages can be advantageously postponed for the present. They therefore do not see the necessity for the grant of tuccavee, which Mr. Fawcett recommends in the 2nd paragraph of his memorandum No. 3404.

2. His Lordship in Council remarks that the information called for in paragraph 11 of Government letter No. 4385, dated the 19th October 1855, as to whether or not a separate jerayut rate was recorded on lands irrigated by wells, has been omitted to be furnished. This omission should be supplied.

W. Hart,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1855.

Extract (*paragraph* 4) *of a Letter from the* HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, *No.* 10, *dated* 13*th August* 1856.

Paragraph 4. The letters referred to in the margin transmit for our information the detailed proceedings on which the formal sanction of your Government has been given to the introduction and continuance for the usual term of thirty years of revised rates of assessment in the several portions of collectorates therein enumerated. We have on former occasions signified to you our full approval of the general principles on which these measures are being conducted, and it would be as inconvenient as it would be useless for us to review in detail the particular cases in which they have been practically brought into operation. It is sufficient for us to state that from an examination of the voluminous reports submitted to us, we are satisfied that care and circumspection have been exercised by the several officers concerned to adjust the rates according to the varying circumstances of the districts to which they have to be applied.

Letter No. 57, *dated* 23*rd June* 1855.

Letter No. 81, *dated* 10*th September* 1855.

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into twenty-one villages of the Havellee talooka and into the Mawul talooka of the Poona collectorate.

Letter No. 84, *dated* 11*th September* 1855.

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Hoongoond talooka and into fifty-three villages of Uthnee, and two villages forming the Yadwar division of the Gokak talooka of the Belgaum collectorate.

Letter No. 93, *dated* 15*th October* 1855.

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into six talookas of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, viz. Newassee, Kurdeh, Nuggur, Koretee, Sheogaum, and Jamkhein.

Letter No. 94, *dated* 15*th October* 1855.

Experimental introduction of revised rates of assessment into three villages of the Rutnagherry collectorate.

Letter No. 101, *dated* 1*st November* 1855.

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the mamlutdar's division of the Sowda talooka, and into the Yawul talooka of the Khandeish collectorate.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

RAVERE PETTA OF THE SOWDA TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

RAVER
MAP
of the
RAVER PETA
TALOOKA SOWDA,
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

No. 18 of 1856.

From Lieutenant A. Cowper,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—The measurements and classification of the Ravere petta, of the Sowda talooka, having been completed during the past working season of 1854-55, I have the honour to address you, in the absence of Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of this Survey, on the subject of the introduction of a revised assessment for that district at the approaching jummabundee, and would beg to preface the report on this district by a few remarks, which will, I trust, explain the very meagre nature of the information which alone I am able to afford on this portion of your collectorate.

2. Having received charge of this department at the end of May 1855—but a few days before the setting in of the rainy season,—and not having been professionally engaged as an assistant in the district now under consideration, I have enjoyed no personal opportunities of studying those important subjects—such as the state of agriculture and the condition of the population—which are usually made the subject of minute local inquiry by a superintendent of survey. Moreover, Mr. Davidson's time was too much engaged prior to his departure to enable him to leave more than an outline of his judgment on these matters, and since the monsoon my other avocations have not permitted of my making any tour in Ravere of sufficient length to enable these subjects to be properly entertained and disposed of. Under these circumstances I feel that I am at the great disadvantage of not being able to adduce local inquiry and information in support of my proposals. But as Lieutenant Elphinstone, who conducted the operation of classification of the soils of this district, has favoured me with a report on its local peculiarities and condition, I would beg to transmit a copy thereof, in the hope that it may in some measure supply the deficiency. In order to present the subject

in a complete form, as well as to avoid a perplexing reference to other documents, I have availed myself *passim*, without considering a separate acknowledgment necessary in each instance, of the information contained in my predecessor's report (No. 206) on the talookas of Sowda and Yawul, a great portion of which is strictly applicable to Ravere, as well as of information supplied me by Lieutenant Elphinstone, Assistant Superintendent.

3. The petta Ravere occupies the extreme north-eastern portion of the Khandeish collectorate. Its boundaries on the north and south are well defined by the natural features of the Sautpoora range of hills and the Taptee river. On the east its boundary follows irregularly the Nagolie river (an affluent of the Taptee), and abuts on the Zynabad mahal of Scindia's dominions; whilst on the west its villages interlace with those of the Yawul talooka and the principal division of talooka Sowda. On account of the northern boundary of Khandeish not having been defined, the area of this district in square statute miles cannot be correctly given. But as 83,011 acres, or 130 square statute miles, have been subjected to the survey operations, containing all the land which it is believed will ever be made available for cultivation, the above deficiency is but of little importance. The only exception to this is the Pal Tuppa—formely the residence of a horde of robbers called Cannia's gang,—which has been deserted for the last one hundred and fifty years. It has been noticed by many writers, and its history being somewhat remarkable, an exaggerated impression of its size and importance appears to prevail. It is entered in the records as having at one time been a district containing seventy villages; but this hardly seems capable of being authenticated. Europeans who have visited this place describe it as a narrow valley, not above twelve miles long and three or four broad. The chief town Pal, of which some remains are visible, and which we may reasonably suppose to have been somewhat centrically situated, is about six miles from the gorge or opening of the valley. The Sookie Nuddie (its only river) is an insignificant stream; and it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the population ever exceeded a few thousands. Its climate being deadly in the monsoon, it is unfit for habitation in its present state; but if the jungle of the entire district were burnt down, its reclamation from waste might be possible.

4. The Sautpoora range, which attains in some places a maximum height of about 1,800 feet above the level of the plain at its base, runs roughly parallel to the Taptee river at a medium distance of about seven miles from the middle of the district. Though only entitled to be considered a second or third rate range of hills when generally considered, yet it is of first-rate importance with reference to the climate of Ravere: it ensures to it on an average of seasons a supply of rain during the monsoon; but its proximity affects the climate injuriously at other times. The cold weather hardly deserves the name as compared with that of other parts of Khandeish, and in the hot weather the heat is fierce, though apparently not unhealthy. The hills present the graded appearance peculair, I believe, to the trap formations; but the tops are dome-like or rounded, and not flats, as is mostly the case in the Deccan.

5. The whole of the perennial streams of any size in this district are affluents of the Taptee, and take their rise in the Sautpoora range. Their names are the Nagolie (forming the boundary, one village excepted, between Scindia's dominions and Khandeish), and the Bokrie and Sookie Nuddie, lying from east to west in the order I have named them. They are very important, as forming with the Taptee nearly the entire water area of the district, there being no lake or tanks in this portion of the collectorate. The only place where irrigation from a pāt is carried on is in Ravere, the chief town, with a total of 3 acres 35 goontas. Although this shows that the inhabitants are acquainted with this kind of cultivation, and have no objection to avail themselves of river water as a means of irrigation, yet it is unsatisfactory as regards the amount when compared with what might be brought under water cultivation were the resources of the districts made available by professional skill. There are several peculiarities in these rivers common, I believe, to all that flow from the Sautpoora range to the Taptee river. The beds become deeper and deeper as they approach the Taptee, and in the middle of their course they become subterranean, the bed being perfectly dry. Water, however, flows all the year round in a strong stream for a few miles from the foot of the hills, and again for some miles before the junction with the Taptee. These circumstances would seem to render their employment for irrigation difficult; but it seems

quite possible that suitable spots might be found for bundaras on all, or nearly all of these streams, within a few miles of the foot of the hills where a strong stream runs, and I intend in consequence to take an early opportunity when visiting Ravere of satisfying myself on this subject. The absence of tanks is no doubt owing to the configuration of this district, which presents an extended plain running from the foot of the Sautpoora range to the Taptee; and as the value of these works is dependent upon a sufficient quantity of land lying convenient beneath them, capable of being irrigated by a sluice, to repay the outlay incurred in their construction—their other advantages being insignificant in comparison with this,—it does not appear likely that sites for tanks could be found with this condition, excepting near the foot of the hills. In many parts of Khandeish a superiority of climate is ascribed, and apparently with some truth, to an extensive area of irrigation; as for instance in Amulneir, where there is a large amount of pāthusthul and mothusthul irrigation. Although it can hardly be expected that any effect of this kind would be produced even if the means of irrigation pointed out were exhausted, still these are improvements which may well stand on their own economic value. Pāthusthul irrigation possesses many advantages over well irrigation, of which the chief, irrespective of direct financial return, is probably the effect upon the soil. Water led from a tank or river generally holds in suspension earthy deposits of a nature beneficial to the land irrigated. Well water on the contrary drawn from below the surface contains ingredients, generally saline, of a deteriorating nature. The soil requires an expensive system of manuring to keep it in heart, and after a course of years turns of a whitish colour, and presents an exhausted appearance easily recognisable.

6. A glance at the map which accompanies this report will show how thickly the villages lie on the banks of the rivers flowing through this district, in which the water never fails, showing the importance which the natives attach to water frontage, as it enables them to water their cattle, and also to obtain a supply for their domestic purposes with but little trouble. Those villages which are not so favourably situated have their wants supplied by the public well, if there be one in the village. A proper supply of water is an

indispensable requisite for the location of a village, and it may not be considered out of place to remark that hardly any measure could be devised more conducive to the entire of the lands of deserted villages being taken up for cultivation than the repair or construction of village wells in the deserted villages, to induce the permanent residence of the cultivators.

7. The table entered below gives the statistics of the wells in this district :—

Number of Villages having—			Wells.							
			In use.							
Public Wells.	Wells of any kind.	No Wells at all.	Above 45 feet in depth not Assessed.	Within 45 feet in depth subjected to Assessment.	Bhagayut Land.	Public Wells.	Unserviceable.	Repairable.	Total No. of Wells.	Estimated value at 200 Rupees per Well.
								Wells that are not used but have water.		
					Acres G.					Rs.
16	36	38	239	183	539 11	16	171	29	593	1,18,600

I have assumed the average value of a well at Rs. 200, which is probably considerably within the prime cost. The value is still Rs. 1,18,600, or double the average annual collections of past years. Of the 171 unserviceable wells, it does not seem likely that any considerable portion will be repaired; but it may be expected that of the 29 at present repairable, many, if not all, will be brought into use. I am aware that the instructions of Government on the subject of taxing wells when used for irrigation have been latterly more indulgent to the cultivators, as instanced by the rules regarding wells issued in 1833 and 1844, but it certainly would appear that the impost partakes more of the nature of a tax upon improvement than of one even on property; for however much the severity of its incidence may be mitigated by deferring its collection for a term of years (at present thirty years), still it cannot alter its nature, and it is a matter for consideration whether it is not obnoxious to the charge

of inflicting a loss upon the cultivators out of all proportion to the amount realised by Government.

8. Water is obtained anywhere by digging, but in few, if any, instances is it near the surface. The wells on the average deepen towards the Taptee, and the existence of a water bearing strata draining from the base of the Sautpoora range towards the Taptee seems thus rendered probable. Upwards of half the villages in this district have no wells at all; and if it be intended to encourage as much as possible the digging of new wells during the time of the survey term, there is probably no tax whose abolition would reach the reproductive principle to a greater extent than the one now under consideration.

9. The tract of country treated of is so limited that its system of intercommunication must be entirely subordinate to that of other districts, and any remarks in consequence on this head would have to embrace matters foreign to the present subject. I would beg to make, however, some suggestions, which, although not all strictly confined to this locality, would, if carried out, be of benefit to its trade and traffic. The main line of road which passes through Ravere is that from Boorhanpoor to Sowda, and thence crossing the Taptee at Borawul proceeds southwards to join the made-road to Bombay. The great depth of the bed of the Taptee below the level of the surrounding country interposes a formidable obstacle to this line of traffic, and the delay occasioned by it has been estimated at one day; in addition to which must be considered the numerous breakages of carts and damage to bullocks; also the height of the water in the river often saturates and injures the contents of the carts. No attempt has yet been made to provide approaches to the bed, or a causeway across it at points where a large line of traffic has to ford the river. It would probably repay the cost of making these; the former would be upwards of half a mile long each, cut to an easy slope for cart traffic, and drained, bridged, and a layer of gravel thrown over it. The site would have to be sought for, and determined at the most favourable locality for cutting the approaches within a moderate distance of the present road, with which of course it would be connected, and would take the usual course of joining the river's bed by a turn down stream, by which means the approaches would be entirely protected from the floods of the river, and only be subject to the backwater. I have been

informed by Mr. Baker, an assistant on this survey, that in Bengal a causeway is formed in the following manner over rivers, the nature of whose bed is very similar to that of the Taptee. Two parallel rows of stakes are driven about six or eight feet into the bed of the river at a distance apart equal to the proposed breadth of the causeway; the entire space is then filled in with some kind of stalks or reeds, and on the top a layer of gravel is spread for carts to travel over. Wood of sufficient size for these stakes would be easily procurable. Such a causeway would require renewing after every monsoon, though it would probably withstand any freshes which might come down during the fair season. I have specified the ford at Borawul as being more particularly of importance to this district, but as the Taptee will probably never be bridged except for railway purposes, other large fords might be improved in the same manner.

10. The attention of a person travelling through Khandeish is attracted to the carts in use for carrying cotton and other heavy and bulky produce to a distance. The faultiness of their construction is here more apparent, as it entails a greater loss. The axles are almost always made of wood, and the wheels are very low, some carts, even those which are heavily laden, being provided with wheels but three feet in height or even less. In the Southern Maratha Country the people are not a bit more advanced or intelligent than the ryots in Khandeish; nor are the cattle larger; indeed they are, if anything, smaller; but they use iron axles, and wheels between four and five feet high. The principal requisites for a cart are a pair of large good wheels and a stout iron axle. The body or framing of the cart could not be too rough provided it was serviceable; it could then be easily repaired by any village carpenter. A stout iron axle would never break with the most ordinary care, and would last eight or nine years. The expense of a cart thus constructed would probably be only some six rupees in excess of the present cost. Such a cart would be capable of carrying nearly twice the load now transported by one of the usual faulty construction. In some places in this presidency Government have established depôts where carts of an improved construction are made up and sold to the ryots, who repay the money to Government by instalments in the course of some three or four years.

11. The method of agriculture does not differ materially from that of the Deccan; it is, however, generally slightly superior to it. The natives are well acquainted with the rotation of crops; the practice of manuring; a change between "khurreef" and "rubbee" crops, and a few other obvious expedients for enabling the land to produce every year. But a scientific system of agriculture embraces too many qualifications and circumstances in which the natives are deficient to permit of the term being applied to it. Thus, the manure, which is almost entirely cattle-dung, is collected in too small quantities; it is not properly preserved, by which it loses a great portion of its strength; their fields are never weeded properly; fences are neglected to be put round valuable crops; the damage done by small watercourses is not checked. It is useless to multiply instances; but the decreased return consequent on this disinclination to labour may be easily conceived. Lieutenant Elphinstone in his 12th, 13th, and 14th paragraphs explains some of the more prominent peculiarities of the agriculture of the district. The remark at the end of his 16th paragraph, concerning the population being the half of their time idle, brings the low, dormant state of the country prominently into view.

12. Agriculture forming the occupation of the majority of the people, the implements of husbandry are deserving the most attentive consideration. Amongst these the plough holds the first rank. It has been often described, and I am not aware that it differs in any material respect from the plough generally in use. It is defective in the important particular of the mould-board: the clods of earth as they are turned up fall back into the furrow, and thus form a bad receptacle for the seed. The penetration is about seven inches for all kinds of crops. The share is formed of a movable piece of iron, something like a small crowbar in appearance, attached to the coulter. It is removable at pleasure. The weight is some 12 or 14 lbs., of which half is expended in the course of two years' ploughing, showing with what a small proportion of iron the agriculture of the country is carried on. The beam rests directly on the yoke, and there seems to be no means by which the angle at which it rests, and consequent penetration into the ground, can be regulated. Even the simple expedient of altering the place of junction of the yoke and beam is

not practised. Stones are, however, put on it to increase the weight, and the ploughman sometimes stands on it. The plough as well as some other agricultural implements are represented in the accompaniments to Lieutenant Elphinstone's letter.

13. The census and other statistical returns of this district are entered in appendix No. 1. As the method employed has been actual enumeration, subjected to a European test, I am inclined to believe they may be assumed as a close approximation to the truth. A census and statistical return for 1818 and of the present survey are placed in juxtaposition, in order to show the progressive increase of the population and resources of the district. The returns for 1818 are extracted from Captain Brigg's report on Khandeish, and refer, I believe, to the identical district now under consideration :—

Years.	Villages.	Houses.	Inhabitants.	Bullocks and Buffaloes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and Calves.	Horses and Tattoos.	Sheep.
1818	46	3,229	13,975	3,145	6,147	2,674	178	3,662
1854	74	4,829	22,278	8,045	8,448	3,703	288	5,388

There can be no doubt that a great increase of population has taken place in Khandeish during the last thirty-seven years, during which the country has been under British rule. The population of Ravere increased from 13,975 to 22,278 in the course of the above number of years, being 59 per-cent, at which rate it would double in sixty-one years. The circumstances of the district during this period have been kept down by a heavy assessment, and have not been so favourable to an increase of population as may reasonably be looked for under the revised assessment, which it is to be expected will have the effect of placing the agricultural population at a greater command of the necessaries of life. The system of marriages, and the early maturity of the natives, by shortening the term of a generation would enable population to advance at a rate probably exceeding the highest known rate of more temperate climates were other circumstances on their condition equally favourable. It may be as well to

point out that whereas in 1818 there were 1'75 cultivated acres to each head of population, there are now only 1'54 acres to each, and that consequently they cannot be considered as being fuller fed than formerly; but the land from which they draw their food being unlocked to them at an easier rate, this, it is hoped, will no longer be the case, and it is not impossible that the end of the survey term of thirty years may see the population doubled.

14. The number of inhabitants being so limited, deductions cannot be drawn with the same confidence as would be the case did the returns extend over a larger area; but they seem to confirm on a limited scale the deductions drawn from returns of other parts of India. The excess of males over females is eleven per-cent, being the reverse of the proportion which obtains in Europe, where the excess of females over males is about six per-cent. There seems, however, no reason to doubt this, as the Hindoos, who form the great bulk of population, have no objection to stating the name and number of their women. The Mussulmans certainly have an objection, but their number is too small to vitiate the result. The only exceptions to this rule amongst the castes, whose number exceeds fifty, are the Thudvees, Bhooies, and Dhobies, whose numbers, however, are only 329 in the aggregate of all three castes. The fact proves that the female population is kept up with a greater number of births and deaths, and that the women are shorter lived than the men, probably owing to their treatment and degraded social condition.

15. A general view of the state of education may be obtained from the fact that only one in seventeen of the population can read or are learning, and as these are greatly confined to the castes of Brahmins, Wanees, and Goozurs, the state of education among the other castes is still lower. In the Coonbies only one in forty-five can read or are learning. The effect of this in keeping the ryots in their present condition must be very potent: they are unable to check their Banyan's accounts, and are helpless against fraud. Of the Mussulman population, who form about nine per-cent of the whole, only five males out of a total of upwards of one thousand possess the rudiments of education. If we include the females of this class, who of course can none of them read, the result as regards the Mussulman population becomes still more unfavourable.

16. The agricultural population, consisting chiefly of the Coonbies, Malies, Goozurs, &c., numbers 9,589 souls, being forty-three per-cent of the entire. The remainder of the population forms the non-agricultural portions, from whom eventually must come the custom which enables the ryots to pay their rents to Government, there being no large export from this part of the country. The number of town and country population—considering that as "town" where markets are held—are 8,376 and 13,902 respectively.

17. The number of Government towns and villages in this district is seventy-four, in addition to which there are four alienated villages which have not been surveyed, and to which the revised assessment will not apply. Previous to considering the question of the assessment, I shall proceed to explain the means taken to ascertain the area and quality of the soil, and thereby to provide a satisfactory basis for its imposition. Of the seventy-four Government villages composing this district, seventy-one have been subjected to the detailed chain and cross-staff measurements, and three have been partially surveyed in the manner laid down in Captain Wingate's 32nd paragraph of his report on Khandeish, and one village (Lonare), of which the position cannot be ascertained, has not been measured at all; it is believed to be somewhere amongst the hills. The whole of the undivided waste in partially-divided villages has been classed, and an assessment per acre imposed, so that any ryot wishing to take up land after the survey numbers in his villages are exhausted may know beforehand exactly what rate he will be called upon to pay for it. I may take this opportunity of expressing an opinion that should such cultivation take place, or be likely to take place, to any great extent, this department should be called upon to furnish professional assistance for the purpose so as to preserve uniformity in the records.

18. The measurements were commenced in 1853-54 by the A Establishment under Mr. Sub-Assistant Jerrard, by whom fifty-four villages were completed. The remainder was measured by Mr. Alfred Baker, Assistant Superintendent in charge of the E Establishment. The average error, as shown by the European test applied by the former officer, was twenty-seven goontas, or less than three-fourths per-cent. The error in the latter Establishment was thirty-one goontas, or a trifle more than three-fourths per-cent.

19. The classification of the entire district was entrusted to Lieutenant Elphinstone, with the D Establishment of classers, in the season of 1854-55. The average error discovered has been 5¾ pies per field. The accuracy which has been attained in these two processes, which are far more important than any other which enters into the question of the revised assessment, is sufficient for all the practical purposes of a revenue survey, and is equal, I believe, to that attained under other surveys. In determining the consideration by which the assessment should be fixed, I have been guided by the rules laid down in the joint report from paragraph 66 to 78; but the physical conformation of this district—forming as it does an extended plain from the base of the Sautpoora range to the Taptee river—presents so few peculiarities with regard to climate, or other circumstances by which the grouping of villages is determined, and its area is besides so limited that comparatively a few circumstances must be allowed to determine the divisions of the district where the relative weight of assessment should bear most heavily, and the following five classes is the order in which, I think, they should stand with reference to their relative importance as market towns or other local advantages.

20. Into the *first* of these classes I have placed the larger villages or towns where markets are held weekly, which give the cultivators the advantage of selling the produce of their fields on the spot, besides many other advantages not enjoyed by villages of less importance. Of this class there are but *two* villages. The market-town Russulpoor, which should, properly speaking, have ranked with these villages, forms an exception to this class, as the greater portion of its lands, running far northward towards the Sautpoora range, is as disadvantageously situated as the villages immediately adjoining it, which belong to the 3rd and 4th classes, and to which it therefore ought to be assimilated. The fact, however, of its being a market-town has led me to put it into class No. II. The lands of the two warrees (Bukhshipoora and Ramoozpoora), included in the kusba Ravere, have the same disadvantages, and stand in exactly a similar position. I have therefore transferred these likewise to class No. II.

CLASS I.—Maximum Rs. 2-6 per acre.
Appendix No. 2.

21. The *second* class is composed of such villages as are either in the immediate neighbourhood of the market towns or situated on the highroad from Sowda to Boorhanpoor. In the former case the proximity of the markets permits of a comparatively easy disposal of goods and land produce; in a less degree, however, than in the villages of the *first* class, the carriage of the goods entailing more or less loss on the cultivators in the shape of cart or bullock hire, damage done to goods during transport, &c. In the latter case the villagers have the advantage of a good road to facilitate their movements, and what is perhaps of more importance to them, the constant traffic along the highroad brings them customers for articles and supplies of every description, which enables the cultivators of these villages to carry on a retail trade with considerable profit to themselves. To this class belong the two warrees mentioned in paragraph 20 and thirty-eight villages.

CLASS II.—Maximum Rs. 2-4 per acre.

22. In the *third* class I would enumerate those villages to which the principal markets are less accessible, and which do not possess the same advantages as the villages of the *second* class. I have placed fourteen villages into this class.

CLASS III.—Maximum Rs. 2 per acre.

23. The *fourth* class comprises villages which are either very inconveniently situated with respect to the markets or border upon the Sautpoora hills, which harbour wild beasts, who by their depredations occasion much loss and trouble to the cultivators. To this class I have also added several villages which are liable to sustain injury by the overflowing of the river Taptee. They are altogether six in number.

CLASS IV.—Maximum Rs. 1-12 per acre.

24. Under the *fifth* and last class come such villages as are liable to all the disadvantages of the *fourth* class, but in a greater degree. Most of them are uninhabited, and only partially cultivated by people from the neighbouring villages. They lie immediately under the Sautpoora range, and from their inferiority of soil, and the thick, stunted jungle with which the latter is to a great extent covered, offer little inducement to the cultivator, which is lessened

CLASS V.—Maximum Rs. 1-4 per acre.

even by the great scarcity of water which prevails along the foot of this range of hills. From their contiguity to the hills these villages might be supposed to receive considerable benefit from the rain, which falls here in greater abundance than further south towards the Taptee. Such, however, is not the case. The soil of these villages is generally very inferior, and from its want of depth is incapable of absorbing any large quantity of water, which very soon after its fall disappears in the ravines and nullas with which that part of the country is considerably intersected. Into this class I have put fourteen villages.

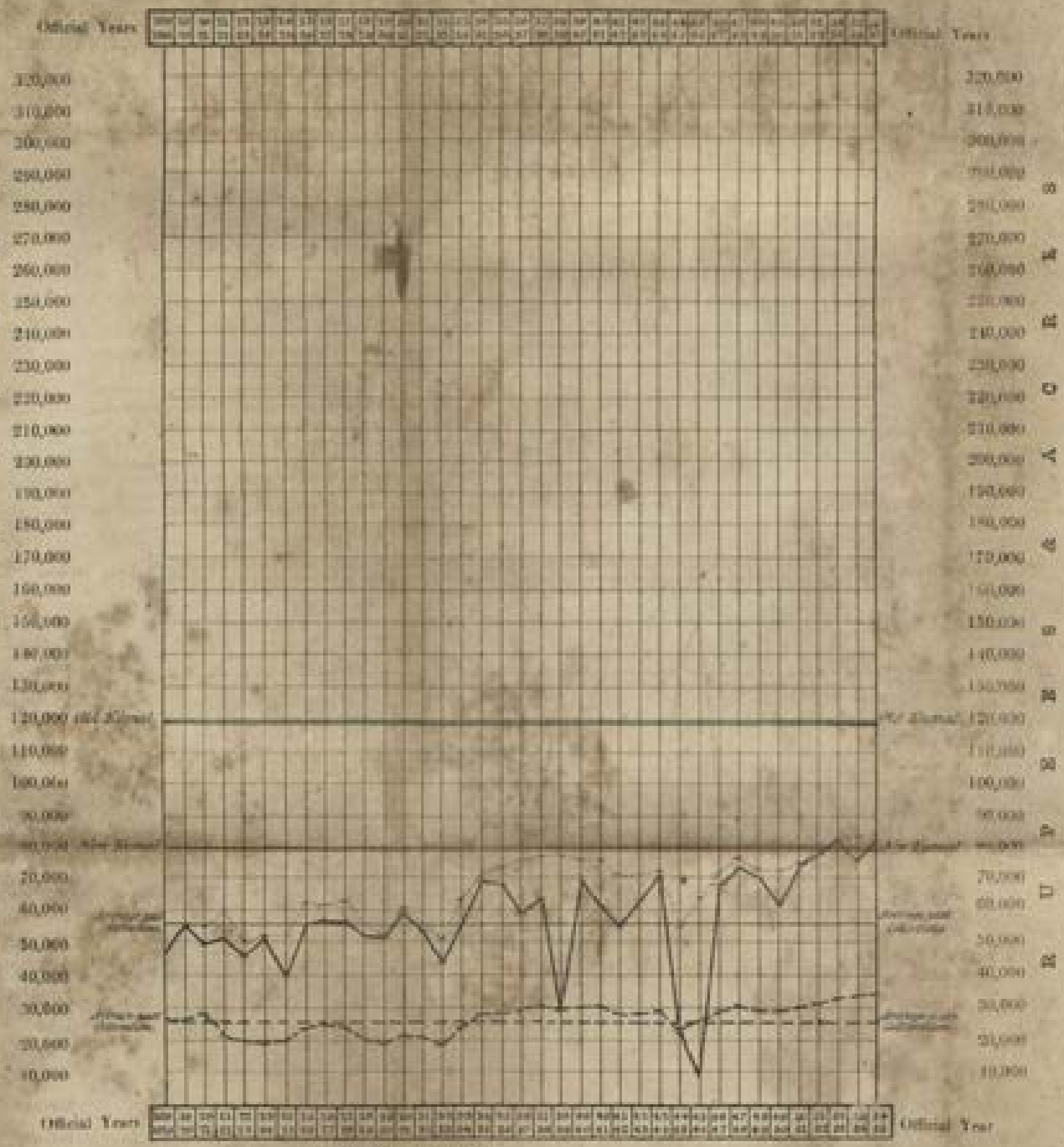
25. The baghayut cultivation in this district is very limited, and in fixing rates for this description of land, I have been guided chiefly by the observations made at the close of the 36th paragraph of Mr. Davidson's report on Sowda and Yawul, and would propose therefore to adopt as a maximum rate for land under well-irrigation a cess of Rs. 3 per acre for villages in the 1st and 2nd classes, and Rs. 2½ per acre for villages in all other classes. And in consequence of the sanction of Government having been accorded, in the 11th paragraph of Resolution dated 19th October 1855, to the exemption of wells in Sowda and Yawul, where the water has to be raised to a height above forty-five feet, I would not propose that any cess should be levied on lands watered from wells which exceed that depth.

26. As the western portion of this petta abuts on the Yawul talooka and the principal division of talooka Sowda, for which districts revised survey rates have been sanctioned by Government, it may be as well to point out that there exists no discrepancy between the rates already introduced and those now proposed; or in other words that the group of villages on each side of the boundary have nearly the same maximum rates. The villages on the Yawul boundary, forming Mr. Davidson's 5th class, were assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4, which is identical with the rates proposed for Ravere on the villages adjacent. There are two groups of villages belonging to the principal division of Sowda adjoining Ravere which are assessed at Rs. 2-2 and Rs. 2-4 per acre, giving a mean of Rs. 2-3, showing a sufficiently close approximation to the rate of Rs. 2-4, which has been in the above scheme fixed on the villages on the Ravere side of the boundary.

27. Having had the benefit of your opinion by means of a pre-

APPENDIX No. 3

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the 73 Villages of RAVEN PETA, SOWDA TALOOKA, for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the Revised Assessment imposed on the same Lands.



EXPLANATION

The *Green Straight* line shows the Old Kismat or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Red Straight* line shows the Survey Revised or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each year.

The *Strong Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space* between the *Dotted* and *Black* lines indicates the amount of Annual Remission.

The *broken Zigzag* lines shows the extent of Land cultivated each year.

The *Thin Straight* line shows the Average Post Collections.

The *broken Straight* line shows the Average Post Collections.

EXAMPLE

Year 1880-81

Cultivation	Acres	[illegible]
Assessment	Rupees	[illegible]
Collections		[illegible]
Remissions		[illegible]

ALEX. COWPER, Lieutenant,
Assistant Superintendent in Charge Revenue Survey

vious communication, I believe I may claim your general approval for the above scheme. Should its introduction be sanctioned by Government, the revised assessment will, I trust, receive the usual guarantee against increase for thirty years.

28. Before taking into consideration the financial effect of the present proposals upon the revenue of the district, it may be as well to afford some explanation of the information conveyed in the appendices more directly bearing upon the subject of assessment, and especially of the construction of the diagram, and the considerations suggested by it, which now form so important a part of every survey report.

Appendix No. 3.

29. The items of information in the diagram are alike for each year, and bear reference strictly to the Government land in cultivation during the period of thirty-seven years, for the whole of which time trustworthy returns are forthcoming. The columns which have been transferred from the figured statement marked No. 4 to form the diagram are as follows:—Column 6, showing the land actually cultivated in any year, is drawn in the diagram by a thin straight line; column 9, shown by a dotted black line, represents the assessment in each year; column 10 shows the remissions; and column 11, after being slightly modified by remissions given in subsequent years, which are entered in column 24, marks the actual collections, and is shown in the diagram by a thick straight line. The last is of course the most important of the whole as marking the actual burden upon the cultivators. The items of revenue collected in this district, which have not been taken into consideration when constructing the diagram, consist chiefly of taxes on Government waste and other lands, alienated lands, and enam and wuttun juptee lands. They are evidently foreign to the consideration of the imposition of a tax upon land, for which purpose more especially the diagram has been constructed. Their total amount is not very important, being only Rs. 2,324 on an average of years. Forming as they do, however, an addition to the burden of the people, it seems necessary to notice them in detail, in order to afford as complete a view as possible of the taxes levied by Government which are in any way connected with land, and consequently as full an account of them as seems at all

Appendix No. 4.

necessary has been entered in connection with the figured statement. Several of these which appear to have been of an objectionable nature have been lately abolished.

30. Upon considering the diagram, the great annual fluctuations in the collections of past years become apparent. The line which marks its rise and fall is so irregular that we are unable to fix upon any series of years, however small, in which the cultivation has exhibited a tendency to a steady and gradual increase; but as the average collections of past years is obtained by the division of the entire sum realised by the number of years, I think it will be conceded that the amount levied in the first year after the introduction of the new survey rates should not exceed this. The collections of the past five years have each been higher than in any year of the previous thirty-two—a rate of collection which the history of the district would seem to prove to be impossible of continuance. The average past collections divided by the average cultivation gives a rate of R. 2-2-8 per acre, which the revised rates ought certainly to fall within; in reality this rate will be about Rs. 1-7-4 per acre.

31. To enable a judgment to be formed of the financial effect of the present proposals, if sanctioned, I have assumed the same extent of land to be cultivated as was the case in 1854-55, and have shown the result, when compared with different preceding years, in the following table:—

Former Kumal, or maximum demand on entire Arable Land.	New or Survey Kumal.	Average Collection since British possession of the country.	Collection of 1854-55, being the last year of old rate.	Estimated Assessment according to New Survey rates on the Cultivation of 1854-55.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,19,327	79,314	57,209	82,147	50,814

The realisations for the year after the introduction of the new rates will be Rs. 50,814 under the above supposition. This will of course have to be increased by the produce of other imposts in connection with the land which are still in force. There will be a decrease of Rs. 26,972 on the average of the past five years, when the collections were unusu-

ally high—a fact which it is as well to bear in mind when fixing the amount now to be levied, as this high rate must have been exhausting to the district; and the new system should be administered, if possible, without the necessity for remissions, or at all events by keeping them within close limits. However great this reduction may appear, it is, I am convinced, no more than is absolutely necessary to ensure the continual increase of cultivation, and consequent greater comfort of the population. The new kumal amounts to Rs. 79,314, which amount will be realised when the whole arable land of the district comes under cultivation.

32. A map of the petta, on a scale of one mile to one inch, accompanies this report, showing the site and name of every village, the outline of their boundaries, the days on which markets are held at the market towns, and also the principal topograhical features of the district. I would, however, beg to apologise for the rough state in which it has been made up; owing to the want of a proper lithographic press for mapping purposes. One has, however, been sanctioned by Government, and it is consequently to be hoped that this will be the last report incomplete in this particular.

Appendix No. 5.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. Cowper, Lieutenant,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Chopra,
30th January 1856.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Houses, Inhabitants, and

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
KIND.					MALES.				FEMALES.						
Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	TOTAL.		Below 15 years' old.	Above 15 years' old.	TOTAL.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 15 years' old.	Married.	Mother or other Relations where Husband is not in the house.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Inhabitants.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
132	16	64	212	Brahmin	143	333	476	345	93	254	64	6	1	....	418
139	126	982	1,247	Coonbee	1,065	1,700	2,765	62	722	1,565	376	2	....	....	2,665
202	4	197	403	Mussulman	396	609	1,005	5	328	441	143	1	....	....	913
57	16	111	184	Purdesee	133	198	331	5	101	151	41	4	....	....	397
....	....	17	17	Lonaree	15	21	36	....	3	19	11	....	....	....	33
5	6	5	16	Lowhar	13	25	38	1	4	23	1	....	....	....	28
....	....	2	2	Kuthrie	....	2	2	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2
38	4	20	62	Sonar	56	117	173	6	46	92	27	1	....	....	166
....	....	2	2	Bairagee	1	3	4	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
86	42	280	408	Malee	415	598	1,013	15	238	555	90	....	....	....	883
....	....	....	....	Bhât	....	1	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	3
54	2	21	77	Shimpee	89	136	225	12	47	117	32	....	....	....	196
4	....	4	8	Goorow	10	9	19	....	4	11	2	....	....	....	17
....	....	2	2	Hamall	5	2	7	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	4
20	7	107	134	Dunghur	146	168	314	1	87	158	29	....	....	....	274
6	....	29	35	Bhooee	22	43	65	....	23	33	10	....	....	....	66
10	4	17	31	Marwadee	13	34	47	18	5	19	4	2	....	....	30
3	....	255	258	Wonjaree	71	140	211	....	53	62	27	....	....	....	152
19	4	50	73	Naree	68	94	162	1	36	74	21	....	....	....	131
2	1	2	5	Wutharee	5	11	16	....	3	7	1	....	....	....	11
3	1	3	7	Vidhoor	21	20	41	13	9	17	4	....	....	....	30
2	3	24	29	Pailawan	8	18	26	6	4	11	9	....	....	....	24
....	....	2	2	Kaikadee	3	6	9	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	11
....	....	3	3	Kulall	4	9	13	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	5
4	....	5	9	Koshtee	16	16	32	1	5	12	7	....	....	....	24
9	....	1	10	Rangaree	7	17	24	....	7	16	2	....	....	....	25
9	4	14	27	Dhoby	18	39	57	....	18	35	16	....	....	....	69
22	....	1	23	Kassar	16	43	59	1	17	37	17	....	....	....	71
21	8	36	65	Sootar	54	101	158	....	31	97	17	1	....	....	146
16	3	15	34	Koombhar	42	43	85	....	27	33	9	....	....	....	69
136	5	14	155	Chithode Wanee	52	266	418	102	72	205	47	1	....	....	325
1	....	197	198	Bheel	225	242	467	....	183	200	81	1	....	....	465
2	....	2	4	Jingur	2	2	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	Laman	235	286	521	....	95	153	73	1	....	3	325
....	....	8	8	Kolatee	2	3	5	....	1	3	20	....	....	....	24

....	894	855	....	39	162	61	397	64	29	....	....	713	52	7	59	41
....	5,430	5,082	6	342	1,680	464	2,592	1,274	53	....	167	6,350	191	99	290	504
....	1,918	1,852	....	66	137	68	283	139	26	....	318	971	31	10	41	38
....	638	609	1	28	190	29	316	173	13	....	4	734	26	11	37	47
....	69	68	....	1	3	3	11	8	5	74	....	104	....	....	....	....
....	66	64	....	2	10	14	9	11	3	....	....	47	2	....	2	2
....	4	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	1	1	1
....	339	319	3	17	46	8	54	37	2	....	....	147	9	4	13	11
....	7	7	....	....	....	....	3	5	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
....	1,896	1,778	1	117	603	113	512	274	12	....	10	1,584	88	14	102	151
....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	421	406	....	15	14	19	59	21	1	....	....	114	9	1	10	3
....	36	34	....	2	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....
....	11	10	....	1	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1
....	588	523	1	64	91	38	164	85	4	....	4,391	4,773	7	7	14	21
....	131	127	....	4	11	5	2	9	....	....	3	30	....	2	2	2
....	77	75	....	2	46	17	126	25	6	....	....	220	15	9	24	11
....	363	330	....	33	6	579	691	3	9	....	9	1,297	1	....	1	2
....	293	280	....	13	36	8	62	71	....	....	8	175	7	1	8	3
....	27	25	....	2	4	1	3	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....
....	71	70	....	1	17	3	26	16	....	....	....	62	2	2	4	8
....	50	45	4	1	44	14	70	24	6	....	....	158	3	2	5	17
....	20	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	18	18	....	....	2	3	4	6	4	....	....	19	1	....	1	....
....	56	55	....	1	2	4	5	5	....	....	....	16	1	....	1	....
....	49	47	....	2	5	8	10	17	1	....	....	41	5	....	5	....
....	126	124	....	2	10	14	35	23	....	....	....	82	1	....	1	1
....	130	127	....	3	6	17	11	8	....	....	....	42	5	1	6	3
....	304	286	....	18	62	34	120	62	4	....	3	285	10	4	14	12
....	154	145	....	9	2	2	21	16	1	151	2	195	1	....	1	1
....	743	720	....	23	56	84	158	56	4	....	....	358	43	2	45	12
....	932	879	....	53	94	47	157	76	16	....	81	471	....	1	1	31
....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	846	784	....	62	16	1,619	786	38	27	....	99	2,585	....	3	3	7
....	29	29	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	9	....	15	....	....	.. .	....

36	6	249	291	Mahar	439	569	935	.....	314	479	112	.....	.....	.....	896
6	.....	17	23	Mang	16	23	42	.....	14	20	5	.....	.....	.....	39
8	1	33	42	Chumbhar	51	71	122	.....	33	62	13	.....	.....	.....	108
36	5	39	80	Thelee	95	117	212	.....	46	100	30	.....	.....	.....	176
.....	.....	2	2	Bhungy	4	4	8	.....	5	4	3	.....	.....	.....	12
3	9	112	124	Kolee	109	172	281	.....	94	151	34	.....	.....	.....	279
81	94	187	362	Goozur	394	585	979	40	208	531	109	.....	3	.....	851
2	1	1	4	Lingaet	3	6	9	1	1	6	3	.....	.....	.....	10
10	5	28	43	Baree	26	24	50	2	9	22	8	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	1	1	Gadaree	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	1	2	Londaree	5	5	10	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	1	11	12	Beldar	19	21	40	.....	10	15	9	.....	.....	.....	34
1	1	6	8	Man-Bhow	4	11	15	2	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	16
1	3	4	8	Goluk	5	9	14	3	1	8	5	.....	.....	.....	14
.....	.....	3	3	Pardee	5	8	13	.....	3	5	2	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	4	20	24	Gosavee	23	29	52	2	7	16	5	1	.....	.....	29
.....	.....	1	1	Hejade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	1	2	Josee	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
7	.....	1	8	Sortee	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	7	7	Kotheel	6	6	12	.....	8	5	2	.....	.....	.....	15
7	.....	.....	7	Kundaith	6	11	17	6	7	7	8	.....	.....	.....	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	Pajne	3	4	7	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
1	.....	.....	1	Salee	2	4	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	15	15	Thadvee	14	17	31	.....	18	14	9	.....	.....	.....	41
5	.....	4	9	Takoor	11	16	27	1	7	14	4	.....	.....	.....	25
1,208	386	3,235	4,829	90 castes	4,704	7,015	11,719	653	3,062	5,902	1,567	21	4	3	10,559

DIX No. 1.

Cattle, &c. in PETTA RAVERE, *Talooka Sowda, Khandeish Collectorate.*

					CATTLE.								CARTS.			
		MALES OR FEMALES			BULLOCKS AND HE-BUFFALOES.											
		of which														
Can Rind, or are Leaving.	Totals of Columns 6 and 17.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes, and young He and She Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and Male young ones and Foals, with their female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, &c., large and small.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23.	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	1,831	1,718	1	112	30	28	206	45	6	....	190	505	1	....	1	3
....	81	76	....	5	....	2	9	....	1	....	5	17	....	....	....	....
....	230	208	....	22	11	4	14	14	....	....	4	47	2	....	2	1
....	388	359	....	29	99	49	127	103	....	....	4	382	17	6	23	21
....	20	18	....	2	2	2	5	2	....	....	....	11	....	....	....	....
....	560	510	....	50	122	43	152	152	....	....	31	500	7	7	14	36
....	1,830	1,704	....	126	697	131	1,016	627	23	....	2	2,496	74	83	157	226
....	19	18	....	1	5	....	9	1	1	....	....	16	1	....	1	1
....	89	83	....	6	28	9	24	9	....	....	....	70	6	....	6	4
....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	17	16	....	1	4	2	2	7	....	....	....	15	....	1	1	....
....	74	67	....	7	5	18	7	20	....	....	5	55	....	....	....	1
....	31	30	....	1	....	1	4	2	8	....	....	15	....	....	....	....
....	28	27	....	1	6	1	18	5	4	....	....	34	2	1	3	2
....	23	21	....	2	2	....	3	1	....	....	....	6	1	....	1	....
....	81	77	....	4	17	12	75	25	9	....	2	140	3	1	4	3
....	2	2	....	....	4	1	....	5	....	....	....	10	....	1	1	2
....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
....	8	8	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1
....	27	24	....	3	4	....	2	....	....	....	30	36	....	....	....	1
....	39	38	....	1	22	6	23	11	....	....	....	62	3	1	4	6
....	12	11	....	1	4	2	5	4	1	....	....	16	1	1	2	2
....	9	9	....	....	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....
....	72	66	....	6	9	5	49	4	3	....	....	70	....	....	....	4
....	52	47	....	5	4	2	13	12	2	....	....	33	....	....	....	1
....	22,278	20,952	17	1,309	4,449	3,596	8,448	3,703	288	234	5,388	26,106	628	283	911	1,245

Superintendent's Office, Camp Chopra, 30th January 1858.

A. COWPER, Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX No. 2.

List of Government Villages of the RAVERE PETTA, *Talooka Sowda, referred to in the 20th to 24th Paragraphs of Report.*

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 37 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-6.	1	Ravere	4,165	5,333	6,054	7,305	1 0 6
	2	Ainpoor.....	6,840	7,933	9,039	6,462	1 15 5
	2	Villages. Total..Rs.	11,005	13,266	15,093	13,767	1 5 3
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	1	Kanapoor	2,232	2,377	2,364	2,472	1 8 2
	2	Rebhote	1,453	1,662	2,204	1,472	1 12 7
	3	Nimbole	1,952	2,638	2,987	1,945	1 9 8
	4	Vitveh	1,099	1,220	1,450	983	1 3 9
	5	Damode	1,121	1,230	1,385	847	1 11 2
	6	Viwree Khoord	2,785	5,107	5,333	4,635	1 9 7
	7	Viwree Boodrook.....	5,095	7,213	8,285	5,714	1 12 9
	8	Parseh	173	407	435	475	1 3 8
	9	Kirodeh.....	436	689	743	1,339	0 15 0
	10	Bhore	19	48	54	109	1 2 0
	11	Kurjote.....	2,379	2,322	2,393	2,376	1 6 4
	12	Keralch Boodrook	2,117	2,471	2,876	2,080	1 3 9
		Carried over..Rs.	20,861	27,384	30,509	24,447	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 37 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	20,861	27,384	30,509	24,447	....
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	13	Keraleh Khoord ...	178	207	290	245	0 15 3
	14	Russulpoor..	467	398	493	798	0 15 9
	15	Bhatkheira..	909	1,110	1,249	993	1 7 4
	16	Nimbora Shim.....	292	391	446	271	0 13 5
	17	Kopurlee	123	217	253	207	1 5 9
	18	Soostee	83	170	178	229	1 7 8
	19	Soolwaree	441	518	593	566	1 15 1
	20	Kolode	910	1,241	1,419	1,144	1 13 5
	21	Shingnoor.....	387	448	483	370	1 3 6
	22	Nandurkheira Boodrook.	437	706	816	733	1 6 0
	23	Nandurkheira Khoord ..	77	206	200	406	1 0 9
	24	Ajundeh	620	1,006	1,133	899	1 7 11
	25	Patonda	282	371	421	632	0 14 11
	26	Yewtee	19	15	41	130	0 14 5
	27	Gurgaum	56	92	103	175	1 3 4
	28	Poonkeir	79	119	126	479	1 0 4
	29	Borkheir	103	166	200	280	1 2 3
	30	Kirwud	1,489	1,946	2,243	2,888	1 6 9
	31	Moregaum Boodrook ..	247	272	278	777	1 7 2
	32	Moregaum Khoord	878	991	1,023	730	1 3 0
	33	Wagode.....	3,698	3,978	4,181	2,953	1 8 3
	34	Ajnad	1,915	2,714	2,783	2,338	1 9 7
	35	Atwadeh	1,612	2,448	2,691	2,526	1 9 0
		Carried over..Rs.	36,163	47,114	52,152	45,216	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 37 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
		Brought over..	36,163	47,114	52,152	45,216	....		
Class II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	36	Hole	119	208	202	471	1	7	0
	37	Chorewarra	391	668	578	959	1	6	11
	38	Sangow.....	192	380	406	519	1	0	5
	38	Villages. Total..Rs.	36,865	48,370	53,338	47,165	1	7	0
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2.	1	Gowlkheira	513	667	745	595	1	5	6
	2	Ootkheira.....	683	1,161	1,301	1,674	1	3	7
	3	Moonjalwaree	298	288	358	705	1	1	3
	4	Neerole.....	1,692	1,591	1,643	1,026	1	0	6
	5	Hairwaree.....	842	1,290	1,318	1,467	0	14	5
	6	Dangwud	97	256	300	478	0	13	7
	7	Kheiree Boodrook	150	137	157	446	1	1	5
	8	Dodeh	564	752	762	469	1	8	10
	9	Nimbora Khoord	318	560	638	504	1	9	5
	10	Neleh.....	470	601	609	478	0	14	10
	11	Theroleh	709	1,092	1,199	1,381	1	6	6
	12	Doorkheira	331	526	591	471	1	5	7
	13	Bohordeh	141	125	138	354	0	11	10
	14	Moregaum Shim	58	132	138	175	0	14	8
	14	Villages. Total..Rs.	6,866	9,178	9,892	10,223	1	1	10

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 37 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Class IV.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-12.	1	Pimpree	121	310	315	657	0 12 8
	2	Mohogun Boodrook ..	63	193	174	321	0 12 9
	3	Paduleh Boodrook	268	347	361	488	0 11 9
	4	Chorebundara	55	170	127	242	0 13 2
	5	Sarsootee	28	40	42	99	0 9 9
	6	Anturkheira	446	617	621	424	1 3 9
	6	Villages. Total..Rs.	981	1,677	1,640	2,231	0 13 3
Class V.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-4.	1	Chinchatee	51	111	45	251	0 8 0
	2	Lohara	314	384	403	1,066	0 8 11
	3	Goolee	447	558	611	917	0 10 10
	4	Koosoombeh Boodrook..	146	37	66	686	0 11 1
	5	Koosoombeh Khoord ..	187	114	172	559	0 11 0
	6	Kheiree Khoord	62	146	152	262	0 9 7
	7	Kheiree Shim	28	75	65	154	0 7 4
	8	Abhodeh Boodrook....	40	92	83	299	0 8 4
	9	Abhodeh Khoord.....	2	23	23	128	0 6 11
	10	Zoonona	....	....	....	137	0 9 8
	11	Mungrool	164	344	346	815	0 7 0
	12	Mohogun Shim	5	24	20	164	0 5 10
	13	Mohogun Khoord	10	97	96	156	0 6 11
	14	Gungapooree	28	140	104	334	0 7 9
	14	Villages. Total..Rs.	1,484	2,145	2,186	5,928	0 8 9

ABSTRACT.

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 37 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.	2	Villages.....	11,005	13,266	15,093	13,767	1	5	3
II.	38	Do.	36,865	48,370	53,338	47,165	1	7	0
III.	14	Do.	6,866	9,178	9,892	10,223	1	1	10
IV.	6	Do.	981	1,677	1,640	2,231	0	13	3
V.	14	Do.	1,484	2,145	2,186	5,928	0	8	9
V.	74	Villages. Total.. Rs.	57,201	74,636	82,149	79,314	1	3	4

A. COWPER, Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

APPENDIX No. 4.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF EVERY ITEM OF REVENUE HITHERTO DERIVED FROM LAND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE 145 VILLAGES FORMING THE RAVERE PETTA, FOR THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS, FROM 1818-19 UP TO 1854-55.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every from 1818-19 up to 1854-55, for which information for each Village has been obtained

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Defect Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 4).	Defect Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Famine&c.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now partly abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	139	46	24,322	....	24,322	43,179	....	43,179	....	43,179	....	....	....	....	43,179
1819-20	139	47	24,618	....	24,618	53,146	....	53,146	....	53,146	....	....	....	....	53,146
1820-21	139	48	25,079	....	25,079	51,585	....	51,585	4,424	47,161	362	766	5,792	6,920	54,081
1821-22	141	59	20,263	....	20,263	58,089	....	58,089	8,052	50,037	....	6	122	128	50,165
1822-23	141	61	17,352	....	17,352	48,089	....	48,089	539	47,550	106	537	127	770	48,320
1823-24	141	61	17,446	....	17,446	50,103	....	50,103	....	50,103	311	389	127	827	50,930
1824-25	141	62	19,020	1,328	18,292	54,432	3,900	50,532	12,179	38,353	14	1,446	171	1,631	39,984
1825-26	141	62	22,105	....	22,105	60,898	....	60,898	5,474	55,424	247	206	176	629	56,053
1826-27	141	63	22,741	....	22,741	60,245	....	60,245	4,605	55,640	....	1,617	174	1,791	57,431
1827-28	143	66	23,264	20	23,244	62,496	38	62,458	4,928	57,530	239	1,907	181	2,327	59,857
1828-29	143	66	20,402	....	20,402	54,959	....	54,959	3,055	51,904	305	1,287	224	1,816	53,720
1829-30	143	65	18,744	62	18,682	52,019	144	51,866	1,275	50,591	144	622	171	937	51,528
1830-31	143	66	20,954	7	20,947	59,531	18	59,513	115	59,398	203	457	308	968	60,366
1831-32	143	66	19,994	15	19,979	55,761	11	55,750	1,706	54,044	168	23	223	414	54,458
1832-33	143	66	19,872	2,175	17,697	50,927	6,020	50,907	7,161	42,850	376	28	223	627	43,483
1833-34	143	65	23,520	72	23,448	63,293	187	63,106	7,633	55,473	169	29	225	423	55,896
1834-35	143	65	27,216	47	27,169	69,876	76	69,800	653	69,147	331	103	184	617	69,764
1835-36	141	65	27,411	87	27,324	72,638	161	72,477	4,717	67,760	....	79	149	228	67,988
1836-37	143	67	28,906	157	28,749	74,999	290	74,709	15,500	59,209	190	73	142	405	59,614
1837-38	143	67	30,056	71	29,985	76,144	139	76,005	11,230	64,775	197	103	139	439	65,214
1838-39	143	67	30,338	850	29,488	78,286	2,340	75,946	47,251	28,695	214	48	44	306	29,001
1839-40	143	67	30,201	178	30,023	74,930	373	74,557	5,677	68,880	379	201	40	620	69,500
1840-41	143	69	30,492	149	30,343	75,227	357	74,870	14,919	59,951	39	153	40	232	60,183
1841-42	143	69	28,241	79	28,162	69,630	157	69,773	16,041	53,732	134	76	40	250	53,982
1842-43	143	69	27,829	40	27,789	70,133	87	70,066	7,177	62,889	3	111	40	154	63,043

....	....	....	....	....	....	43,179	....	....	....	43,179
....	....	....	....	....	....	53,146	277	....	277	52,869
26	....	26	....	....	....	54,107	591	....	591	53,516
11	....	11	....	....	2,137	52,333	739	....	739	51,594
11	....	11	....	....	1,317	49,648	3,517	....	3,517	46,131
11	....	11	....	....	3,363	54,304	....	....	....	54,304
22	....	22	....	....	2,334	42,340	....	....	....	42,340
22	....	22	....	....	3,703	59,778	1,133	21	1,154	58,624
11	....	11	....	....	3,317	60,759	289	100	389	60,370
22	....	22	....	....	3,073	62,952	1,227	....	1,227	61,725
22	....	22	....	....	2,879	56,621	950	....	950	55,671
22	....	22	....	....	2,723	54,273	208	....	208	54,065
22	....	22	....	....	2,955	63,343	855	47	902	62,441
22	....	22	....	....	2,651	57,131	579	....	579	56,552
22	....	22	....	....	2,271	45,776	253	8	261	45,515
22	....	22	....	....	2,818	58,736	948	46	994	57,742
22	....	22	....	....	3,203	72,989	1,288	239	1,527	71,462
22	....	22	....	....	3,087	71,097	1,109	150	1,259	69,838
22	....	22	....	....	2,734	62,370	1,730	77	1,807	60,563
22	....	22	....	....	2,924	68,160	2,334	265	2,599	65,561
22	....	22	....	....	1,225	30,248	141	16	157	30,091
11	....	11	....	....	3,018	72,529	943	87	1,030	71,499
277	....	277	....	....	40	60,500	158	165	323	60,177
11	....	11	....	....	28	54,021	27	....	27	53,994
11	....	11	....	....	28	63,082	17	....	17	63,065

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, and 20 are entered in the Talooka Accounts as "Shewal jumma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees.
2. "Koorua," or sale of pasture land.
3. Sale of wood.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. "Kurboor wurroo," or melon-beds.
2. "Panboor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
3. "Shew kudja," or boundary dispute.
4. "Punkhoo."
5. "Chowkushee."

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Huvildaree."
2. "Rahnook."
3. "Kurbee."

Taxes still levied.

4. "Kolee bhat."

D.

1. "Inam salamee" and "Alma nuzur."

1843-44	143	69	28,485	9	28,476	71,375	30	71,345	1,194	70,151	243	406	38	687	70,838
1844-45	143	69	28,899	5,807	23,092	71,507	15,809	55,701	34,100	21,601	226	7	39	272	21,873
1845-46	143	70	29,869	4,012	25,857	74,143	10,813	63,330	54,560	8,770	35	11	39	85	8,855
1846-47	143	69	28,191	151	28,040	70,928	377	70,551	3,734	66,817	235	72	39	346	67,163
1847-48	143	69	29,902	10	29,892	75,187	27	75,160	2,415	72,745	532	69	39	640	73,385
1848-49	143	69	28,752	83	28,669	71,582	202	71,380	3,218	68,162	185	20	39	244	68,406
1849-50	143	68	28,680	37	28,643	71,283	83	71,200	10,927	60,273	365	39	38	442	60,715
1850-51	143	69	29,902	40	29,922	73,954	72	73,882	774	73,108	200	173	38	473	73,581
1851-52	143	70	31,738	51	31,687	78,144	131	78,013	2,526	75,487	801	571	38	1,410	76,897
1852-53	145	72	33,496	....	33,496	82,020	....	82,020	15	82,005	216	2,837	41	3,094	85,099
1853-54	145	73	34,167	129	34,038	83,296	226	83,070	8,435	74,635	296	157	42	495	75,130
1854-55	145	73	34,332	....	34,332	84,121	....	84,121	1,974	82,147	105	55	42	202	82,349
Total....			968,059	15,666	952,393	24,53,486	42,065	24,11,421	3,08,073	21,03,348	7,630	14,085	9,534	31,849	21,35,197
General Average....			26,833	436	26,397	67,385	1,162	66,223	8,488	57,735	218	397	268	883	58,618

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandoree rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees, at a deduction of Rs. 4-11 per cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced carcoon from the Survey Department.

No. 4.

description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 145 *Villages forming the* Ravere Petta *of* Talooka Sowda, *for Thirty-seven years, from the Records prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph* 75 *of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam Watan Jagire.			Government, Alienated, Inam, and Watan Jagire Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabundee.			Government, Alienated, Inam, and Watan Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Jaire Assessment. D	Defect Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Defect Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 13, 18, and 22.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	8	70,857	.....	.....	.....	70,857	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	28	21,912	.....	.....	.....	21,912	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	8,866	.....	.....	.....	8,866	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	28	67,202	.....	.....	.....	67,202	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	4	73,400	.....	.....	.....	73,400	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	32	68,449	.....	.....	.....	68,449	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	43	60,769	.....	.....	.....	60,769	
11	.....	11	.....	.....	31	73,623	.....	.....	.....	73,623	
22	.....	22	.....	.....	34	76,933	.....	.....	.....	76,933	
22	.....	22	.....	.....	253	85,374	.....	47	47	85,327	
22	.....	22	.....	.....	83	75,235	.....	.....	.....	75,235	
22	.....	22	.....	.....	94	82,465	.....	.....	.....	82,465	
864	.....	864	.....	.....	52,466	21,88,527	19,313	1,268	20,581	21,67,946	
23	.....	23	.....	.....	1,418	60,059	536	34	560	59,499	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. COWPER, Lieutenant,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

From Lieutenant P. A. ELPHINSTONE,
Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey,

To Lieutenant A. COWPER,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions received from you some days ago, I have the honour to submit the following remarks, principally concerning the agriculture and trade of the Ravere petta (a portion of the Sowda talooka), which was allotted to me last year for classification.

2. This district lies at the extreme north-east corner of the Khandeish zilla at the foot of the Sautpoora hills, which form its natural boundary on the north. It is bounded on the east by the Zinabad mahal (Scindia's government), on the west by the Yawul talooka and Sowda petta, while the river Taptee marks its southern limit.

3. The general features of the country must strike even the uninitiated in the mysteries of agriculture as being in a high degree favourable to cultivation. A country better suited for irrigation could hardly be imagined. From the right bank of the Taptee up to the very foot of the Sautpoora range (the whole breadth of the district) the country is perfectly flat; there is not a hillock or mound of any consequence in the whole extent of this beautiful plain, which does not confine itself to this district merely, but extends uninterruptedly for many miles to the westwards between the Sautpoora hills and the river Taptee. Close under the hills the surface of the ground slightly undulates, and is considerably cut up by small ravines and nullas, but very soon assumes a surprising evenness, forming a plain which, although apparently a dead-level, has a gentle inclination in the direction of the Taptee. Several large and small nullas, one of which deserving special notice will be alluded to in the sequel, thread their way from the hills southwards, forming so many parallel lines across the plain. Although, with a few exceptions,

none of these nullas retain much or any water in the hot season, they are yet of the utmost importance to the district : they act as natural drains to the soil, carrying off all superfluous moisture, and thus, in an indirect manner, contribute considerably towards the general healthfulness of the population. In so level a country artificial drainage would have been next to impossible, or at least attended with much difficulty, and unless nature had so wisely provided these outlets against the monsoon floods, large tracts of land would yearly be turned into swamps, and at the same time a healthy climate transformed into a most deadly one.

Mango and tamarind trees (the great ornaments of Indian scenery) are scattered throughout the district in a bounteous manner. They are generally met with, crowded together in picturesque groups, where they are most wanted, *i.e.* the neighbourhood of villages, and are no doubt a source of much comfort to both man and beast.

4. The climate of Ravere, similar to that of the Sowda and Yawul districts, appears to be generally very healthy, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the atmosphere in the hot season. In the month of May, however, these districts are sometimes visited with epidemics, principally the cholera, which latter commits fearful ravages amongst the inhabitants. In the year 1854 hardly a single village escaped that awful visitation, and great numbers of both old and young were hurried into premature graves. The cholera made its appearance in the beginning of May, and, as far as I could ascertain, gradually disappeared again early in June, the work of destruction having thus continued for a whole month. The heat that season seems to have been of unusual intensity all over the Deccan, but in the three districts of Yawul, Sowda, and Ravere it was perfectly intolerable. The table on the following page shows the extreme height of the mercury during the two hottest months of the year, the thermometer being of course in the *shade* within a large tent, protected from the sun's direct influence by the thick foliage of either a mango or tamarind tree.

This year, however, the districts above alluded to seem to have entirely escaped this plague, not a single case of cholera having to my knowledge occurred anywhere. A phenomenon, rather unusual in this

Height of Mercury at 2 P.M.

Date.	April.		May.	
	1854.	1855.	1854.	1855.
1	106°	100°	103°	108°
2	106	101	104	108
3	105	100	100	110
4	106	100	90	112
5	106	100	96	115
6	106	100	100	114
7	106	100	100	114
8	106	100	100	112
9	104	102	100	112
10	105	100	100	110
11	106	96	102	104
12	105	..	103	104
13	106	..	105	110
14	105	..	109	110
15	105	..	102	112
16	104	..	103	114
17	103	..	102	114
18	105	..	103	115
19	106	..	113	114
20	106	..	114	114
21	108	102	116	114
22	111	104	116	114
23	108	105	115	115
24	106	105	116	112
25	107	108	117	114
26	106	110	120	112
27	108	112	120	112
28	108	110	117	112
29	107	110	114	106
30	105	108	114	108
31	..	..	114	104

part of India, happened on the 4th of April 1854. The shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt on that day in several of the districts north of the Taptee. My camp at the time of the occurrence was at Hingoona, in the Yawul talooka, and the motion appeared to be from west to east, but finding it impossible to obtain any accurate data from the neighbourhood, I was not able to ascertain the actual direction of the shock.

5. The soil of the district principally consists of a fine, rich, black mould, apparently of vegetable origin. Its depth varies considerably in all parts of the district, and depends entirely upon the position of the substratum, which in general is a light soil of a very inferior description, and whose surface is very irregular. In the north, along the foot of the hills, the soil is mostly of a lighter kind, interspersed here and there with patches of black soil, which, however, are very sparingly distributed, generally very shallow, and more or less

intermixed with gravel and pebbles, which are washed down doubtlessly from the hills, and considerably diminish the power of the soil. The proportion of black to light soil increases southward until it at last considerably predominates, and the stratum of the former, which near the hills is of very little depth, also gradually increases in thickness as it approaches the Taptee. From the evenness of its surface the soil offers every facility for irrigation. Want of capital however, and the difficulty of finding water at a reasonable depth, have been serious obstacles to the sinking of wells, of which there are comparatively few in the district. There being neither bundharras nor tanks, the supply of vegetables and other garden produce is occasionally very limited, and it is to be hoped that the introduction of a moderate assessment will enable and induce the natives to lay out more capital in the construction of such useful and desirable works.

6. Although the condition of the cultivators is, perhaps, not quite so flourishing in this district as in the Sowda and Yawul districts, which adjoin the former, they yet appear to be "better off" than the ryots of other parts of the Deccan generally are. They are well clothed, and to judge from their generally healthy and robust appearance their food must be both nutritious and abundant. Their ornamented pleasure and other carts, and the numerous bullocks throughout the country, also give evidence of the general prosperity of the inhabitants. Their villages, on the contrary, would give a person unacquainted with the habits of the natives a very mean idea of their thriving condition. With the exception of the kusba Ravere there is not a village in the whole district that can boast of more than one or two substantial brick houses; the fortunate possessors of these are in general the head village officers or "sowcars," the remaining inhabitants contenting themselves with hovels of the most primitive kind, consisting of mud huts, covered in either with a flat mud roof or a thin thatch, the former belonging to the wealthier and the latter to the poorer classes. Rude and uncomfortable as these houses must appear to the refined eye, they are far from being so to the native, to whose simple habits and few wants they are, perhaps, well suited. The materials of which the houses are constructed being in colour the same as the soil on which they stand, naturally give the villages a very dismal and dirty appearance. But it is not all mere

appearance; notwithstanding their frequent ablutions, the natives cannot be called a cleanly people; if they have not exactly a great partiality for filth, the state of some of their villages proves that at any rate they do not particularly loathe it. Much has been done of late by the civil authorities in ameliorating the condition of the villages: numerous dunghills and like nuisances, which formerly used to be so offensive to both the visual and olfactory organs, have now been banished from the interior of the villages. Since this prohibition the sweepings, &c. of the village, which as manure are very valuable to the cultivators, are now deposited by them just outside the village walls. It is not uncommon to see numerous heaps of foul matter of every dimension surrounding a village like a belt. Every gust of wind as it sweeps the ground takes up large quantities of this putrid matter—which after some exposure becomes pulverised, and thus very buoyant,—and distributes it in the shape of a fine dust over the village or the surrounding country, according to the direction of the wind, whereby not only a great waste of manure is caused, but the health of the villagers must suffer considerably from an atmosphere loaded with corruption. As a temporary remedy, I would suggest the excavation of large pits of a few feet in depth outside the village near the "kul-warree" into which the sweepings of the village should be thrown, its precincts becoming by this means freed from an intolerable nuisance, and a saving in manure also effected.

7. Concerning the habits, character, and enterprise of the people, the opinion I have been led to form of them as a *body* is a very unfavourable one. Many of their customs and habits are those of a yet barbarous nation, not merely primitive, but absolutely vicious; their tastes are unrefined in the extreme, and their dealings with one another, as well as with strangers, bear the stamp of meanness and dishonesty, notwithstanding which they are of peaceful and quiet habits. They are immoderately fond of amusement, but most averse to exertion of any kind, and their fondness for inactivity is often carried to such extremes as to deprive themselves of many comforts—nay, even the necessaries of life—from sheer indolence, and yet they love, or rather worship wealth. One meets occasionally very able-bodied and intelligent-looking men, which would lead one to conclude that their great want of energy is more

the result of habit and bad example than of any natural incapacity. The women appear to be more active and industrious than the men. Besides performing domestic duties, such as fetching water from the public well or river, preparing food for the family, grinding corn, spinning thread, &c., they also weed the fields, assist in reaping, go to market; in fact perform duties innumerable. The people in general, both high and low, are extremely deceitful and terribly addicted to lying—a fault which, I believe, is shared by many uncivilised nations. Their religious rites, which sanction vice and encourage immorality, and the corrupt example bequeathed by one generation to the next in succession, exert their baneful influence on these unhappy people in too effectual a manner to enable them to emerge from the state of moral degradation in which they as yet lie buried. Although they are naturally intelligent, and display a great deal of activity and acuteness in low intrigue, the general want of sufficient occupation, their debauched habits, and lastly, though not least, their deficient education, or rather, in many cases, total ignorance, have had the effect of keeping the mass of the population in a state of torpor, both mental and physical. The only exceptions to this universal lethargy are, perhaps, a few stray artificers, whom necessity obliges to work, and the "wanees" (native merchants), who, being trained to an active and abstemious life, and whose livelihood depends upon their success in commerce, are continually vying with each other in the accumulation of wealth, in effecting which, from their extraordinary perseverance and energy, they generally succeed, though not always by the most honourable means. It is far from my intention to parade the "wanees," particularly when carrying on the trade of "sowcars" or money-lenders and brokers, as worthy examples to their less energetic brethren. A more mean, selfish, and heartless being than the village "sowcar" it is not possible to conceive; the rich he treats with respect and forbearance, while he spurns the poor with his foot; the very poverty and wants of the latter are his great sources of gain, and he takes advantage of every opportunity that may offer to slake his unquenchable thirst after wealth with the very heart-blood of the ryot. The greater part of the population is under the thraldom and literally at the mercy of these relentless brokers. And is it to be wondered at when as much as forty and even

sixty per-cent per annum is occasionally paid by the poorer classes for every little sum of money necessity forces them to borrow from the "sowcar?" And woe to the unfortunate wretch if the amount due is not paid by the stipulated time—compound interest or confinement in jail are the only alternatives! As few of the ryots can either read or write, the "sowcar" condescends to keep their accounts for them; whether with an eye to his own interest or that of the ryot may be judged by those acquainted with the native character. Unless the rapacity of the "sowcars" receives a timely check, it will be long I am afraid before the ryot fully enjoys the advantages of these costly survey operations, designed for his special benefit and the amelioration of his condition. The principal and immediate gainers on the introduction of a low assessment are the village "sowcars" and the wealthier classes.

8. The mode of husbandry obtaining in this district differs but little from that of other parts of the Deccan; my remarks on the subject will therefore be as general as possible. The principal agricultural implements are the "naugur" (the plough); the "wuckur" (a large bullock hoe); the "kolpa" (a small bullock hoe); the "pabhur" (a drill); and the "wilta" (a sickle).

I. The native plough consists of a stout, curved log of wood sharpened to a point, to which, when the plough is in use, is fastened, by means of an iron ring, a flattened bar of iron, pointed at one end, which projects about six inches beyond the wood. This instrument is tolerably effective; it enters the soil to the depth of about seven inches, which appears ample in this climate, and for soil of such excellent natural capabilities. The plough, however, has a defect which appears to me to be of considerable importance, and which is this, that from its want of a mould-board, it merely raises and slightly shifts the furrow from its original position without turning it over completely as a good plough will always do. This plough is drawn generally by *four* bullocks; two persons are required to manage it properly—one to drive the leading bullocks, and the other to guide the plough. A rope is slung round the whole in such a manner that when the bullocks pull at the yoke, the different pieces of the plough become braced together most firmly.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The Nangur or Plough

The Kolpa or little Hoe

The Wuckur or large Hoe

The Pabhur or Drill

II. The "wuckur" is used for breaking up and pulverising the clods turned up by the plough, as well as for uprooting and destroying shrubs and weeds. I shall not enter into a further description of these implements as their construction is so very simple that the annexed drawing will give a sufficiently accurate idea of it. This and the following instruments are shown without the rope, which, as represented in the drawing of the plough, is used to bind the several parts firmly together.

III. The "kolpa" is used for cleaning the land between the rows after the crops have attained a certain height. It loosens the surface of the soil at the same time that it destroys the weeds; it is a very rude but excellent implement.

IV. The "pabhur" combines simplicity with much ingenuity, and is a very efficient drill. Each of the wooden prongs is armed with a square bar of iron pointed at the lower end like that of the plough, but of course on a much smaller scale. The handling of this drill requires some little practice, but when used properly will lay down the seed with considerable regularity. It is certainly a great improvement upon the method of sowing broadcast with the hand, which still obtains, I believe, in some parts of England and the continent. With the exception of indigo and cotton, all grains are sown with this drill. For sowing wheat a similar drill with but *two* prongs is preferred. Indigo is scattered with the hand, but cotton is sown with the assistance of the "wuckur" in the following manner: the "wuckur" is driven across the prepared field, two or three sowers following it with large bamboo tubes in their hands, through which they drop the seed as they go along.

V. The crops are reaped with a common sickle, which, as it very nearly resembles our own, will not require a description.

9. The cultivators scarcely seem to be aware of any other but the patriarchal method of separating the grain from the ear by the hoofs of cattle. Their method of thrashing is rude enough: after the crop has been cut, and sufficiently exposed to enable the grain to dry

thoroughly, it is carried to the village on carts and deposited in the "kulwarree." This is a piece of ground varying in extent, according to the size of the village, from a few goontas to two or three acres, and is always close to the village just outside the walls. It supplies the place of a rickyard as well as thrashing-floor to the former. When the crops have been all brought in, the most even spot is selected for the thrashing-floor, and prepared as follows: it is first sprinkled with water, and then well beaten with wooden mallets until the ground appears sufficiently compressed and all the cracks have disappeared. The place is then cowdunged and left to dry. In the centre of this floor they next erect a strong post about six feet in height, which serves as a pivot round which the bullocks are driven while treading out the corn, which is laid out in a circle round the post. Some crops, however, which, from being very brittle when dry, easily part with their seed, such as the ambarree, tooree, erundee, moong, mut, and a few others, are not submitted to this process, but merely beaten with sticks to separate the seed. The "tillee" does not require this rough usage even, it being sufficient to shake the dried plant with the hand in order to obtain the seed, which drops out easily. It may be as well to observe here that the bullock is always *muzzled* when employed treading out grain.

10. Their method of winnowing is likewise of a most primitive nature. This process is performed generally by two individuals, one of whom stands on a high stool with a shallow basket in his hands filled with grain; he tilts over the basket gently, shaking it at the same time, and as the grain descends the husks are carried away by the wind, while the former drops to the ground in a purified state. The second individual supplies the other with unwinnowed grain. As this operation cannot be carried on without a current of air, it must be at times, when the wind lulls, a very tedious process. On my questioning one day some cultivators as to how they manage when there is no wind, they gave the following reply, which is characteristic of their habits: "We sit down and wait for it" (the wind).

11. The cultivation is principally dry-crop or "jerayut," the irrigated cultivation or "bhagayut" being comparatively unimportant.

I. The "jerayut" crops divide themselves into two classes, the "khurreef" and "rubbee," according to the season in which they are cultivated.

(*A*).—Under the head of "khurreef" I would enumerate the following as being the most important crops:—

1. Jowarree.
2. Bajree.
3. Tooree.
4. Kapassee (cotton).
5. Goollee (indigo).
6. Āl (the Indian madder).
7. Pandheree tillee.
8. Howree.
9. Kooltee.
10. Ooreed.
11. Moong.
12. Mut.
13. Ralle.
14. Erundee (castor oil plant).
15. Ambarree.
16. Chowlee.
17. Bhadlee.
18. Sawa.

(*B*).—The principal "rubbee" crops are:—

1. Guhoo (wheat).
2. Hurbaree (gram).
3. Juoussee (linseed).
4. Sadee kurdaee.
5. Koossoombiachee kurdaee.
6. Dhunnea (coriander).
7. Watana (the pea).
8. Kallee tillee.
9. Mohoria (mustard).
10. Walacha shenga.
11. Tambakoo (tobacco).
12. Rajgiree.
13. Sopa (anise).
14. Ajwan.

II. In "bhagayut" lands the following crops are raised:—

1. Wheat.
2. Gram.
3. Oos (sugarcane).
4. Mirchee (red and yellow capsicum).
5. Kande (onion).
6. Rattaloo (sweet potato).
7. Gooradoo.
8. Gajur (carrot).
9. Mucka (the boota).
10. Bhooimoong.
11. Wangee (egg-plant).
12. Pan (beetle-creeper).
13. Several kinds of sweet herbs, such as the meethee, bhajee mat, sopa, &c.

Besides the enumerated crops, various fruits, such as the "jam" (guava), "kehle" (the plantain), "sitaphul" (custardapple), "ramphul," "sakur-limboo" (the sweet-lime), and several others are produced in some of the gardens. The "amba" (mango), "cheech" (tamarind), and "kowt" (the woodapple) are excluded from this list, being hardy enough to take care of themselves, and therefore not requiring the tender care of the gardener. The Ravere mango, similar to the common Deccan mango, although apparently very nutritious, is, I am inclined to think, the cause of much sickness in the hot season. The fruit may be wholesome when ripe and eaten in moderation, but it is often eaten

before it has reached a proper state of maturity, and by the poor especially indulged in to excess. I have observed that during a scarcity of mangoes the people are generally more healthy and *vice versâ*.

12. The cultivator divides the year into twenty-seven lunar asterisms, for each of which he has a distinct name, and according to these he yearly regulates his field operations. The "khurreef" crops are sown about the beginning of July, and with the exception of "ooreed," "moong," and "chowlee," which ripen by the end of August, are ready for the sickle by the beginning of November. The "rubbee" crops are sown in September or October, and are cropped in February. Both crops, however, depend to a great extent upon the state of the weather, which may either retard or accelerate the operation of sowing. The ploughing of the land generally takes place about six months before sowing. Soon after the removal of the "khurreef" crops (generally in December) the soil is ploughed up. From its being as yet moist it easily gives way to the plough; but as the clods raised from the furrow are very hard and difficult to break, the operation of smoothing the field is deferred for a while. After about *four* months' exposure to the influence of the weather, the tough and cohesive lumps of earth become quite brittle and friable, and now the "wuckur" comes in use. Shrubs and weeds that may in the interim have sprung up are easily got rid of by passing the "wuckur" several times over the field, by which process its surface is likewise rendered very smooth and even. This should take place in the month of April. The field is then in a condition fit to receive the seed, which, however, cannot be sown until the month of July or September, according as it is a "khurreef" or "rubbee" crop. The intermediate period a careful and industrious cultivator will employ in keeping the field clear from weeds, and loosening the surface of the soil with the "wuckur" once or twice a month until the time for sowing arrives. The "khurreef" crops seldom give the cultivator much trouble or anxiety, as he has but to wait for a break in the monsoon in order to lay down his seed. It is different with the "rubbee." In September and October the weather is very uncertain, and unless sufficient rain falls to saturate the soil the grain cannot be sown—at least not without the greatest risk of losing both labour and seed by the

latter not taking root. After a fall of rain the cultivator goes to his field to test the state of saturation of the soil, which he does in the following manner: he takes up a handful of earth and kneads it with the fingers; if sufficiently damp to be formed into a compact mass or ball, the soil is considered to be in a proper state to receive the seed, and the cultivator at once sets about making preparations for sowing; but should the earth crumble between the fingers without the particles cohering together, the moisture is considered insufficient, and the cultivator has consequently to wait for more rain. If up to the beginning of November the rain has not fallen in sufficient quantity, the sowing of "rubbee" is generally abandoned altogether. Some few of the more wealthy however, or those whom necessity forces, sow their grain on the chance of a timely fall of rain occurring. In this case the seed will not always germinate, particularly if the rain delays too long, and the ryot is sometimes obliged to resow his whole field with fresh seed if he wishes to receive some return for the labour expended in the preparation of his land. A second sowing, however, generally gives an inferior crop. I would observe here that in scarcely a single village within three or four miles of the hills "rubbee" crops are said to be capable of cultivation. The natives attribute this to the deficiency of moisture in the soil. This seems very likely, as the radiation of heat from the hills when they become thoroughly heated by the sun is very considerable, and must cause a greater and more rapid evaporation of the moisture of adjacent lands than of those at a distance. The inclination also, however gentle, of the whole plain, as described in a previous paragraph, may cause the water to filter downwards in the direction of the Taptee, which supposition the generally greater moisture of the lands near this river in some measure confirms.

13. The course of rotation of the crops is regulated more by the state of the market than by any particular system. The general principle, however, which guides the cultivator seems to be never to grow the same crop two successive years. In virgin-land and such land as has lain long fallow the first crop sown is generally bajree, upon which follow tillee, jowarree, and cotton successively; or else the order of the rotation may be—1, bajree; 2, toorree; 3, tillee; 4, cotton; 5, jowarree. After the fourth or fifth year the rotation of crops

becomes very arbitrary, with the exception of this apparently very general custom of making one course of the cotton plant always intervene any two crops of the same kind. The rotation given above is for "khurreef" crops. The course of the principal "rubbee" crops would stand thus: first year, gram; second year, wheat; third year, linseed. The remaining crops of both the "khurreef" and "rubbee" classes enumerated in the 11th paragraph are, with a few exceptions, subordinate varieties, and cultivated but to a small extent; their course of cropping is therefore very uncertain. In "bhagayut" land no particular system of rotation is apparently followed. The principal exceptions above alluded to are indigo and āl (the Indian madder):—

1*st*.—INDIGO is not very largely cultivated, owing, I suppose, to the great expense attending the preparation of the article for the market. It is sown in July, like other "khurreef" crops, and is either a biennial or triennial crop according as the cultivator may think it advantageous to remove it after the second or third cropping. The first cutting takes place when the plant is two or three months' old; the second year another crop of leaves is cut from the shrub, which is then considered useless, and generally destroyed by ploughing up the land and preparing it for some other crop. Some cultivators let the plant remain in the ground a year longer in order to obtain a third cropping; this, however, is said to yield too poor a return to be remunerative.

2*nd*.—ĀL is cultivated for the sake of its roots, which yield a rich purple dye. The seed is sown in July. The following year the shrub blossoms, and the seed begins to appear, but does not ripen until the third year, when the root is considered to be in perfection. To extract the latter from the ground without injuring or wasting the finer roots is a laborious task, the entire field having to be dug up to the depth of about two feet in order to obtain the plant entire. Should the demand for āl be very great, the cultivator will occasionally dig up the root after the second year's growth. This as a system would be very unprofitable, the quantity of colouring matter not being then so great as in the mature plant, besides losing the seed, which not having ripened would be useless. This shrub if left in the ground undisturbed will attain a considerable height—

in fact become a tree, with a stem of sometimes several feet in girth. The roots, however, are considered valueless for dyeing purposes after the fourth or fifth year.

Very seldom more than *one* crop is grown in jerayut land during the year, as both a "khurreef" and "rubbee" cultivation would exhaust the land too rapidly; and it is customary after "khurreef" crops have been raised for several years successively on the same field to substitute for a few seasons the "rubbee," after which the cultivation of the former is resumed. This change must tend to relieve and invigorate the soil considerably even without the assistance of manure. Besides the rotations above spoken of, the cultivators have a most extraordinary custom, and which is very generally practised, of sowing a *mixture* of various grains. These seeds are all sown at the same time and *in the same* furrow, which gives the field when the crops grow up a most curious and confused appearance, the different plants standing together pell-mell. The seeds are generally mixed together in fixed proportions, of which the following are the usual quantities:—

I.—Mixture of Seed.		II.—Mixture.		III.—Mixture.		IV.—Mixture.		V.—Mixture.	
Jowarree..	3 seers.	Bajree.	4 seers.	Tillee ..	1¼ seer.	Cotton.	16 seers.	Indigo.	8 seers.
Toorree ..	1¼ „	Moong.	0¼ „	Toorree.	0¼ „	Erundee.	0½ „	Cotton.	5 „
Ambarree..	0¼ „	Mutt..	0¼ „	Ambaree.	0¼ „				
Chowlee ..	0¼ „			Mutt ..	0¼ „		16½ seers.		13 seers.
	5 seers.		4¼ seers.		2½ seers.				

These quantities are calculated for one beega of land. Ooreed is generally mixed with a small proportion of jowarree and as much ambarree as will suffice the cultivator for the manufacture of one year's supply of ropes and strings for his own use. This system of mixing up crops of a different nature cannot but be most injurious to the soil, the productive powers of which it must tax most severely, and nearly annul any benefit the land would otherwise derive from the usual rotation of crops. Could the ryot be persuaded to discontinue this, I feel convinced, most erroneous system, both his pocket and his land would be the better for it. Weeds of various kinds occasion the cultivators much trouble in the prosecution of their labours. Besides

several grasses, such as the hurrelee, simpee, bhatere, bokree, landge, a weed deserving special notice is the koonda, which appears to be most obnoxious; its roots are long and tough, and sometimes bind the soil so firmly together that it resists the plough, and requires to be loosened with a pickaxe, and the weeds removed, before the plough can be used.

14. Manure of various kinds is known to and used by the cultivator. The droppings of sheep and goats are considered superior to any other description of manure. To obtain it an arrangement is entered into with the village shepherd to let his flock graze for several days on the field requiring the manure; in consideration of which the shepherd receives food for himself and water for his flock from the cultivator as long as the contract lasts. The next kind which is in general use is the common "farmyard" manure, which consists principally of cowdung. But as this material is collected only during seven months of the year, viz. from April to December, for agricultural purposes, they seldom have a superfluous quantity. From December until April, during the cold and hot season, cowdung is carefully collected by the women and children, and made by them into flat, round cakes about one foot in diameter, which are then exposed to the sun to dry. The most convenient place is always chosen for this purpose, and one therefore meets scarcely a single house of which the roof and walls, or a tree in the village of which the stem is not adorned with these unsightly patches of filth. After drying they are collected and stored up carefully for the monsoon, to be used as fuel, dry wood not being always obtainable at that time. The ashes of this fuel are sometimes applied as manure, particularly in "bhagayut" cultivation. Another description of manure is also obtained from the stubble left on the field after cropping. This is collected in little heaps and burned on the field. Manure is seldom disposed of by its owner for money or otherwise, and is not therefore a purchasable commodity, excepting, perhaps, large towns, where manure is more plentiful. Every individual applies to his field as much manure as he can collect from his own cattle; but as a general rule only the wealthier classes are enabled to manure their fields to a sufficient extent to prevent the gradual exhaustion of the soil. For every "beega"

twenty-five cart-loads of manure, or about thirty-three cart-loads per acre, are required to give "jerayut" land a thorough dressing. A field so prepared has no manure reapplied to it until after the lapse of four or five years. Garden land requires manuring yearly in consequence of a very rapid exhaustion of the inorganic matter of the soil, caused by the continued application of well water and the great number of crops raised upon it. Land that has lain fallow for a long period is said not to require manure until after four years of cultivation.

15. With regard to the value of land "as affected by distance from village," the villages in this petta are for the most part so little apart one from the other (seldom beyond two or three miles) that even the most remote portions of the lands of a village are, with a few exceptional cases, generally so situated as to cause the cultivator little or no inconvenience. Besides, the system obtaining at present, of making deductions ("lambee mile") for remote fields, in proportion as they recede beyond a certain distance from the village, appears to meet the above difficulty in a sufficiently accurate and fair manner.

16. There is an abundance of cattle in the district, but generally of an inferior kind. Some very fine, powerful animals are occasionally met with, but these I have generally found were either not reared in the district, or else sprang originally from a foreign breed. The indigenous bullocks are of a rather stunted growth, but nevertheless extremely serviceable and hardy animals. They are apparently very docile, as even children manage them with much ease; although not very strong, they are fast, and yoked to one of the light country-carts can get over the ground very rapidly, trotting like horses. The bullocks vary considerably in price from about Rs. 10 to Rs. 80 or even Rs. 100 per pair. A pair of good bullocks suited for agricultural purposes will generally fetch from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 for bhagayut cultivation. However, on account of the great depth of the wells, and the weight of the "moat" or leather water-bag, animals of the best description are required, and the price given for these is between Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 the pair. A good milch-cow can be had for Rs. 10, and inferior cows from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7; female buffaloes from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, and inferior kinds from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. Horses I have not met anywhere; but there are ponies in nearly every village, although of

a very inferior kind, and generally half starved in appearance. Sheep and goats also are not very numerous. At Ravere a cattle-bazar is occasionally held, but not much business is done. Very little cattle seems to leave the district, but such as is exported is principally carried to Sowda, a famous mart for cattle, purchasers assembling there weekly from all the surrounding districts. The roving "Brinjarees" sometimes bring with them fine cattle from the neighbouring states Nimar and Malwa, which they sell at high prices wherever they find purchasers. The wealthy farmers are thus enabled to improve their live stock by the occasional introduction of a few animals of superior breed. At the commencement of the moonson disease occasions a great havoc among the cattle. The natives attribute this to an epidemic which they suppose to rage at that time, but the following facts will, perhaps, clear up this mystery. During the months of April and May, at the end of the hot season, the temperature of the atmosphere, as was shown in a former paragraph, reaches such a height, combined with scorching winds and a burning sun, that vegetable life seems almost totally extinct. The grasses and herbs of the waste lands, which form the chief food of the cattle, soon succumb under this powerful combination of the elements: they dry up and decay, loosing gradually their nutritious quality. The unfortunate quadrupeds whom the improvidence of their owners obliges to exist upon such meagre fare soon become exhausted both from want of nutriment and the oppressive heat. In the month of June, after a few smart showers have refreshed the parched soil, vegetation quickens again, and in a short time the whole face of the country becomes covered anew with fresh and juicy herbs, which the half-famished cattle devour most greedily. To this sudden and great change in the quality and quantity of their food their weakened disgestive organs are unequal to, and consequently become diseased, which I have no doubt is the principal cause of the great mortality amongst cattle at that season. The ryot, however, has, I think, in a great measure to thank himself for the loss of his cattle. The grass lands along the foot of the hills yield in the cold season an abundant supply of excellent herbage, and if the ryot would but take the trouble to lay in a sufficient store of hay for the hot season, his cattle might have wholesome and nourishing fodder throughout the year, which would, I feel confident, stave off

disease to a great extent. I have repeatedly, but vainly, pointed out these circumstances to the cultivators, but the invariable and only answer was that the stacking of a hayrick was too laborious an undertaking, considering that they would have to fetch the grass from distances varying between two and eight miles. This indolence and apathy is unpardonable when it is considered that not only does the grass cost them nothing but cart-hire and the labour of cutting it, but they have actually nothing to do or to think about for six months out of the twelve.

17. At harvest-time the cultivator generally requires the assistance of his neighbours in the cutting and stacking of the grain. Such labour is mostly paid for in money, men receiving about ten pies and women five pies for a day's work. For digging up āl higher wages are paid, it being a very laborious task, and the labourer consequently receives fifteen pies per day. For cutting jowarree, wheat, gram, and linseed, however, instead of being paid in money, the labourer has the option of taking home with him *four* sheaves for every hundred he reaps and binds during the day. The payment in kind is held to be more remunerative than that in money, and I should say fairer to both parties. Occasionally both methods of remuneration are combined, the labourer receiving both grain and money in payment.

18. This district boasts of three market-towns—Ravere, Ainpoor, and Russulpoor,—in each of which market is held once a week. Not being of sufficient importance to induce traders from distant parts to expose their goods for sale here, these marts are principally frequented by petty merchants and artificers from the neighbouring talookas and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages. Owing to the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of obtaining the necessary information from the village officers and native merchants, my endeavours to collect data for the purpose of estimating the amount of business transacted in the several markets were entirely fruitless. I may say the same of the import and export trade, upon which my remarks will necessarily be very superficial. The kusba Ravere—perhaps from its central position, and the fact of its being the capital of the district—seems to attract more purchasers and vendors than the other two markets. In other respects, however, they are much alike. The dealings and barter in the markets are essentially of a retail nature.

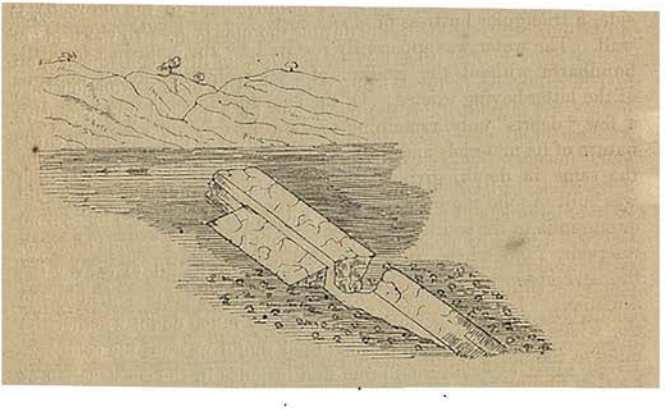
Coppersmiths, banglemakers, turban, saree, dhotur, and khadee manufacturers, wanees and sowcars from Sowda, Faizpoor, and other large towns in the vicinity, bring a moderate supply of goods to these markets to be disposed of for ready money generally, the sales effected not being sufficiently extensive to warrant a system of credit. The neighbouring villages stock the markets with garden produce of every description. On market days rows of baskets filled with various fruits and vegetables quite crowd the narrow bazars, forming a pleasing contrast side by side with the artificial productions of the native artisan. These articles of consumption are generally brought to market and offered for sale by women, their idolent husbands remaining at home, being too busy doing nothing. Clarified butter and spun cotton-thread—the produce of their dairy and the result of their industry—often accompany their little store of vegetables. Few manufactures in the district are worth noticing. Cotton articles of clothing of an inferior description are made nearly in every village in sufficient quantity only to supply the home demand. A little is done in the shape of gold embroidery at Ravere, but as the article is inferior to the brocade manufactured most extensively at the adjacent city of Boorhanpoor, there is no great demand for it, and but little is exported. I believe the exports from the district, however, are considerable; they principally consist of cotton and linseed, of which large quantities are yearly carried to Bombay; to what extent I have not been able to ascertain, but judging from the numerous fields cultivated with these crops the traffic cannot be small. Both articles are bought up by wealthy merchants wholesale from the cultivator as soon as the crop has been brought in from the field. Sometimes the ryot receives advances of money for seed from the merchant on condition that he makes over to him the produce of his field at a certain rate. In this manner very little of either cotton or linseed finds its way into the marts of the district, which causes these articles to rise in price somewhat above their actual value. Indigo is also an export, but apparently an unimportant one. Linseed is generally carried to Bombay by Brinjarrees, who traverse these districts with innumerable herds of cattle during the greater part of the year. Cotton, again, is principally loaded on carts hired in the district; and it often happens that a ryot becomes carrier to the very cotton

he originally owned, and which he now takes down to Bombay on another's account! Had he the accuteness and intelligence to make inquiries concerning the state of the market at the presidency, he might, perhaps, be induced to try a journey or two on his *own* account, or at any rate make a more advantageous bargain with the merchant; but unfortunately both his ignorance and apathy form an, as yet, impossible barrier to any improvement of his condition. The imports are principally salt, cocoanuts, and rice.

19. The roads of the district are all fair-weather roads, and, as such, are excellent. The Bombay highroad to Boorhanpoor, which appears to be an important line, is of the same description, and although good during the fair season (in particular the portion lately constructed, and which is a great improvement to the old road), is quite impracticable for traffic during the monsoon. To the trade of this district merely this fact is, perhaps, of little consequence, all goods requiring removal being despatched to their destination long before the setting in of the rains, but to a general and extensive traffic such an obstruction during four months of the year must cause great inconvenience. Good metal for the construction of a permanent road can be obtained to an unlimited amount; but as it would have to be procured from the hills (a distance of about ten miles from the road), the cost of carriage alone would become a serious obstacle. A tramroad with wooden rails would be very useful to convey the metal on. But notwithstanding the natural facilities presented by the country in favour of such a project, I very much doubt whether the intrinsic value of the material required would warrant the comparatively great expenditure in the first instance in the construction of the carts, rails, &c.

20. There are no large rivers in this petta with the exception of the Taptee; but the banks of the latter are so elevated (about one hundred feet) as to render the river useless for irrigational purposes. A small river however, alluded to in the 3rd paragraph, deserves to be noticed: it is the Bhokree nuddee. This river has its source in the Sautpoora hills, from whence it runs southward, leaving Ravere two miles to the west, and enters the Taptee at Nimbora Shim. I crossed the river on the 27th of April last, and as at that time of the year it contained a considerable quantity of running water, I am inclined to

think that a bundharra might be erected on this river with considerable advantage. There is plenty of land suitable for irrigation in the neighbourhood of the river, and as to the capability of the latter to furnish a sufficient supply of water for the greater part of the year there appears to be little doubt, as far as I could judge from a hasty examination of the river at a place where it passes the village Bhokree. The remains of an ancient bundharra a few hundred yards to the north of this village give evidence that the water of the river was at one time used for irrigation, and the natives have a tradition that more than a century ago about three hundred acres of land in the villages Kerodeh and Patoonda were irrigated from this bundharra. The following sketch will give an idea of the structure and its position



in the river. Having had neither time nor the necessary instruments at my disposal, the dimensions noted below were very roughly taken. Rather more than half of the bundharra yet maintains its position in the river, but the portion where the water is deepest on the right bank has entirely disappeared. From this it might appear that from the absence of rock in the bed of the river the water had undermined the structure and thus destroyed it. Not having examined the bed I of course cannot give an opinion on the subject, but I cannot help thinking that rock must be found, particularly further up the river.

The very fact of that portion of the bundharra yet standing being in a nearly perfect condition, and having withstood the yearly flooding of the river for more than a century, makes me believe that it must have rock for a foundation; and I attribute the destruction of the other portion principally to the bundharra having fallen into disuse and neglect, against which powerful auxiliaries of the destroyer "time" even the most noble buildings are not proof. The breadth of the river is here rather more than two hundred feet, and the portion of the bundharra which yet stands is about one hundred and sixty feet in length; this has a breach in the centre, but otherwise looks very solid. The height of the bundharra from the bed of the river is about six feet and its breadth nine feet. It is a rectangular structure, the sides rising perpendicularly from the water. In the centre, on the lower side, a triangular buttress of about forty feet in length supports the wall. The water was apparently received by the aqueduct from the bundharra without the medium of a reservoir, there being no signs of the latter having existed. Of the aqueduct there is very little left, a few "debris" only remaining to show its original course and the nature of its materials and build. The aqueduct is 2½ feet wide by the same in depth, giving a section of about six square feet, and was built of solid masonry. I traced its course for about three miles, or one mile to the south of Tamuswarree, up to the remains of a small reservoir, from where the water must have evidently (judging from the several openings or outlets in the latter) been led off in various directions. I would strongly recommend a careful examination of the whole course of the river being made, and in particular several miles to the north of the village Bhokree, where there is more likelihood of finding rock for a foundation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. A. Elphinstone, Lieutenant,
Assistant Supt. Rev. Survey, Khandeish.

Assistant Superintendent's Camp Arawud,
4th January 1856.

No 268 of 1856.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to forward in original letter No. 18, of 30th ultimo, from Lieutenant Cowper, Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Khandeish, reporting the completion of the survey operations in the Ravere petta of the Sowda talooka, and proposing revised rates of assessment for the same.

2. Lieutenant Cowper describes the Ravere petta as follows: It occupies "the extreme north-eastern portion of the Khandeish collectorate. Its boundaries on the north and south are well defined by the natural features of the Sautpoora range of hills and the Taptee river. On the east its boundary follows irregularly the Nagolee river—an affluent of the Taptee—and abuts on the Zynabad mahal of Scindia's dominions, whilst on the west its villages interlace with those of the Yawul talooka and the principal division of talooka Sowda. On account of the northern boundary of Khandeish not having been defined the area of this district in square statute miles cannot be correctly given, but as 83,011 acres, or 130 square statute miles, have been subjected to the survey operations, containing all the land which it is believed will ever be made available for cultivation, the above deficiency is of little importance. The only exception to this is the Pal-Tuppa. It is entered in the records as having at one time been a district containing seventy villages." It is now entirely waste and uninhabited except by a few Bheels. One if not more attempts have been made to bring it under cultivation by making advances of tagaee to ryots to settle there, but all have failed owing to the deadliness of the climate.

3. Lieutenant Cowper in his 4th and 5th paragraphs describes the climate and the means of irrigation possessed by this district,

but as he does not speak from personal knowledge no remarks are called for. He promises to pay a visit to the district and to give the subject his best attention.

4. In his 6th paragraph he describes the means by which the villages are supplied with water for domestic purposes, and recommends wells in deserted villages being put in repair to attract ryots to reside in them. This is a similar proposition to one made by Mr. Davidson in his letter No. 206, dated 23rd December 1854, and finally disposed of by Government letter to the Revenue Commissioner, No. 4385, dated 19th October 1855.

5. The 7th and 8th paragraphs are devoted to describing the number of wells of all descriptions. Lieutenant Cowper suggests that garden wells should not be taxed. I quite concur with him for reasons stated in my letter No. 249 of 6th February 1855; but the Government are of a different opinion, and the subject has been settled in their resolution No. 5438, dated 28th December 1855.

6. The 9th paragraph is devoted to the communications, and particularly to the ford at Boorawul over the river Taptee. I have described this in my letter above quoted, and since that was written I have had a further correspondence with the Civil Engineer, who informs me that nothing can be done without incurring a very large expenditure, which the Government would not sanction as the railway will pass within three or four miles—at least I infer so, as the construction of the Malligaum bridge has been ordered to be discontinued for that reason.

7. The 11th and 12th paragraphs describe the carts and agricultural implements in use. The 13th and 16th paragraphs are devoted to remarks on the population, which amounted in 1818 to 13,975, and to 22,278 in 1854.

8. In his 17th, 18th, and 19th paragraphs Lieutenant Cowper describes the measuring and classifying operations. The slight amount of error discovered in both shows they have been carefully and satisfactorily executed. Lieutenant Cowper was not employed in measuring or classifying as an assistant in Ravere, and therefore has enjoyed no perennial opportunities of making himself acquainted with the state of agriculture and the condition of the population, and

his other avocations have not permitted him to make any lengthened tour in the district of sufficient length to enable him to obtain a knowledge of the subject. However, Lieutenant Elphinstone, who classified Ravere, has supplied him with a very full and detailed report, which has enabled him to judge what should be the rates, and how the villages should be classed.

9. As I was personally acquainted with the district he consulted me, and the following propositions are the result of Mr. Elphinstone and our consultations.

10. The soil and climate of Ravere differ little with that of Sowda and Yawul, except there is a greater proportion of the lighter soils than in those districts.

There are altogether seventy-four Government villages, which are grouped in five classes. The first class consists of the two largest market-towns in the district, in which the inhabitants have great facilities for disposing of their produce. The second class is composed of such villages as are either in the immediate neighbourhood of market-towns or situated on the highroad from Sowda to Boorhanpoor. The third class comprises those villages to which markets are not so accessible. The fourth class comprises villages which are very inconveniently situated with respect to markets, or border upon the Sautpoora hills, in which harbour wild beasts, who commit great havoc on the crops; and under the fifth such villages as are liable to all the disadvantages of the fourth, but in a greater degree.

CLASS I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-6 per acre.

CLASS II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-4 per acre.

CLASS III.—Maximum rate Rs. 2 per acre.

CLASS IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-12 per acre.

CLASS V.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-4 per acre.

11. The bhagayut cultivation in this district is very limited. Lieutenant Cowper states, "I have been guided chiefly by the observations made at the close of the 36th paragraph of Mr. Davidson's report on Sowda and Yawul, and would propose therefore to adopt as a maximum rate for land under well irrigation a cess of Rs. 3 per acre in villages in the first and second classes, and Rs. 2½ per acre in villages of all other classes, and, as sanctioned in Yawul and

Sowda, all wells where the water has to be raised from a depth exceeding forty-five feet to be exempt from all tax whatever."

12. As the western portion of this petta abuts on the Yawul talooka and the principal division of talooka Sowda, for which districts revised rates have been sanctioned by Government, it may be as well to point out that there exists no discrepancy between the rates already introduced and those now proposed; or in other words that the group of villages on each side of the boundary have nearly the same maximum rates. The villages on the Yawul boundary, forming Mr. Davidson's fifth class, are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-4, which is identical with the rates proposed for Ravere in the adjacent villages. There are two groups of villages belonging to the principal division of Sowda adjoining Ravere which are assessed at Rs. 2-2 and Rs. 2-4 per acre, giving a mean of Rs. 2-3, showing a sufficiently close approximation to the rate of Rs. 2-4, which has in the above scheme been fixed on the villages on the Ravere side of the boundary.

13. Lieutenant Cowper states in his 30th and 31st paragraphs,

Appendix III.

"Upon considering the diagram, the great annual fluctuations in the collections of past years become apparent. The line which marks its rise and fall is so irregular that we are unable to fix upon any series of years, however small, in which the cultivation has exhibited a tendency to a steady and gradual increase; but as the average of collections of past years is obtained by the division of the entire sum realised by the number of years, I think it will be conceded that the amount levied in the first year after the introduction of the new survey rates should not exceed this. The collections of the past five years have each been higher than in any year of the previous thirty-two—a rate of collection which the history of the district would seem to prove to be impossible of continuance. The average past collections divided by the average cultivation gives a rate of Rs. 2-2-8 per acre, which the revised rates ought certainly to fall within. In reality this rate will be about Rs. 1-7-4 per acre.

"31. To enable a judgment to be formed of the financial effect of the present proposals, if sanctioned, I have assumed the same extent of land to be cultivated as was the case in 1854-55,

and have shown the result when compared with different preceding years in the following table:—

Former Kumal or Maximum Demand on entire Arable Land.	New or Survey Kumal.	Average Collections since British possession of the Country.	Collections of 1854-55, being the last year of Old Rates.	Estimated Assessment according to New Survey Rates on the Cultivation of 1854-55.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,19,327	79,314	57,209	82,147	50,814

"The realisations for the year after the introduction of the new rates will be Rs. 50,814 under the above supposition. This will of course have to be increased by the produce of other imposts in connection with the land which are still in force (such as mango trees, &c.). There will be a decrease of 26,972 rupees on the average of the past five years, when the collections were unusually high—a fact which it is as well to bear in mind when fixing the amount now to be levied, as this high rate must have been exhausting to the district. The new kumal amounts to Rs. 79,314, which amount will be realised when the whole arable land of the district comes under cultivation."

14. The reduction is very great, but not more, I think, than is required. The people of Ravere are in a more impoverished state than their neighbours in the neighbouring districts of Sowda and Yawul, and the population and cultivations have not prospered as they should have done. Out of 83,011 acres, 25,000 were in cultivation when we took the country in 1818, and in 1854-55 the quantity had only increased to 35,000, and this would not have been the case had there not been a succession of fine seasons for the last five years.

15. The rates now proposed are similar to those already sanctioned for Yawul and Sowda, and I have authorised Lieutenant Cowper introducing these in the event of the Government sanction not being received in sufficient time to admit of the jummabundee settlement being made in the course of the next two months.

16. Lieutenant Cowper has forwarded a report from Lieutenant Elphinstone full of information regarding the Ravere district, and which is very creditable to that officer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp Yawul,
9th February 1856.

[Collector of Khandeish's letter No. 268 of 9th February 1856, with Accompaniments].

No. 1412 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. It will be observed that there is a great reduction of assessment as compared with the collections of the last few years, particularly the last five. This latter rate the Acting Superintendent and Commissioner consider to be impossible of continuance, being the result of a succession of five seasons. Before this period the collections were considerably lower, and, as will be seen at a glance from the diagram, were exceedingly irregular. The rates are now assimilated to those already sanctioned in the neighbouring villages of Sowda and Yawul, and are, in the Revenue Commissioner's opinion, as high as good policy dictates under the circumstances, which are summed up by Lieutenant Cowper in his 30th and 31st paragraphs.

3. Although there has been a large increase of population, and there is still a good deal of land available, Lieutenant Cowper's observation in his 13th paragraph, that the cultivated acres per head have diminished since 1818 from 1·75 to 1·54, seems strongly to indicate the policy of a reduction in the present rates.

4. Those now to be introduced are explained by Lieutenant Cowper in his 20th to 25th paragraphs; the maximum from first class villages is Rs. 2-6. In bhagayut lands wells exceeding forty-five

feet to the lift of water are not subject to any extra rate; under other circumstances the highest extra cess is Rs. 3 per acre.

5. One arrangement made, which obtains also in the Sowda district, is not alluded to, which came under the Revenue Commissioner's notice during his recent visit to that part of the country: various plots of ground close on the banks of the Taptee are left for annual measurement. This being at variance with the general principle of the settlement, should have been explained. These plots are contained in numbers, sometimes of large size, of waste ground, which is the usual feature of the banks of this river. The plots alluded to are very fertile, consisting of the deposits of the river; they are annually liable to inundation, so that permanent boundary-marks cannot be maintained; in fact the cultivable portion is liable to change place altogether. The extent of land of this description is small, and the arrangement must be admitted as exceptional. Under similar circumstances in other districts land is annually put up to auction; but in out-of-the-way villages, such as these plots occur in, an auction would not be applicable, and probably no one would be found to bid except the person who might usually have been in the habit of cultivating, and who might in such small villages have influence enough to prevent any competition.

6. The district has considerable room for improvement in its revenue, though not so much in proportion as many other districts in Khandeish; in fact the new kumal will not reach the collections of 1854-55. It will be noticed, however, that there are streams which, though small, run through it from the hills to the Taptee, and if properly managed would afford means to some extent of irrigation, and certainly might be made to tend very much to the comfort and improvement of the villages if the water was stored instead of being allowed to run to waste.

7. The existence of this facility for improvement was brought to notice by the Revenue Commissioner many years ago, when First Assistant Commissioner in Khandeish, shortly before he left that province. He endeavoured to trace when at Dhoolia what had been done in the matter, but all he could ascertain about it was that the question had been transferred from the Revenue to the General Department.

8. The subject of the taxation of wells has already been disposed of in paragraph 11 of Government letter No. 4385, dated 19th October 1855, sanctioning the introduction of the revised assessment into the principal division of Sowda and Yawul. Both Lieutenant Cowper and Mr. Mansfield are in favour of the abolition of this tax; but this is a question of general policy and effect, upon which it is needless to argue with reference to any particular district. The terms allowed in this district appear to be very easy towards the people, and will no doubt be made the source of considerable profit to them.

Government letter No. 652, dated 11th March 1836, paragraph 22nd, being reply to Revenue Commissioner's No. 288, dated 2nd February 1836.

9. with reference to paragraph 11 of the Government letter quoted above, and paragraph 2 of Government resolution No. 5438, dated 28th December 1855, the Collector has, under date the 9th instant, No. 779, stated "separate jerayut rates are recorded in every instance where an additional cess has been made on account of present irrigation."

10. This district will before long, I believe, be traversed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which will run the whole length of it, and cannot fail to secure to it important advantages.

11. With reference to paragraph 8 of his report No. 861, dated 19th April 1855, the Revenue Commissioner has now the pleasure of being able fully to corroborate Mr. Mansfield's view of the state of the villages with regard to cleanliness: they are now very decidedly improved in this respect since he before saw them.

12. Lieutenant Cowper in paragraph 10 observes on the faulty construction of the cart of this part of the country, and proposes that Government should take an active part in remedying the faultiness that undoubtedly exists. This subject will be considered when disposing of the Government memorandum No. 960, dated 14th March 1857, relative to the model carts about to be introduced in Sind.

13. The subject noticed in paragraph 17, regarding the assistance to be given by the survey officers in forming new fields in undivided waste, has been disposed of by Government resolution No. 1069, dated 2nd April 1856. The measurements and classification have already been discussed in the survey progress report.

14. Lieutenant Cowper's report is accompanied by one from Lieutenant Elphinstone, giving much interesting information regarding the district in question, and the Revenue Commissioner concurs with the Commissioner in viewing it as creditable to that officer.

15. The map referred to in Lieutenant Cowper's 6th and 32nd paragraphs has been sent in a tin-case per banghy.

16. The Collector was, under dates the 28th February and 27th April last, requested to state his opinion whether the usual guarantee should now be given by Government, but no reply on this point has as yet been received. His attention has again been requested to the reference. The Revenue Commissioner does not think it necessary to delay this report any longer.

Superintendent's 2nd paragraph.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Tanna Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp Matheran, 27th May 1857.

No. 947 of 1857.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 1334, dated 21st instant, I beg to inform you that when the new rates were introduced, the ryots were informed that the sanction of Government would be requested to guarantee that no demand in excess of them would be made for thirty years, and as they have now been in force for two years, I think the guarantee should be given.

2. Now that the railway to the Taptee has been sanctioned, and will be constructed in the course of a very few years, I am of opinion that the assessment might be somewhat higher, and the ryots

still be able to pay it without any difficulty; but the gain in the small increase in the revenue would be more than counterbalanced by the bad effect which would ensue from the disturbance of the settlement, which the ryots have had to believe would be final—that is to say that it would last for thirty years.

3. The Superintendent of the Revenue Survey has made the railway an element in the consideration of the assessment appropriated for the Chopra talooka, into which the assessment has been introduced in the current year.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp Suptshring,
28th May 1857.

[Collector of Khandeish's letter No. 947 of 28th May 1857].

No. 1460 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted with reference to paragraph 16 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 1412, dated 27th ultimo; and the Collector's proposition recommended. He should, however, refrain from holding out the appearance of promise of guarantee until Government have consented to give it.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Tanna Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Camp Matheran, 3rd June 1857.

No. 4767 of 1857.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have laid before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council your memorandum No. 1412, dated the 27th May 1857, with accompaniments, relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Ravere petta of the Sowda talooka of the Khandeish collectorate.

2. His Lordship in Council has learnt from the Collector's letter, forwarded with your subsequent memorandum No. 1460, dated the 3rd June last, that the new rates have already been introduced in anticipation of the consent of Government. In communicating his formal sanction to these rates, which are similar to those already authorised for the neighbouring villages of Yawul and Sowda, His Lordship in Council directs me to convey to you the following observations and instructions:—

Lieut. Cowper's Report.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Com.'s letter.	
			Statistical and miscellaneous information.
....	....	....	3. The general topographical and statistical accounts contained in the reports of Lieutenants Cowper and Elphinstone, though possessing much interest, do not call for comment from Government.
			Roads and Approaches to the Taptee.
Para. 9	6	....	4. The paragraphs bearing on this subject will be transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration and disposal.

Lieut. Cowper's Report.	Collector's letter	Rev. Com 's letter.	
			Classification of Villages.
Pa. 20 to 24	10	....	5. The arrangement under which the seventy-four villages of the petta have been grouped into five classes appears satisfactory.
			Results of Measurements and Classifications.
17 to 19	8	....	6. Satisfactory.
			Taxation of Wells.
7 & 8	5	8	7. The instructions of Government on this subject are contained in paragraph 11 of their letter No. 4385, dated the 19th October 1855. Both Lieutenant Cowper and the Collector are in favour of the abolition of the tax, but His Lordship in Council agrees with you in considering this a question of general policy and effect, and one which he does not deem it necessary to discuss in the present letter.
			Municipal condition of certain Towns.
....	....	11	8. An extract of the paragraph noted in the margin will be transferred to the General Department, in continuation of the former transfer on the subject.
			Carts.
10	7	12	9. Lieutenant Cowper's remarks respecting the faulty construction of the carts in use have

Lieut. Cowper's Report.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Com.'s letter.	
			been recorded, the subject of the improvement of carts being at present under consideration (*vide* Government endorsement No. 960, dated the 29th February 1857).

Financial results of the Settlement.

Pa. 28 to 31	13 & 14	2 & 3	10. The assessment expected to be realised under the new rates will no doubt during the first few years after their introduction fall far short of the amount of the collections for 1854-55, being the last year of the old rates; but His Lordship in Council is sanguine that Government will, before the lapse of many years, be compensated for this loss by the encouragement which the lowness of the revised rates will give to the extension of cultivation, for which there appears to be a wide margin.

11. Lieutenant Cowper in paragraph 25 speaks of bhagayut assessment as a tax or cess on wells. It might also be inferred from what he says that the Rs. 3 per acre and Rs. 2-8 per acre were to be imposed on the lands in addition to the dry-crop assessment. A reference to Mr. Davidson's report on Sowda and Yawul shows the real mode of assessment; but this loose style of writing should, I am directed to observe, be avoided.

Lieut. Cowper's Report.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Com.'s letter.
....	....	....

Plots of ground close on the bank of the Taptee.

12. The explanation contained in your 5th paragraph, relative to the annual measurement of plots of ground close on the bank of the Taptee, is considered by Government to be satisfactory. Government, however, do not find any explanation given relative to the rates of assessment which may have been fixed for those plots. You will therefore have the goodness to supply this omission.

13. Extract of paragraphs 6 and 7 of your memorandum under acknowledgment will be transferred to the Public Works Department for disposal.

....	....	....

Guarantee of New Rates.

14. Under the recommendation contained in your memorandum No. 1460, dated the 3rd June last, His Lordship in Council is pleased to guarantee the present rates for the period of thirty years.

15. You will have the goodness to convey to Lieutenant Elphinstone an expression of the satisfaction with which His Lordship in Council has perused his interesting report on the Ravere petta. A special report is awaited regarding the bundara at Bokree.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Bombay Castle,
4th November 1857.

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 807 of 1858.

Territorial Department, Revenue.

From E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

To H. Young, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,—In reply to paragraph 12 of your letter No. 4767, dated 4th November 1857, requesting information relative to the assessment of plots of ground close on the banks of the Taptee, I have the honour to subjoin paragraphs 3 and 4 of a communication from the Superintendent of Khandeish Survey to the Collector of that province supplying it:—

Para. 3. "The plots of land alluded to are alluvial deposits formed in beds or recesses along the banks of rivers. This alluvion is of a peculiar description, being a rich sand of great productive powers, and when of the best description yields luxuriant crops, is easy to cultivate, requires neither water nor manure, and is, as a natural consequence, much sought after by the ryots.

4. "Our scale of classification for such lands admits of four classes, bearing respective values of 18, 14, 10, and 5 annas, these again being increased in the same ratio as have the other lands of the village wherein they may be found. I at first endeavoured to determine a fixed rate of assessment for each particular plot according to its value, but there was a difficulty experienced in carrying this into effect, as the position, extent, and value of each plot was liable to alteration each year. It was therefore determined to adopt the average rate of the plots of land belonging to one village, and in this manner have these lands been assessed. From the experience we have already had, this method would seem to answer sufficiently well; for

although the lands are subject to alteration from the effects of floods, yet as a general rule the localities where these deposits are formed remain pretty much the same; and notwithstanding the alluvion may one year be better and deeper than another, yet it is nearly certain that a deposit to a certain extent will be found to exist there every year."

2. The average rate per acre fixed by the Superintendent on the lands in question of the Sowda talooka, including the Ravere petta, is Rs. 1-8, the maximum for the best for one village being Rs. 2-1-6 per acre.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran,
1st May 1858.

Extract (paragraph 32) *of a Letter* (*No.* 7, *dated* 28*th July* 1858) *from the* HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

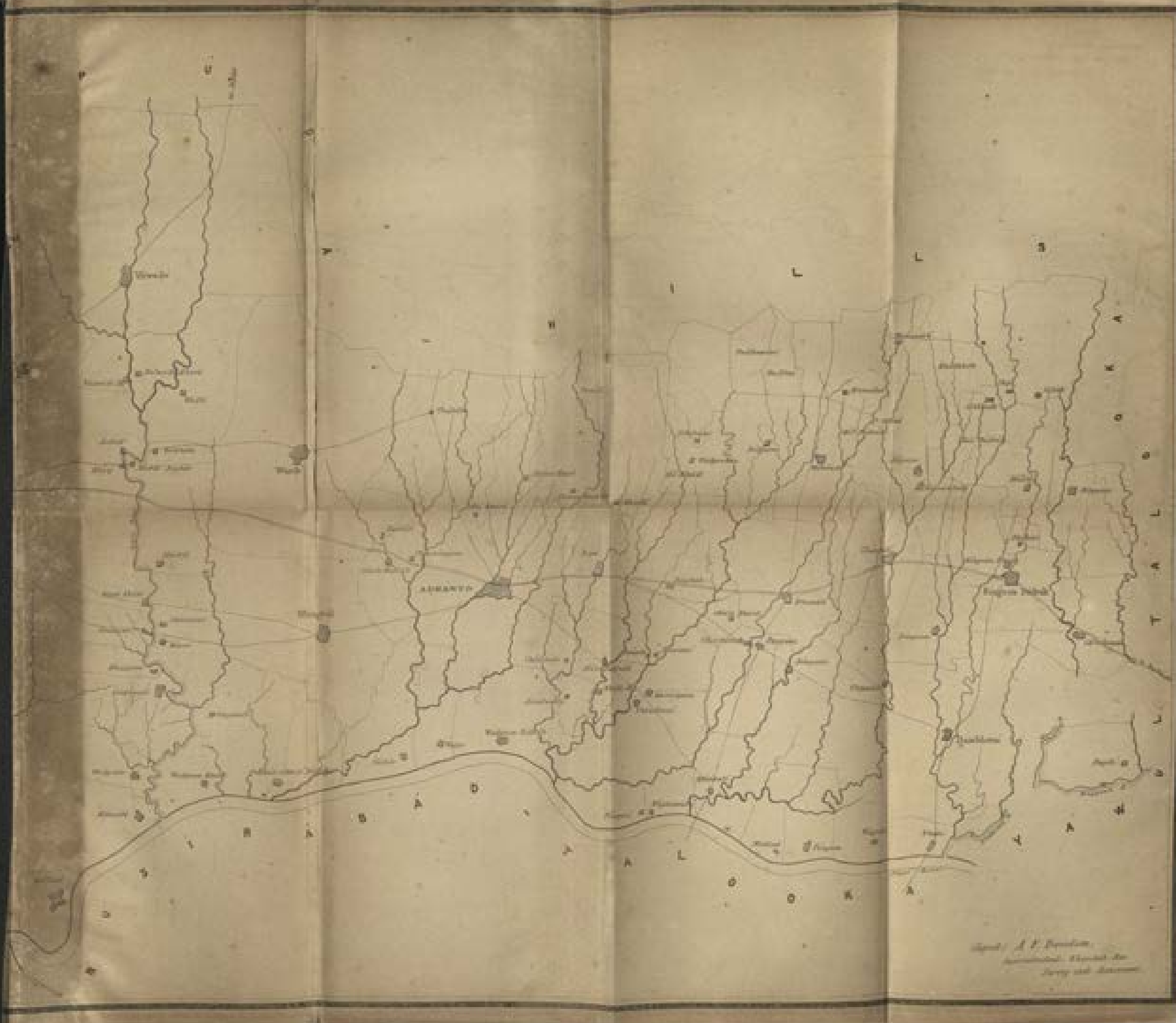
Letter No. 69, *dated* 16*th November* 1857.

Introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Ravere petta of the Sowda talooka, Khandeish, on the scale of those sanctioned for conterminous villages. The new rates guaranteed for thirty years.	*Para.* 32.	Approved.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

CHOPRA TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.


ADRANTO

MAP
of the
CHOPDA TALOOKA,
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.
Scale of 1 Mile to an Inch
CHOPDA
AMALNER

No. 69 of 1857.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

Sir,—I do myself the honour to lay before you for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council proposals for revised assessment to be introduced during the present season into Talooka Chopra, prefacing the same with a few remarks on the district.

2. The surveyed portion of the Chopra talooka contains one hundred and fifty-three villages, of which ninety-six are inhabited and fifty-seven uninhabited. Of these last, sixteen are quite uncultivated, and the land attached to them has not been divided into "numbers," but has been fixed in by a survey round the boundary. The area under cultivation during the past year was 39,787 acres. The waste land was 132,655, nearly the whole of which is culturable, and of a class of soil equally good with that already under the plough. There is consequently out of an area of 339 square miles about eighteen per-cent cultivated.

3. A very full and elaborate report upon the physical peculiarities, climate, trade, &c. of this district has been furnished me by my assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone. As this report, however, embraces much information on subjects already placed before Government—this talooka in many respects assimilating with those formerly reported upon,—I have, instead of presenting it in its entire form, quoted largely from it.

4. Lieutenant Elphinstone thus describes its position, rivers, climate, soil, and state of its villages :—

Para. 2. "This district is situated in the north of the Khandeish collectorate, and forms a link in the chain of fertile plains extending from east to west along the right bank of the river Taptee, which marks the southern limit of the district. Its northern boundary is formed by the Sautpoora range, by which it is separated from Holkar's territory, and on the east and west it abuts on the Yawul and Thalnair talookas respectively. The extreme length from east to west is about thirty-six miles, whereas from north to south the district measures scarcely twelve miles in extent. This talooka was formerly divided into *two* pergunnas—Chopra and Arrawud,—but from there being but one mamlutdar for the whole district this division is apparently but nominal now.

* * * * * * * *

3. "This tract of land resembles the Ravere district, described in my last year's report, very closely in many respects. The whole country is a perfect flat, no hillocks or other elevations obstructing the view in any one direction, except in the north, where the Sautpoora hills rise like a wall above the horizon. These hills throw out on the north-eastern boundary a long spur, which enters the district in a rather oblique direction, and detaches as it were from the great plain a strip of land, which is thus formed into a separate valley, known under the name of the Dowlee Barree. The hills appear to consist here, as in other parts of the Sautpoora range, entirely of masses of trap of various kinds, of which the amygdaloidal trap is, perhaps, the predominant variety. These hills have not that distinctly stratified and rugged appearance presented by those of a similar formation in the Deccan. A very general decomposition seems to have taken place in the trap-rock on the surface of the hills, which has resulted in the formation of a mould sufficiently fertile and tenacious to produce and support shrubs and even trees of various kinds, which cover the hills pretty thickly,

whereby all traces of the usual basaltic strata have nearly vanished from the surface.

4. "From these hills spring numerous nullas and several rivers, which, with the exception of the Aneir river, traverse the plain in nearly parallel lines, and join the Taptee in the south. The Aneir has its source in the same range, but winding its way through the Dowlee Barree valley takes a westerly direction for several miles until it reaches the western boundary of the district, where it turns downwards towards the Taptee, into which it debouches near the junction of the Boree river with the latter. The most important rivers are the Taptee, Aneir, and Gool. None of these, however, appear suited for irrigationary purposes. The Taptee contains throughout the year an abundant supply of water, but from the great height of its banks (about one hundred feet), as well as their nature and want of stability, consisting, as they do generally, of soft alluvial deposits, the works required to render the river useful for irrigation would not merely demand an enormous outlay at the outset, but from their liability to serious damage by the periodical floods would exact frequent and most expensive repairs. The Aneir and Gool rivers are much smaller, and have lower and more permanent banks, but the supply of water is so limited in both that I very much doubt whether the slender prospect of success held out by these rivers would warrant the construction of bundaras, which could only be erected here with expensive materials.

5. "The climate may be considered healthy during the greater part of the year. In the months of October and November, however, the inhabitants of most of the villages bordering upon the hills, but chiefly of those along the banks of the Aneir and Gool rivers, are said to suffer much from ague and fever, which is no doubt principally caused by the denseness of the jungle in these localities. Cholera occasionally commits fearful ravages amongst the inhabitants, but from some unaccountable cause this awful scourge has not visited this district for the last two years.

"The table as per margin will give an idea of the temperature during the hottest months of the year. The degrees shown are the maximum height of the mercury during the current year at about 3 P. M. in the shade, compared with the table given in my report on Ravere. These data tell considerably in favour of this district; but this season having been an unusually cool one all over Khandeish, some allowance should be made for the consequent fall of the mercury; yet I believe that the heat is somewhat less here than in the more eastern districts. The maximum height of the mercury when exposed to the vertical rays of the sun I found to be 140° Fahrenheit. Rain is said to fall very plentifully during the monsoon, and occasional and generally most opportune showers refresh the parched soil during the cold and hot seasons, and enable the rubbee or late crops to come to perfection. This year, however, there was a great scarcity of rain in consequence of which most crops failed, and it must at first sight appear strange that notwithstanding the general

Height of Mercury according to Farenheit Scale.

Date.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	..	100°	..	107°	100°
2	..	102	104°	107	98
3	..	100	102	110	98
4	..	100	102	108	91
5	..	100	100	111	97
6	..	102	98	109	92
7	..	103	103	108	..
8	..	102	104	108	..
9	..	103	104	108	..
10	..	103	104	110	..
11	..	105	106	110	..
12	93°	106	107	108	..
13	91	104	106	109	..
14	90	104	104	106	..
15	91	104	100	107	..
16	90	102	100	110	..
17	90	100	103	108	..
18	90	100	106	106	..
19	92	96	107	110	..
20	92	96	110	106	..
21	95	98	108	113	..
22	95	99	108	106	..
23	96	100	108	100	..
24	96	100	107	102	..
25	94	98	106	104	..
26	94	100	104	104	..
27	96	100	104	98	..
28	97	102	98	105	..
29	99	100	96	107	..
30	..	97	102	104	..
31	..	102	..	100	..

and great want of moisture in the soil the weather has been unusually cool. The natives state as a fact that the atmosphere is always cooler when either a deficiency or total want of rain occurs in the hot season, and although their explanations of this phenomenon border somewhat on the marvellous, it is a fact I believe, and may, perhaps, be accounted for in the following manner. After the heavy rains of the monsoon have ceased and the soil begins to dry, the surface, particularly of the black soil, cracks in every direction, presenting innumerable fissures, which vary in depth and extent according to the nature of the soil and the rapidity or otherwise with which the moisture is absorbed by the atmosphere. During the cold season, from the comparatively little power of the sun, this absorption proceeds very slowly, which allows the ground to settle down gradually and form a tolerably compact mass when dry. In this case the fissures will be few and of little depth. In the hot season however, when rain falls in sufficient quantity to saturate the soil, it swells out as in the monsoon time; but on drying again the moisture evaporates so rapidly from various causes that the soil has not time to sink to its original level, but splits and opens as it dries, numerous cracks and fissures often of considerable depth being thus formed. These of course admit the hot winds and the rays of the sun, which at that time are nearly vertical, and the ground becomes thus thoroughly heated. When no rain falls in the hot season the fissures are neither so deep nor so numerous, and consequently the heat cannot penetrate to the same depth into the soil, which thereby remains much cooler, and no doubt to some extent influences the state of the atmosphere.

6. "The soil consists principally of a rich black alluvial deposit, distributed in extensive but irregular patches all over the district. Immediately below the black earth lies a stratum of red, or rather yellow soil, which, although always of a very inferior description, varies considerably in quality according to the locality in which it is found. Near the foot of the hills, where the black soil is scarce, this subsoil is so much intermixed with coarse gravel and debris of rock that it nearly ceases to be

a soil, and is consequently scarcely capable of being cultivated. As it recedes from the hills southward it gradually improves in quality, the gravel diminishing in quantity and gradually giving way to small nodules of lime, of which, however, there is generally so large a proportion as to injure and deteriorate very considerably the quality of the soil. The stratum of light soil lies, as before observed, beneath the black mould; but wherever this has been swept away by the action of water, or wherever, from the position, or rather undulation, of the stratum, the former is raised above the level of the black soil, it forms the only *surface* soil. In some of the recesses formed by the banks of the Taptee, Aneir, and Gool rivers the subsoil gets covered periodically with a rich, slimy deposit called 'kewta,' which has highly productive qualities. In black soil every description of grain can be raised with ease and without irrigation. The yellow soil is not so productive, and the number of crops capable of being produced in it is very limited. A great proportion of the arable land is yet in a state of nature: large tracts of waste, covered with a more or less dense jungle of underwood according to the fertility of the soil, overrun the district in every direction, enclosing the patches of cultivated land with formidable barriers of thorns. There is scarcely a village in the district of which a considerable portion is not waste, and in some of those near the hills the plough has not been seen, perhaps, for a century, which must be attributed chiefly to the thinness of the population. The soil of the waste land is quite equal in quality to that under cultivation, and during the last two or three years some of this waste, which a low assessment had tempted some ryots to cultivate, appears to have yielded very remunerative returns. I must observe here that the above remarks do not apply to the Dowlee Barree valley, which, as it has not been subjected to our operations, I have not had an opportunity to eximine. On the banks of the Taptee several villages are very much cut up by deep and extensive ravines, the effects of the yearly flooding of the river, which cause a great deal of inconvenience and loss to the cultivator. This fact is of some importance, and should be taken into consideration at the final settlement of the survey rates.

7. "On entering the Chopra district, after a visit to the Sowda and Yawul talookas, one cannot help being somewhat struck with the contrast presented by these villages and their inhabitants to those of the latter districts. In the principal villages, such as Chopra and Arrawud, a few small but solid brick buildings, dignified by the pompous name of havellees or mansions, may be seen raising their diminutive heads above the surrounding hovels, and as they are often embellished with bright pigments are conspicuous objects to the surrounding country. These are the abodes of the rich. But there are very few such houses, which no doubt betoken the general poverty of the ryots. The huts inhabited by the bulk of the population are generally built of unburnt brick, with flat mud roofs, or thinly thatched with a coarse grass which has to be renewed yearly, or else they consist entirely, both walls and roof, of an odd mixture of reeds, brushwood, straw, hay, and like materials, which give these habitations a rather picturesque but not very comfortable appearance. Very few of these huts are provided with windows or openings of any kind, but an oblong hole in one of the walls, of sufficient dimensions to permit the egress or ingress of a man in a stooping position. A mat or a few boards rudely fastened together supply the place of a door. The average height of these hovels is about eight or ten feet, their length and breadth depending of course upon the number of inmates they are intended to hold. But as natives have no particular objection to being packed rather closely, and as, according to themselves, the smaller a room the warmer it is, the dimensions of their houses are seldom on a very grand scale. The interior contains little more than the bare walls and the bare mud floor, both of which, however, are amply cow-dunged in the approved and usual Indian fashion." * *

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5. From appendices A and B information will be gained regarding the population and other statistical subjects. The inhabitants are for the most part agricultural. Some of the different castes are described by Lieutenant Elphinstone. He gives an interesting account of that rather peculiar race the Lamans, who are found in

large colonies in the neighbourhood of some villages adjoinig the hills:—

Paragraph 9. "The population may be divided into two principal classes—the Hindoo and Mussulman, the former of which is again subdivided into numerous subordinate castes; but as these are already well known, their enumeration here would be but tedious and useless. The 'Goozurs and Lamans,' however, not being so generally known, perhaps deserve a brief notice. The Goozurs form a great portion of the population of this district; they are an industrious, hardy, and rather enterprising people, in consequence of which some of them have grown wealthy. They are supposed to have come originally from Gujarat more than half a century ago, both oppression and famine having apparently been the principal causes of their emigration. They have since broken off all connection with that country, and seem to have now become thoroughly naturalised in Khandeish. Notwithstanding their long residence in this country, they yet retain their original language—the Gujarati—in considerable purity. Most of these people however, if not all, understand and talk the Marathi tongue just as well as their neighbours the Maratha Coonbees, no doubt from their continual intercourse with the latter. They are fond of good living, and animal food (beef of course excepted) forms no inconsiderable part of their diet, and I have reason to think that they are not exactly averse to an occasional indulgence in the country arrack. Although they originally belong to the Coonbee caste, they cannot intermarry with the indigenous Coonbee, or even join him at his meals, being looked upon as a different caste. They seem still to be considered as interlopers by the country-people, and their cognomen of 'Goozurs,' not originally borne by them, perhaps originated in the jealousy and mistrust of the natives, who gave them this name in order to distinguish them from themselves, and thus prevent their intermixing with them, in which they have apparently succeeded. The Lamans are identical with that erratic race of men more commonly known under the designation of Brinjarees. This word appears to be a corruption of the Marathi 'Wanjarrees,'

which is used indiscriminately with the above. Want of leisure has prevented my making any inquiries regarding the habits and customs of this tribe, which, from the peculiar mode of life led by these people, would, I conjecture, give interesting results. They have, I believe, occasionally been called the 'Gypsies of India,' but this appellation is, in my opinion, a stigma which these people do not deserve. The Gipsies are an idle, thievish, good-for-nothing race, whereas the 'Lamans,' however objectionable many of their practices and customs may appear to us, and notwithstanding that some petty thefts have been, and perhaps with justice, attributed to them, are an active, hard-working people, who literally earn their bread 'by the sweat of their brow.' The life they lead is also not so strictly nomadic as that of the Gypsies; for in this district several of the villages, but particularly those bordering on the hills, are partially inhabited by this tribe. They generally erect their small huts in clusters close to the village wall on the *outside*, as they are not permitted to reside within the precincts of the village. These huts may be considered the 'Lamans' homes,' the comforts of which (if comfort can be supposed to exist in the miserable sheds that form their dwellings) the nature of their occupations do not permit them to enjoy for any length of time. These people are possessed of large herds of bullocks of every description, from the finest Nimar and Malwa oxen to the most miserable country-bred animals, which constitute their principal wealth, and by means of which they gain their livelihood. The employment of the Chopra Lamans chiefly consists in bringing down logs of teak and other kinds of wood from the Sautpoora hills, which abound with various useful trees. These I shall describe more fully in the sequel. These logs, which vary in size from a few inches to about two feet in circumference, are brought down by them, tied in convenient bundles, on the backs of their bullocks, who partly carry their loads and partly drag them along the ground. They never use *carts*, as they would be useless on the hilly tracts they frequent. Those not engaged in the wood-trade undertake the conveyance of grain, salt, rice, linseed, and similar articles to and from the

coast and the most important towns in the neighbouring territories; they are generally simple carriers however, as they are seldom, I believe, either willing or able to trade on their own account. They have yet another source of profit, which is the sale of cattle. As in their peregrinations they pass through numerous villages and various districts, they have many opportunities of picking up animals of excellent breed at low prices; these they sell again, sometimes with considerable profit. They always purchase bulls, and but seldom cows, as these would be useless as beasts of burden should their purchase remain on their hands. When they set out for their periodical wanderings their women and children generally accompany them, particularly if the journey be a long one. The old, feeble, and sick, however, remain at home to guard their goods and chattels. They are absent from home for eight months in the year, and return at the setting in of the monsoon with whatever they may have amassed during their tour. None of this tribe take to agricultural pursuits, for no other reason, I believe, but that 'their fathers did not do so before them;' but the new rates of assessment may, perhaps, tempt them to add the plough to their other sources of profit."

6. The modes of husbandry and implements used, as well as the variety of crops, are in every respect similar to those employed in Sowdá and Yawul, already reported upon.

7. Water for drinking purposes is generally supplied to the villages in the interior of the district by wells. The small streams that traverse across the district directly from the Sautpoora range towards the Taptee retain water only for a few months after the monsoon, and then only within a short distance of the hills. The wells are for the most part very deep, although the supply of water is permanent. The villages along the banks of the Taptee and Aneir rivers have their supply of water from these sources.

8. Lieutenant Cowper has favoured me with a few remarks on this talooka, and thus alludes to the advisability of constructing tanks, bunds, &c. in certain localities favourable for their formation:—

Paragraph 11. "The countries in which the formation is of trap are, there is no doubt, not so favourable for the construction of reservoirs of water as those in which the geological features are the limestone and granite. They are not in fact what are commonly called 'tank countries.' Other parts of India, however, with nearly the same formation are possessed of numerous fine tanks, and although we can never hope to rival, in this particular, regions more suited by nature for these operations, yet in my humble estimation there exists no reasonable obstacle to all existing facilities being availed of in this connection to the extent at least that has been effected under the same or similar circumstances elsewhere. There are, I believe, but few villages where the natural features of the country might be taken advantage of for the construction of tanks for domestic purposes and for the watering of cattle. Under the present system of public wells which are kept up by Government, the annual expense to the state in salary and rent-free lands is Rs. 2,072, of which the sum of Rs. 401 is paid in salaries from the mamlutdar's treasury to halkurrees, and the remainder in rent-free lands. In the town of Chopra alone the annual outlay by the state is Rs. 96, paid from the treasury for drawing water. The above sums are of course irrespective of the amounts granted for the original construction of public wells. It is of course not to be expected that the entire of this burden would be got rid of by the construction of tanks; but the state would certainly be relieved of some portion. If the energetic encouragement of the European officials were given, I have no doubt that the villagers themselves would construct them, and afterwards keep them in repair without any further assistance. It might be necessary for Government to make some outlay in addition to the villagers' subscription in the case of the first tanks that might be constructed, in order to demonstrate the benefits to the villagers; and after these were once apparent, it is believed that as labour in earthwork forms the chief portion of the outlay, there would be no difficulty in inducing their construction by the villagers alone. As an instance the town of Chopra may be mentioned where the more wealthy inhabitants have agreed to subscribe Rs. 712

towards the construction of a tank by throwing a dam across a nulla which passes through the eastern portion of the town. Lower down, at about three-quarters of a mile to the south of the village of Veleh, the same nulla presents some excellent sites for the formation of a chain of large reservoirs of water at a trifling expense, more especially one place which adjoins the cleared road from Chopra to the Taptee. Although this situation is not close to any village site, yet the fact of its adjoining the highroad, and the value of a large reservoir of water for cattle to drink at, &c., will justify, I think, the trifling outlay at which it can be constructed. There are many other places suitable for the construction of these works, such as the elevated ridge of ground which extends from the east of Chahardee to somewhat west of Hathed Boodrook, noticed in my 2nd paragraph, a distance of several miles, by closing the gorges of which reservoirs might be formed on the northern side."

9. The market-towns in the district are as follows:—Chopra, Arrawud, Kingaum, and Dhanora. A market has also, I believe, been recently established at Chahardee. With the exception of this last-named village, the whole of the market-towns are confined to the eastern portion of the district, in consequence of which the people of the west-lying villages have to travel during the monsoon, when the rivers are unfordable, as far as fifteen and twenty miles to reach a bazar. I recommend therefore a bazar being established at Godehgaum, a village on the banks of the Aneir river and upon the main road from Chopra westwards.

10. At some of the larger villages the usual country manufactures are made up, chiefly for consumption within the district. The fair at Mahijee may, perhaps, carry off any stock remaining on the hands of the weavers and dyers.

11. The exports are cotton, oil-seeds, oil, and indigo, other produce being as a general rule consumed within the district. Teakwood of small dimensions is brought from the hills by the Wunjarrees, and finds its way south of the Taptee.

12. The traffic through the district cannot be said to be great. Made roads there are none. The fair-weather road which runs along the centre of the district from Sowda and Yawul, passing through the

the towns of Sancklee, Kingaum, Arrawud, and so on to Chopra towards Surat, seems sufficient for present purposes. Whether it will be so at a future date when the railway communication to Bombay will be completed will form a subject for after consideration. Lieutenants Cowper and Elphinstone record their opinion on the important subject of roads as follows:—

Paragraph 12. ROADS.—"There are no made-roads in the district; but a cleared track has been marked out through the talooka. This crosses the Taptee at Nimbgowhan, and passing through the town of Chopra proceeds to Arrawud. I believe it is contemplated to extend this to Kingaum and thence to Yawul. This is a fair-weather road, the same as the native country roads, and is of course of no assistance to draught. It would be a great improvement on this road if it had a coating of gravel, taken from the beds of nullas, thrown over it. This would be sufficient for the light traffic that at present passes on the line. The extension to Kingaum and thence to Yawul will, it is to be hoped, shortly take place. As bearing upon this subject, and pointing out the advantages of a gravel road over a cleared track in a few clear words, the following abstract from a very practical work called 'Notes on Buildings and Roadmaking,' page 107, is subjoined, 'The roundness of the pebbles (*i. e.* gravel), whether from rivers or pits, prevents them from perfectly consolidating for a long time; but still a gravel road properly made is far superior to one of common earth.' As the contracts for the construction of the railway through the eastern portion of Khandeish have been advertised, and its construction may possibly even commence this fair season, the importance of the east and west lines through Khandeish, which will act as feeders to the railway, will be greatly enhanced.

21. "There are no *made* roads in the district, the only means of communication being the common roads of the country. If it were not for their nearly total impassability in the monsoon time these roads would be well adapted to a moderate traffic, as the black soil, which predominates in the district, binds most firmly when in a state of dryness, and resists admirably the pulverising action of cart-wheels. A shower

of rain, however, liquifies this soil nearly as rapidly as snow. When once saturated it becomes so heavy and adhesive that *empty* carts can scarcely be dragged through it, and in the beginning of the monsoon even the villagers' cattle, reduced as they are to miserable skeletons from their privations in the hot season, after having to scour the jungles all day far and wide to obtain a mere mouthful of food, often find the greatest difficulty in returning in the evening to their villages through the knee-deep slush. I have seen bullocks drop down in the mud, apparently exhausted from hunger and fatigue, and I have been told that unless extricated in time they generally die where they have dropped. It might not be out of place to repeat here that the natives attribute the death of their cattle chiefly to some epidemic, believed by them to rage at the end of the hot weather and beginning of the monsoon; but personal observation has confirmed me in the opinion expressed on the subject in my last year's report: it appears to be simply a disease brought on by starvation, over-fatigue, and exposure to an excessive heat, followed by extreme damp and cold, but which I do not believe to be infectious or contagious in any way. In the interior the district is amply provided with 'fair-weather' roads. Besides the usual roads connecting the several villages with each other, every-one of the market-towns forms the centre of a system of roads which act as feeders to these marts, and place the neighbouring villages in direct communication with them—an advantage which the natives seem hardly to appreciate, *time* being in their present low state of civilisation apparently of little consequence to them. On some roads the traffic is very considerable. The Boorhanpoor highroad, which connects the several districts north of the Taptee and finally leads to Surat *viâ* Arrawud, Chopra, Veloda, Thalneir, Sindkeira, Dhondaicha, Runalla, Nundoorbar, Nuwapoor, Sonegheer, &c., the road from Chopra to Bombay *viâ* Nimbgowhan, Dhoolia, Malligaum, &c., and the three roads crossing the Taptee at Nimbkheirree, Koorwell, and Wuttar, may be considered the main lines, and would no doubt, especially the *two* first, be all the better for raising, metalling, and proper drainage, as nearly the entire traffic of the district passes

over them. Among those of minor importance I would mention *two* roads to *Indore;* one of these passes through Wirwarra (north of the kusba Chopra) over the Sautpoora range to Indore, but is used only by Wunjarrees, the ghaut being impracticable for carts. Nearly parallel to this road is the second, which also goes to Indore *viâ* Lassoor, Chicklee (in the Amba mahal), and the Sindwa ghaut. This road is, I believe, at present little if at all used, owing to some obstacles which render it difficult for carts; but it is said to have been much frequented more than half a century ago while the ghaut near Lassoor, called the 'Bhirram Ghattee,' was still in repair. There is, I believe, no obstacle but this ghaut, which is said to be but half a mile in length, and if it were put in order and the road merely cleared and drained, the whole distance from Chopra to Sindwa, near where it would join the great trunk-road from Bombay to Indore, the district would greatly benefit by it. The Taptee is fordable at several points; the shallowest and safest 'ootaras' or fords are at the villages Wuttar, Koorwell, Nimbgowhan, and Nimbkheirree. For *seven* months in the year—from November to July—the river is at these places generally fordable by men and carts; but during the remaining five months 'taphas' or rude rafts, made by fastening together large logs of wood, must be had recourse to in crossing the river. Although the Taptee is not navigable in this district, owing to this river being in fact but a succession of shallows and rapids, I think the periodical flooding of the river during the rains might be taken advantage of for floating down timber brought from the hills, which produce valuable woods of various kinds."

13. The measurements were commenced at the time the survey operations were introduced into this zilla in November 1852, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Baker, who during the first and second seasons surveyed sixty-five villages. The improper method this officer employed in testing the measurements of his establishment has already been reported to and disposed of by Government. Under especial instructions from Government Lieutenant Cowper was employed to retest the measurements made under Mr. Baker's supervision, discovering an average error in the original

measurements of a little over one per-cent, being 1·1. The remaining villages were surveyed by Messrs. Cumming and Jerrard, the test showing an error of three-fourths per-cent.

14. The classification was commenced by Lieutenant Elphinstone during the season 1854-55, and completed by that officer and Lieutenant Cowper in 1855-56. The average error in the valuation of the soil is only 5½ pies per field, and no error of greater magnitude than three annas was discovered.

15. These results in the execution of the survey operations will, I trust, be considered very satisfactory.

16. Of the fifty-seven uninhabited villages contained in the talooka, forty-one are partially cultivated by the ryots of adjoining villages (a portion of their lands have in consequence been divided into numbers), and the remaining sixteen were surveyed by a traverse survey of their boundaries.

17. The limit of the talooka on the north beyond the first range of the Sautpoora remains yet to be laid down.

18. This talooka in position and every natural feature, excepting a greater extent of waste and jungle, closely resembles Yawul and Sowda, so that in determining a new assessment we may be guided by the rates already sanctioned and introduced into these districts. Although I have pretty closely adhered to the plan I followed in framing new rates for Yawul and Sowda, using as a basis those of the former, yet my proposals for Chopra are not precisely similar. There is considerably more jungle throughout the entire district than is the case in either of the other talookas. The villages along the base of the hills are for the most part entirely waste and covered with thick jungle, thus giving harbour to wild animals, whose depredations are felt in a greater degree than was the case in the other talookas. Owing to the presence of jungle and refuge for these animals in parts of the interior of the district as well as towards the hills, it would have been necessary to have had rates considerably below those of Yawul, where the crops suffer less injury. But since the introduction of the survey rates into the adjoining talookas Sowda and Yawul, another element—and an important one too in a prospective view—has forced itself upon us: the opening up of the neighbouring country by railway communication with the coast can

now no longer be viewed as uncertain or distant. It is difficult to estimate at this moment how much the value of land and its products may be enhanced at a future period in this very district for which I am now about to propose an assessment which will remain unchanged for a space of thirty years. From the present time, which may be accepted as that in which the railway works are to be begun, until traffic therein has virtually commenced, the value of every description of produce will be much increased. The immediate demand for grain, firewood, &c. will at once place the ryot on a better and safer footing than he has ever been with a fluctuating market alone to depend upon. Having fairly considered these matters, I have divided the talooka into three classes—

The *first* embraces those where the face of the country is open and in a measure free from jungle, the crops suffering little from the attacks of wild animals.

The *second* contains those wherein the quantity of jungle is greater by their nearer proximity to the hills.

And the *third* includes the villages immediately in the neighbourhood of the hills, which are for the most part at present waste, and where cultivation does occur, the loss and annoyance caused by the depredations of wild animals is very considerable.

19. The rates I propose are—

First class,	85	villages....	Rs.	2	4	0
Second do.	44	do.	„	1	14	0
Third do.	24	do.	„	1	2	0

In carrying out the above rates in detail, I have this year made use of the tables for modifying the assessment of fields, with reference to their proximity to or distance from the villages compiled by Captain Wingate for the Southern Maratha Country survey, in lieu of those used on the Ahmednuggur survey and adopted by me for Sowda and Yawul.

20. I have also for those villages on the banks of the Taptee—a portion of whose lands are divided and cut up by ravines, by which their cultivation is rendered difficult—made an allowance for such fields individually, instead of placing the entire village into a lower class, as was the case in Yawul. The lands of most of these villages

run in narrow strips from the river, so that the fields thus affected are only those on the banks and immediate vicinity of the village.

21. The diagram annexed indicates the fluctuation of past years to have been very great. The cultivation would seem to have borne a steady and gradual increase during the last twenty-four years. Although the collections have been very unsteady, yet a reference to the diagrams furnished for Sowda and Yawul will show that the rise and fall in the collections of these talookas was even more marked than that now before us. The condition of the cultivators of the talooka however, it has always struck me, is less favourable than those of either of the adjoining talookas, and I am of opinion that a liberal reduction is required.

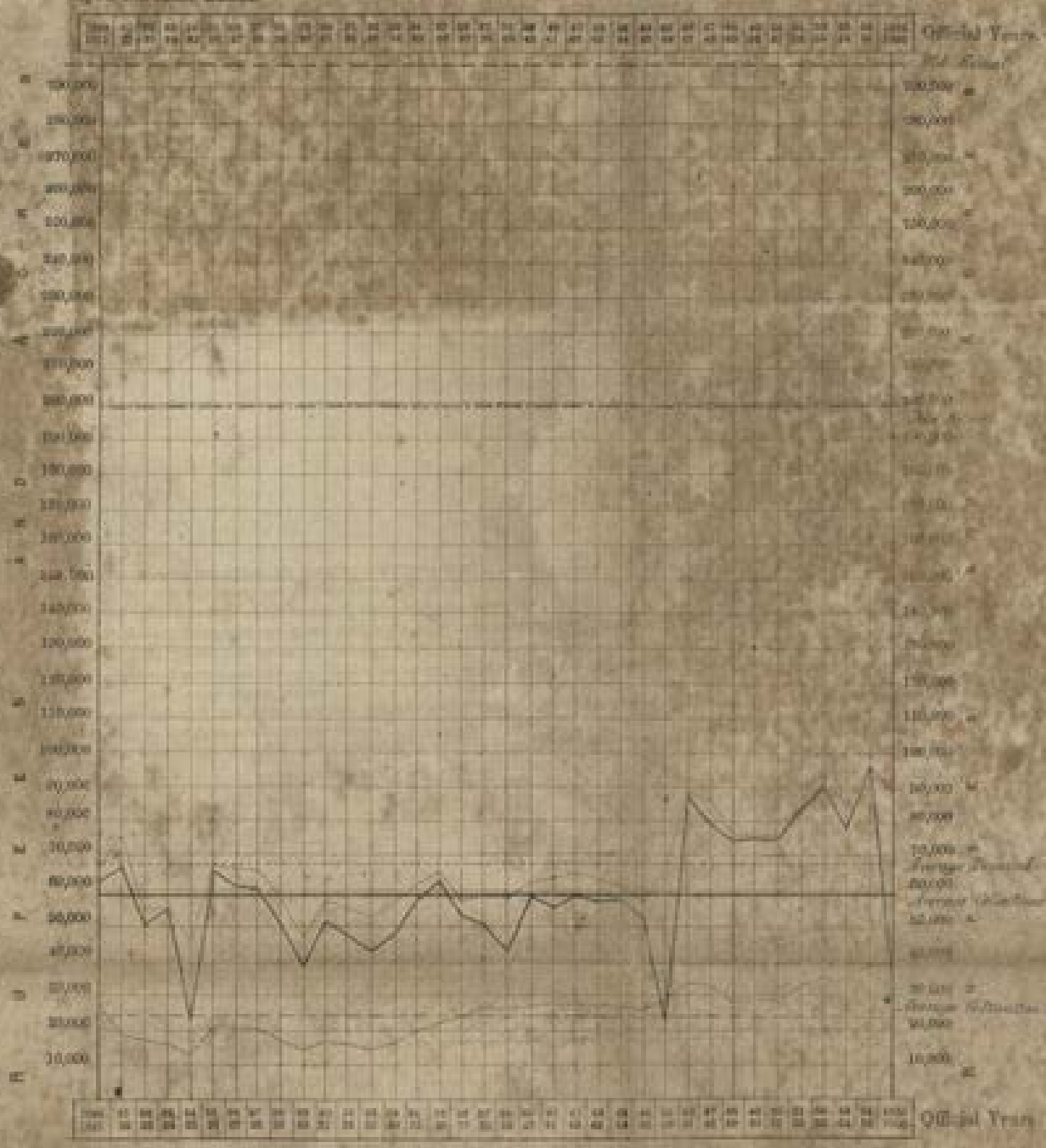
22. The effects of the proposed rates on the respective groups of villages, as well as upon the entire talooka, the following table will clearly show, affording also a comparative view of the past and present rates:—

Groups.		Average from Revenue Accounts for 36 Years.			Effects of the Survey Rate on average Annual Collections.	Estimated Results of the Survey Rates.		
No.	Villages.	Cultivation.	Collection.	Rate per Acre.		Arable Land.	Survey Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	85	19,470	47,837	2 7 4	27,721	95,690	1,34,549	1 6 6
II.	44	4,550	9,439	2 1 2	5,113	48,111	50,957	1 0 11
III.	24	950	1,776	1 13 11	503	28,480	13,449	0 7 7
3	153	24,970	59,052	2 5 10	33,337	172,281	1,98,955	1 2 6

23. Appendix C exhibits the application of the new rates on each village separately. By an examination of this table it will be observed that in several instances the rates imposed by the survey

APPENDIX D.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, & COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the CHOPRA TALOOKA for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the revised Assessment proposed to be imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Thick Broken Straight* line shows the Old Kamal or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Bar-Dot Straight* line shows the new Survey Kamal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space* between the *Dotted* and *Black Zigzag* line indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *Broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Straight* line shows the Average past Collections.

The *Broken Straight* line shows the Average past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

Year [illegible]

Cultivation Acres [illegible]

Assessment Rupees [illegible]

Collections Do. [illegible]

Remissions Do. [illegible]

(Signed.) A. F. DAVIDSON, Supt.

Khandesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

exceed those at present in force. This is occasioned by the lands of such villages having been recently brought under cultivation, and by an arrangement lately introduced, the rates fixed upon land newly recovered being only eight annas per beega without reference to the soil. In situations therefore where new land has been taken up having a first class soil, an increase in the rate leviable by the survey is the consequence. I do not myself think there is likelihood of any part of such land being relinquished. The rates imposed by the survey are over the entire district so equable, and at the same time so favourable to the cultivator, that he will at once perceive the advantage he holds in already possessing cleared land. From the favourable terms recently held out to the ryot in taking up new land, and which have now been in force for several seasons, we cannot anticipate an immediate run upon the waste, although I do look forward at no distant period to see a great increase in cultivation. The introduction of the railway will not only induce an increase of itself, but it will also turn back to their agricultural pursuits many who, possessing bullocks, now employ themselves and cattle as carriers to the coast. Much of the waste land in this district is of the best description of soil, and such land newly reclaimed will give an ample return. I can see no district in Khandeish where the introduction of the survey rates is more likely to have an improving effect than in Chopra.

24. The garden cultivation throughout the district is so unimportant as scarcely to be deserving of notice. Such as does obtain is derived entirely from wells, and most of these of great depth. Thirty-four wells only are assessable, being within the depth of forty-five feet. These water an extent of 111 acres. Upon this I have placed a rate of three rupees, being similar to that imposed in Sowda and Yawul.

25. A map of the talooka in the usual form accompanies this report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
11th March 1857.

STATISTICAL RETURN of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, *and*

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
Kind.					Males.				Females.						
Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.		Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Mother or other Relatives whose Husband is not in the house.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Relatives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
45	295	28	368	Brahmin	337	559	896	636	196	456	158	7	....	....	817
2	23	20	45	Coombee Teelolae	14	21	35	....	15	23	1	....	....	....	39
20	1,094	516	1,630	Do.	1,821	2,487	4,308	136	1,193	2,214	573	13	....	....	3,993
3	561	66	630	Do. Gosaur	630	819	1,449	57	441	758	132	5	....	....	1,336
24	346	350	720	Mussalman	653	936	1,589	12	555	671	415	11	....	1	1,653
....	16	1	17	Mahratta	12	25	37	1	8	23	4	....	....	....	35
....	....	....	....	Purbhoo	1	1	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	4	2	6	Guluk	31	38	69	31	21	30	22	....	....	....	73
....	3	....	3	Kaisth	3	8	11	4	2	6	3	....	....	....	11
2	46	....	48	Goozerathee	54	92	146	105	46	73	39	1	....	....	159
18	84	46	148	Marwadee	135	185	320	90	71	152	37	....	....	....	260
....	3	....	3	Sheer Malee Wanee	8	6	14	5	2	6	3	....	....	....	11
....	1	....	1	Desora do.	....	3	3	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	3
....	3	....	3	Waloonj do.	2	6	8	2	3	6	2	....	....	....	11
....	8	....	8	Lad do.	10	27	37	24	8	12	5	....	....	....	25
1	8	....	9	Agurwalleh do.	19	26	45	16	14	19	7	....	....	....	40
2	17	1	20	Oombud do.	16	27	43	24	14	19	2	....	....	....	35
....	7	....	7	Newa do.	8	11	19	13	6	12	3	....	....	....	21
....	5	....	5	Lad Shika do.	5	2	7	2	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
....	....	1	1	Lingaeet do.	4	4	8	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	4
3	13	11	27	Chithode do.	29	43	72	22	16	33	15	....	....	....	64
....	31	....	31	Salee	52	69	121	5	39	55	18	....	....	....	112
....	46	1	47	Koshtee	70	98	168	2	36	79	25	....	....	....	140
....	7	....	7	Kuthree	9	13	22	5	2	11	2	....	....	....	15
....	8	6	14	Bairagee	3	16	19	1	5	11	3	....	....	....	19
....	14	7	21	Maubhaw	17	26	43	1	13	10	14	....	....	....	37
....	2	....	2	Nanuk Punthee	1	2	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
....	3	....	3	Jogee	7	9	16	....	1	7	1	....	....	....	9
....	6	2	8	Bhat	1	6	7	....	4	5	2	....	....	....	11
....	1	12	13	Josee	16	19	35	....	14	18	8	....	....	....	40
1	23	13	37	Kanfateh Gosavee	32	51	83	2	15	25	10	2	....	1	53
....	....	5	5	Chitharkuthee	4	4	8	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	9
5	74	16	95	Shimpee	126	183	309	52	69	168	42	1	....	....	280
1	26	....	27	Kassar	18	27	45	7	8	24	11	....	....	....	43

....	1,713	1,547	20	146	231	258	882	177	69	....	....	1,617	72	52	124	59
....	74	57	....	17	42	14	48	28	....	....	....	132	7	....	7	10
....	8,301	7,052	410	839	3,488	702	5,595	2,652	80	....	298	12,815	426	485	911	1,057
....	2,785	2,299	144	342	1,438	300	2,855	1,214	56	....	177	6,040	173	244	417	444
....	3,242	2,858	73	311	329	294	568	428	55	....	596	2,270	79	163	232	102
....	72	60	....	12	25	4	10	4	1	....	48	92	1	7	8	9
....	4	4	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	1	5	1	....	1	....
....	142	110	3	29	44	13	77	34	13	....	....	181	7	7	14	9
....	22	21	....	1	5	1	7	3	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	2
....	305	270	2	33	32	66	88	39	2	....	....	227	30	24	54	13
....	580	530	9	41	284	98	522	167	2	....	36	1,109	61	50	111	77
....	25	23	....	2	....	9	4	....	....	....	....	13	3	2	5	....
....	6	6	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	1	1	....
....	19	17	....	2	11	4	4	1	....	....	....	20	....	4	4	5
....	62	53	....	9	....	19	17	....	....	....	....	36	4	2	6	....
....	85	76	4	5	9	24	39	21	....	....	....	93	7	7	14	4
....	78	67	4	7	1	18	29	28	2	....	....	78	14	....	14	....
....	40	30	....	10	....	13	6	2	1	....	....	22	1	3	4	....
....	10	6	....	4	....	4	3	4	....	....	....	11	....	3	3	1
....	12	10	2	....	4	....	....	8	5	....	....	17	....	2	2	2
....	136	119	....	17	35	12	27	17	....	....	....	91	5	7	12	11
....	233	188	17	28	4	9	21	8	....	....	....	42	4	....	4	2
....	308	269	8	31	9	23	65	27	....	....	....	124	3	6	9	2
....	37	31	....	6	5	2	3	6	....	....	....	15	3	2	5	1
....	38	37	....	1	8	9	17	3	2	....	....	39	....	1	1	2
....	80	73	3	4	....	2	20	6	3	....	....	31	1	1	2	....
....	5	5	....	....	....	3	11	3	1	....	....	18	....	....	....	....
....	25	20	1	4	2	6	3	....	....	....	....	11	....	1	1	1
....	18	16	....	2	6	....	7	4	1	....	....	18	1	....	1	2
....	75	68	....	7	2	4	10	11	1	....	....	28	....	1	1	....
....	136	114	10	12	21	8	113	25	19	....	4	190	3	4	7	6
....	17	13	....	4	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....
....	589	490	32	67	102	34	178	87	1	....	....	402	16	22	38	28
....	88	81	4	3	22	9	33	6	....	....	....	70	5	2	7	3

....	....	....	....	Gandee	2	2	4	3	3	2	3	....	....	....	....	8
....	1	....	1	Joharee	2	4	6	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	5
1	72	14	87	Sonar	119	189	308	20	78	162	29	1	....	....	....	270
1	29	2	23	Goorow	25	30	55	2	21	26	6	....	....	....	....	53
....	2	1	3	Otharee	6	8	14	....	6	9	4	....	....	....	....	19
....	1	....	1	Jinghur	5	6	11	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	6
2	47	12	61	Sootar	71	107	178	1	51	89	17	....	....	....	....	157
....	33	5	38	Loodaree	39	75	114	8	36	69	22	....	....	....	....	127
2	222	93	317	Malee	363	529	892	....	281	509	108	....	....	....	....	898
1	141	23	165	Thelee	186	252	438	4	111	227	71	....	....	....	....	409
4	28	9	41	Koombhar	58	54	112	....	41	49	8	....	....	....	....	98
....	25	....	25	Lohar	45	69	114	....	41	59	14	....	....	....	....	114
3	62	43	108	Navee	133	172	305	5	93	149	46	....	....	....	....	288
....	16	10	26	Louaree	5	2	7	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	5
....	2	....	2	Kuradhee	3	7	10	....	3	7	1	....	....	....	....	11
....	7	4	11	Beldar	10	18	28	....	5	15	2	....	....	....	....	22
....	19	3	22	Barree	18	26	44	....	13	26	9	....	....	....	....	48
1	39	....	40	Rungaree	43	64	107	9	35	67	14	1	....	....	....	117
....	7	....	7	Pulelwan	14	26	40	....	8	23	8	....	....	....	....	39
1	71	128	200	Dongur-Arkur	254	312	566	2	155	295	53	....	....	....	....	503
3	2	11	16	Kullal	7	23	30	4	1	13	3	....	....	....	....	17
5	9	4	18	Brahmin-Zare	5	17	22	11	3	15	9	....	....	....	....	27
1	17	2	20	Halkurree	24	39	63	6	11	24	10	....	....	....	....	45
1	52	....	53	Bhatch	16	38	54	27	10	26	9	....	....	....	....	45
....	....	10	10	Boomlkhur	12	9	21	....	5	6	2	....	....	....	....	13
3	23	4	30	Pureet	31	43	74	....	19	37	8	....	....	....	....	64
28	261	344	633	Kolee	822	1,013	1,835	7	644	929	212	....	....	....	....	1,785
....	12	11	23	Bhoee	26	39	65	....	32	31	8	....	....	....	....	71
....	58	519	577	Wunjaree	592	780	1,372	....	328	484	120	1	....	....	....	933
....	16	....	16	Lunan	98	144	242	9	71	88	27	....	....	....	....	180
....	3	237	240	Bheel	309	341	650	....	278	300	65	7	....	....	....	650
5	3	123	131	Thulvee Bheel	130	136	266	1	103	111	43	1	....	....	....	258
.. .	....	45	45	Kotheel do.	51	66	117	....	42	52	17	2	....	....	....	113
4	56	36	96	Pardesee	49	101	150	3	35	66	41	3	....	....	....	148

....	12	10	....	2	5	1	3	3	....	....	....	12	1	1	2	1
....	11	11	....	....	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....
....	578	493	27	58	76	36	140	50	8	....	....	310	17	9	26	19
....	108	87	10	11	15	13	32	16	1	....	....	77	2	2	4	3
....	33	31	....	2	1	7	10	1	....	....	....	19	....	1	1	1
....	17	15	....	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....
....	335	271	15	49	60	35	168	95	2	....	3	363	18	5	23	17
....	241	198	13	30	92	26	76	72	....	....	....	266	7	29	36	33
....	1,790	1,455	113	222	605	52	435	131	....	....	6	1,229	61	81	142	182
....	847	748	19	80	312	123	315	231	2	....	1	984	40	64	104	80
....	210	169	8	33	9	6	41	34	2	144	8	244	....	1	1	1
....	228	199	13	16	54	31	66	46	....	....	3	200	4	1	5	14
....	593	493	47	53	117	45	318	150	2	....	20	652	24	11	35	37
....	12	7	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	21	21	....	....	....	6	4	2	....	....	....	12	2	....	2	....
....	50	45	....	5	16	13	26	12	2	....	....	69	1	5	6	7
....	92	83	....	9	24	7	15	8	....	....	....	54	3	6	9	11
....	224	179	14	31	10	21	34	21	1	....	....	87	4	2	6	2
....	79	67	4	8	4	13	15	3	....	....	....	35	1	3	4	2
....	1,069	916	31	122	247	89	1,099	177	10	....	8,980	10,602	14	41	55	55
....	47	44	....	3	19	1	16	10	4	....	1	51	4	1	5	3
....	49	49	....	....	8	2	19	3	1	....	....	33	3	....	3	1
....	108	93	4	11	29	20	57	13	1	....	11	131	5	6	11	14
....	99	96	2	1	39	23	50	12	2	....	....	126	8	21	29	10
....	34	29	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
....	138	117	6	15	33	12	45	32	....	....	....	122	7	6	13	7
....	3,620	3,100	132	388	1,042	138	1,843	740	17	....	575	4,355	78	124	202	312
....	136	108	....	28	3	2	5	9	....	84	....	103	1	1	2	1
....	2,305	1,966	52	287	83	2,742	4,714	74	165	....	315	8,093	3	13	16	14
....	428	349	9	70	5	633	900	8	19	....	49	1,614	4	5	9	....
....	1,300	1,105	22	173	46	15	306	54	5	....	769	1,195	8	....	8	14
....	524	424	....	100	133	16	233	69	5	....	14	470	20	3	23	27
....	230	190	13	27	5	5	59	4	....	....	87	160	....	2	2	2
....	298	262	17	19	92	66	144	100	2	....	....	404	10	19	29	26

1	25	10	36	Takoor	45	69	114	6	32	59	20	.....	.....	.....	111
.....	9	26	35	Mang	38	58	96	.....	31	54	11	.....	.....	.....	96
.....	7	12	19	Kungar	29	32	61	.....	20	32	13	.....	.....	.....	65
2	67	376	465	Mhar	630	783	1,413	.....	496	701	193	5	.....	.....	1,395
1	3	17	21	Dohuree	22	50	72	.....	22	43	6	.....	.....	.....	71
.....	6	29	35	Pardee.....	36	56	92	.....	27	41	10	2	.....	.....	80
2	34	29	65	Chambhar	105	104	209	.....	66	104	15	.....	.....	.....	185
.....	.....	3	3	Kaikadee	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	Holar	3	2	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	5	5	Kumatkee Etkurree	3	9	12	.....	5	6	4	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	1	1	Kolatee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	12	5	17	Deewur	24	41	65	.....	15	32	5	1	.....	.....	53
199	4,288	3,310	7,797	.....	8,657	11,795	20,452	1,385	6,102	9,985	2,840	64	.....	2	18,9 3

DIX A.

CATTLE, *&c. in* TALOOKA CHOPRA, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

Cattle.					CATTLE.								CARTS.			
		MALES AND FEMALES of which			BULLOCKS AND HE-BUFFALOES.											
Can plough, or are learning.	Total of Columns 6 and 10.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes, and young He and She Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and their young, male and female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, &c., large and small.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	225	207	3	15	52	18	88	46	18	....	1	223	9	6	15	13
....	192	164	....	28	....	7	5	1	5	....	11	29	....	....	....	....
....	126	111	6	9	....	12	15	5	....	....	5	37	1	....	1	....
....	2,808	2,409	36	363	202	68	582	80	36	....	147	1,115	33	26	59	38
....	143	126	9	8	14	6	19	1	....	....	15	55	....	....	....	....
....	172	147	8	17	15	3	20	36	1	....	13	88	1	2	3	4
....	394	330	5	59	20	17	142	57	2	....	....	238	11	3	14	2
....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	....
....	8	8	....	....	2	....	5	3	....	....	8	18	....	....	....	....
....	27	20	....	7	2	3	5	4	....	....	28	42	....	1	1	1
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	118	105	1	12	51	4	91	36	1	....	4	187	10	4	14	17
....	39,445	33,681	1,391	4,373	9,701	6,306	23,427	7,473	629	231	12,238	60,005	1,344	1,598	2,942	2,827

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS *in which the*

Division.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS																					
		Agriculture.	Writing.	Weavers.	Washers and Dyers.	Petty Merchants.	Dyers.	Workers.	Sewers.	Lohars.	Sooters.	Potters.	Tailors.	Vendors of Brass and Copper Utensils.	Kahars.	Bahrahdars.	Chamkahars.	Dhobies.	Barbers.	Turners of Wood.	Jingar, Ivy Bracelet-makers and Calamity-Saddle Makers.	Stone Masons.	Bricklayers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Pergunna Choprá.	1. Kaula Chopra	2,586	693	918	1,265	11	216	..	261	133	94	69	274	..	5	118	4	47	177	21	17	..	119
	2. Nimlgowhan	98	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Godgaum	203	..	13	1	..	..	..	34	..	15	14	7	..	..	91	..	23	12	..	..	..	..
	4. Auverdeh Khoord	149	9	27	102	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Wurodeh	220	..	7	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	6. Boodgaum	132	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	4	..	64	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	2
	7. Auverdeh Boodrook	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8. Walkee	50	10	22	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	3	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Akuthwadeh	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Koorvel	461	26	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..	..
	11. Tandoolwaree	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Goomawel	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Nulwara Boodrook	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	14. Vilodeh	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	45	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	15. Mamuldeh	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16. Hargooch	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Thondeh	128	..	..	..	..	4	230	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Gangoor	141	..	..	..	..	4	44	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	19. Simkheira	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Nagulwaree	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21. Gorgowleh	253	..	11	17	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	9	..	..	106	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
	22. Dugree Boodrook	78	..	..	19	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23. Khurg	4	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24. Budlee Khoord	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25. Towsh Boodrook	209	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..
	26. Choonchala	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27. Veeraam	110	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	17	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
	28. Akoolkheira	408	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	29. Bhardoo	59	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30. Burkheira	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31. Dhoopeh Khoord	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32. Gulangee	3	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33. Wurgaum	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34. Khachoeh	275	3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	6	6	..	7	6	..	..	..	..
	35. Khargaum	76	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36. Ichkheira	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37. Chowgaum	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

397	184	169	128	56	84	12	17	..	35	..	92	1,629	104	..	901	..	..	24	7	18	84	31	24	6	120	475	11,445
26	9	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	326
31	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	20	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
41	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447
22	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370
50	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	117
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
69	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	23	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	709
11	..	28	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	170
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
30	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	246
6	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
42	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	561
13	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
16	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
67	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	23	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	579
12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	126
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263
63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
18	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	320
31	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	522
3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
19	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
35	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	5	..	..	17	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487
7	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
23	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58

Pergunna Chopra.	38. Tausch Khoord	45	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	39. Sunpoolch	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	40. Chohardee	523	5	54	457	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	8	..	66	19	..	11	25	..	..	..	..
	41. Mobeedeh	81	..	..	..	..	..	259	..	..	..	8	..	..	29	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42. Vitner	271	..	16	2	..	..	14	3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
	43. Kolumbch	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
	44. Ajantee Sheem	81	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
	45. Hated Khoord	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	105	42	..	..	5	..	..	6	..
	46. Dondwam	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	47. Kutorch	182	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	19	..	6	..	23	..	..	..	..
	48. Hated Boodrook	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	49. Argaum	256	..	80	1	..	..	200	13	6	2	7	28	..	19	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	..
	50. Wagoulla	.....	..	..	..	..	..	178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51. Mhalkheira	42	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52. Veleh	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	53. Koosoombch	73	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54. Gudvel	126	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55. Dhoopeh Boodrook	15	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55. Total	8,904	793	1,192	2,146	11	224	1,318	358	144	188	120	376	..	493	1,175	17	105	349	21	17	6	127
Pergunna Arrawud.	1. Kusba Arrawud	1,224	202	86	309	..	..	4	85	65	20	31	37	38	..	192	4	10	56	..	..	..	3
	2. Pimpree	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Argaum	117	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	196	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
	4. Wurdee	71	..	..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	5. Wurgaum Khoord	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Goomawul	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7. Wurgaum Boodrook	312	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	8. Kheree	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9. Poongaum	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10. Nemaeh	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11. Gorgowleh	25	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12. Beergaum	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13. Kumulgaum	69	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14. Nahvee	11	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
	15. Naigaum	254	..	..	10	..	..	..	4	10	6	..	2	..	..	190	..	..	7	..	..	..	..

18	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
29	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
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31	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	6	..	5	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	476
57	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	393
22	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	323
15	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	301
8	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
35	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247
34	8	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	7	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	892
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
16	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
17	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	129
10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194
13	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	221
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
1,602	344	770	128	56	93	12	17	29	116	71	112	1,666	127	..	1,155	..	70	24	7	18	86	43	24	6	135	596	25,451
211	65	73	69	9	26	..	..	15	11	..	9	307	15	..	114	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	76	3,447
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
26	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	379
8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185
11	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
16	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	391
33	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	548

Pergunna Abrawud.	16. Chandsunee	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Oontawud	124	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18. Kingaum Boodrook	203	2	50	21	..	..	..	24	9	13	..	19	..	14	..	8	9	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19. Do. Khoord	151	..	11	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	10	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20. Mohorudh	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21. Lonee	123	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22. Kusba Dambhoornee	170	11	17	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	2	..	..	22	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23. Punchuk	195	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24. Mungrool	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	9	..	14	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25. Deogaum	410	5	36	9	..	..	..	13	15	16	8	8	..	6	16	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26. Wagrood	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27. Girudgaum	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28. Bhokrie	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	29. Pergaum	126	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30. Wutar	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	31. Roskunkheira	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32. Dhongaum	79	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33. Muchla	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34. Kheree Boodrook	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35. Mithawlee	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36. Lasoor	518	7	4	18	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37. Muthaeh	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	14	30	..	..	94	..	12	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38. Chinchoolee	293	22	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39. Dhanora	489	18	29	29	..	..	..	13	..	20	16	7	..	..	90	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40. Kasarkheira	53	..	..	4	..	..	..	24	3	10	11	6	..	..	140	..	13	26	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	41. Sootkar	17	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amount.	41. Total	6,537	371	329	503	..	..	4	219	114	141	90	133	38	50	2,004	17	55	244	..	..	11	3				
Chopra.	55. Total	8,904	793	1,192	2,149	11	224	1,318	358	144	188	120	376	..	493	1,175	17	105	349	21	17	46	127				
Tolooka Chopra	96. Grand Total	15,441	1,164	1,521	2,649	11	224	1,322	577	258	329	210	509	38	543	3,179	34	160	593	21	17	17	130				

DIX B.

Population of the surveyed portion of the CHOPNA TALOOKA *is engaged.*

IN WHICH THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Misers	Shoemakers.	Labourers.	Banglemakers.	Gosains, i.e. Devotees	Bhooees and Hamalls.	"Lunarees," i.e. people engaged making and selling Charmul	Gardeners.	Liquor-Venders.	Cotton-Cleaners.	Dhangurs.	Butchers.	Hired Servants.	Mangs.	Brokers.	Beggars.	Fishermen.	People employed on rafts at fords.	Steel and Iron Furnishers.	Gold-dust Cleaners.	Necklace and Fringe-makers.	Kolatees and Rope-dancers.	Musicians.	Sweetmeat-makers.	Moulders in Metal.	Shikaree.	Thieves.	TOTAL.
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
23	..	35	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
56	7	30	9	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	691
30	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	44	18	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	330
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
21	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
20	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
40	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	335
13	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	271
23	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	633
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
18	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	271
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
21	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	127
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
22	3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289
45	20	47	7	14	..	..	..	..	11	..	10	86	7	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	1,044
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
45	19	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	24	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	534
63	33	14	..	4	8	..	..	4	4	..	11	42	8	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1,066
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298
1,016	193	420	105	50	42	..	..	21	45	78	33	495	65	8	284	18	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	20	232	13,994
1,662	344	770	128	56	93	12	17	29	116	71	112	1,666	127	..	1,155	..	70	24	7	18	86	43	24	6	135	596	25,451
2,678	537	1,190	233	106	135	12	17	50	161	149	145	2,161	192	8	1,439	18	70	24	7	19	88	46	24	6	155	828	39,445

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX C.

List of Government Villages of the CHOPRA TALOOKA *referred to in the 23rd Paragraph of Report.*

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1854-55.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	1	Dugree	75	203	126	116	488	0 14 0
	2	Girudgaum	240	421	179	202	1,118	1 1 10
	3	Kingaum Khoord	650	697	323	358	889	1 3 4
	4	Kingaum Boodrook	1,222	1,629	532	934	1,224	1 10 0
	5	Bhooknee	64	28	8	21	142	1 0 11
	6	Kusarkheira	147	270	123	173	607	1 3 1
	7	Chinchalee	1,034	1,622	531	1,020	2,151	1 7 10
	8	Dhongaum	355	570	242	406	1,397	1 6 7
	9	Oontawud	424	684	314	440	747	1 11 10
	10	Dambhoornee	2,050	3,944	1,447	2,051	4,959	1 3 11
	11	Nahvee	141	178	51	66	216	1 0 6
	12	Wagrood	196	406	128	204	517	1 4 9
	13	Poongaum	168	379	150	191	587	1 0 9
	14	Muthaneh	90	155	49	58	218	0 15 4
	15	Mithawlee	315	428	161	178	409	1 2 2
	16	Pargaum	473	711	270	313	612	1 0 3
	17	Deogaum	820	1,094	421	425	1,109	1 0 2
	18	Chinchkheira, Pergunna Arrawud	98	201	93	128	389	0 15 7
	19	Dhanora, Pergunna Arrawud.	1,578	2,321	916	1,413	2,432	1 6 10
		Carried over.. Rs.	10,140	15,941	6,064	8,697	20,211	....

CLASS I.—Maximum Jeruyut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 36 years.	Collections of 1854-55.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over.. Rs.	10,140	15,941	6,064	8,697	20,211	....
	20	Gowla Khoord	61	113	48	121	277	1 3 0
	21	Miphawlee	108	211	80	71	171	0 13 2
	22	Pimpree	99	277	84	129	299	0 12 11
	23	Kumulgaum	265	742	389	468	1,426	1 1 4
	24	Chandsunee	184	658	271	460	700	1 4 2
	25	Dhowda	33	155	34	89	286	1 0 2
	26	Ramsuneé	85	302	156	215	398	1 0 4
	27	Punchuk	509	848	419	499	1,737	1 6 8
	28	Lonee	295	333	157	163	999	1 1 6
	29	Rookhunkheira.....	239	405	179	191	439	1 0 5
	30	Kheree Khoord	80	234	98	172	353	1 3 3
	31	Asulwaree.....	59	164	76	168	313	1 0 0
	32	Wurgaum Boodrook	804	1,276	463	664	1,244	1 3 8
	33	Chitkheira	68	50	15	26	214	0 14 0
	34	Arrawud	3,425	4,505	1,817	1,666	5,836	1 2 1
	35	Chinchungaum.....	21	328	150	375	470	1 5 11
	36	Gowla Boodrook	18	242	127	245	634	1 2 4
	37	Mungrool.....	474	1,442	581	957	3,204	1 3 1
	38	Wutar	236	266	101	123	414	0 14 10
	39	Sootkar	370	523	167	309	920	0 15 9
	40	Kheree Boodrook	203	271	37	127	457	1 0 0
	41	Bhokree	219	489	128	329	594	1 3 2
	42	Wurgaum Khoord	31	73	20	49	391	1 0 3
	43	Gorgowleh, Pergunna Arrawud	143	448	167	306	880	1 5 1
	44	Nemneh	52	108	59	41	310	0 10 4
	45	Goomawul, Pergunna Arrawud	81	102	57	42	475	1 1 7
		Carried over.. Rs.	18,299	30,506	11,946	16,702	43,652	....

CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—*(continued)*.

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1854-55.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over.. Rs.	18,299	30,506	11,946	16,702	43,652	....
	46	Tawseh Khoord	616	786	344	474	2,216	1 6 11
	47	Goomawul, Pergunna Chopra.	219	375	229	240	1,026	1 10 0
	48	Khurgaum	466	555	250	322	760	1 15 1
	49	Gorgowleh, Pergunna Chopra.	1,511	2,121	886	1,026	1,417	1 9 4
	50	Wurgaum, Pergunna Chopra.	206	171	35	124	1,046	1 14 11
	51	Kolumbeh.....	913	1,161	396	647	1,577	1 10 9
	52	Kutoreh	897	1,501	488	761	2,135	1 11 0
	53	Sunpooleh.....	896	1,332	174	604	2,218	1 8 0
	54	Koorvel.....	1,403	2,578	416	1,324	2,997	1 9 4
	55	Tawseh Boodrook.....	1,332	1,776	483	931	3,172	1 8 11
	56	Khachneh	1,725	2,054	876	1,114	1,892	1 7 7
	57	Nimbgowhan	958	1,536	970	714	1,654	1 8 3
	58	Tandoolwaree	221	302	138	111	1,156	1 1 3
	59	Akuthwadeh	152	443	166	325	1,485	1 7 3
	60	Veleh	432	531	213	358	891	1 15 2
	61	Chopra.....	8,864	10,710	3,803	5,686	18,119	1 10 0
	62	Akoolkheira.....	1,434	2,359	1,018	1,373	2,322	1 9 3
	63	Chahardee	1,513	4,119	1,461	2,369	12,874	1 5 9
	64	Ichchapoor, Pergunna Chopra.	7	..	..	....	490	1 2 6
	65	Dondwara.....	148	459	169	111	430	0 12 1
	66	Gadvel.....	471	734	251	357	1,154	1 4 11
	67	Dhoopeh Khoord.....	285	358	55	179	659	1 5 6
	68	Dhoopee	6	68	23	80	349	1 3 11
	69	Dhoopeh Boodrook	40	299	92	289	943	1 4 10
	70	Bhardoo	60	239	100	233	508	1 12 6
	71	Hated Boodrook	238	508	193	415	4,392	1 8 6
	72	Hated Khoord	469	1,199	398	801	3,517	1 7 11
		Carried over.. Rs.	43,781	68,780	25,573	37,680	1,15,051	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1854-55.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).		Brought over..	43,781	68,780	25,573	37,680	1,15,051	....
	73	Ichkheira, Pergunna Chopra	234	492	123	208	1,372	1 3 0
	74	Anvurdeh Khoord	685	962	404	484	1,012	1 9 9
	75	Boodgaum.....	859	2,263	658	1,289	2,164	1 12 11
	76	Nowdalee	54	295	111	306	463	2 0 3
	77	Thelkheira	1	25	13	64	241	1 10 9
	78	Nimkheira	11	30	13	64	430	1 6 4
	79	Malkheira.....	402	455	66	197	751	1 6 3
	80	Walkee.....	215	449	139	338	1,019	1 7 4
	81	Vitner	742	1,397	596	939	2,351	1 11 5
	82	Ahoolch	1	10	5	35	263	2 3 1
	83	Tahooleh	..	..	..	..	223	1 11 3
	84	Godgaum	566	1,779	715	1,442	6,181	2 0 1
	85	Vilodeh	286	1,081	349	807	3,028	1 12 7
	85	Villages. Total.. Rs.	47,837	78,018	28,765	43,853	1,34,549	1 6 6
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-14.	1	Naigaum.....	901	897	344	390	1,219	0 12 5
	2	Malodh	143	..	..	..	662	0 12 4
	3	Ichkheira, Pergunna Arrawud	18	64	11	51	317	0 13 9
	4	Kooee Boodrook	8	37	9	26	264	0 14 10
	5	Argaum, Pergunna Arrawud..	283	438	234	154	840	0 13 2
	6	Hole Boodrook	28	56	24	49	129	0 11 10
	7	Mohorudh	125	382	174	312	806	1 0 3
	8	Beergaum.....	147	640	270	366	1,095	0 13 11
	9	Wurgowhan	22	20	..	11	497	0 12 10
	10	Hole Khoord	6	68	20	91	178	0 14 5
		Carried over.. Rs.	1,681	2,602	1,086	1,450	6,007	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jeraÿut rate Rs. 1-14—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	1,681	2,602	1,386	1,450	6,007	....
	11	Khurdee	83	234	86	115	1,117	0 9 8
	12	Shewreh Boodrook	2	..	..	..	739	0 12 6
	13.	Shewreh Khoord	..	..	..	..	572	0 10 1
	14	Kooee Khoord	4	4	13	4	546	0 10 5
	15	Kowtaleh	15	220	94	192	373	1 0 5
	16	Wurdee.....	357	935	433	482	6,234	1 0 1
	17	Borkheira.....	18	39	14	20	277	1 3 0
	18	Khurg	55	39	9	26	358	1 3 8
	19	Machla	116	427	218	271	589	1 0 5
	20	Ambad.....	127	68	24	68	988	1 2 3
	21	Nulwara Khoord	7	..	..	..	214	0 12 5
	22	Nulwara Boodrook	126	104	37	53	512	1 2 1
	23	Argaum, Pergunna Chopra..	1,700	2,380	1,215	926	2,856	1 0 8
	24	Mamuldeh	177	206	81	98	2,544	1 3 8
	25	Choonchala	211	486	125	255	2,143	1 3 6
	26	Hingona	110	179	72	77	615	1 6 1
	27	Chowgaum	111	..	..	..	4,916	0 15 6
	28	Lasoor	1,853	1,673	771	929	4,851	1 3 11
	29	Ganpoor	157	675	291	737	3,159	1 6 9
	30	Bhowala	5	6	3	5	538	1 5 4
	31	Dhanora, Pergunna Chopra..	17	76	12	46	1,136	1 3 4
	32	Gulungee	82	253	78	170	1,262	1 3 8
	33	Bhadlee Boodrook	44	251	105	208	508	1 4 1
	34	Bhadlee Khoord	24	127	60	103	506	0 15 7
	35	Wagmulla.....	98	133	33	38	237	0 11 5
	36	Koosoombeh.....	174	659	200	311	789	1 8 6
	37	Anvurdeh Boodrook.....	272	457	145	256	1,198	1 9 1
		Carried over.. Rs.	7,626	12,233	5,205	6,840	45,804	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1853-54.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS II.—Maximum Jeraynt rate Rs. 1-14—(*continued*).		Brought over..	7,626	12,233	5,205	6,840	45,804	....
	38	Dugree Khoord	1	11	13	31	294	1 12 10
	39	Dugree Boodrook.....	141	486	199	264	493	1 7 2
	40	Moheedeh.....	331	595	231	305	705	1 6 0
	41	Ajuntee Sheem.....	369	632	277	280	1,114	1 2 5
	42	Chinchkheira, Pergunna Chopra	40	167	21	61	187	0 11 11
	43	Wurodheh	865	1,533	369	701	1,777	1 5 10
	44	Khapreh	66	263	51	136	583	1 2 11
	44	Villages. Total.. Rs.	9,439	15,920	6,366	8,618	50,957	1 0 11
CLASS III.—Maximum Jeraynt rate Rs. 1-2.	1	Sathodh	6	..	..	..	556	0 5 4
	2	Cheep	..	..	..	..	261	0 5 8
	3	Khalkhote	..	..	..	..	288	0 5 9
	4	Munapooree.....	..	..	..	..	96	0 4 6
	5	Tolaneh.....	19	44	13	23	88	0 5 8
	6	Khunduneh	18	36	15	20	501	0 5 10
	7	Budai	..	..	..	..	108	0 3 9
	8	Budwunee.....	..	..	..	..	143	0 5 0
	9	Ichchapoor, Pergunna Arrawud	..	..	2	..	322	0 5 0
	10	Punalee.....	..	..	..	..	75	0 5 10
	11	Wudthee	1	..	..	..	1,071	0 9 4
	12	Veerwara	1,327	724	254	153	2,646	0 8 7
	13	Ajuntee Khoord	..	..	..	..	457	0 8 1
	14	Ajuntee Boodrook	..	..	..	..	497	0 7 6
	15	Gowla	..	..	6	..	390	0 6 10
		Carried over.. Rs.	1,371	804	290	196	7,499	....

Class.	No:	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1854-55.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1854-55.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	1,371	804	290	196	7,499	....
	16	Nagulwadee	48	31	137	28	789	0 9 10
	17	Wurad	41	..	..	..	1,663	0 9 6
	18	Angoorneh	1	12	..	7	374	0 6 9
	19	Kurzaneh	70	215	73	65	963	0 7 11
	20	Mowla	..	..	..	..	404	0 5 4
	21	Daiee Dhooleh	12	125	53	74	409	0 8 4
	22	Hadbadlee.....	..	..	..	..	232	0 7 3
	23	Isala	13	58	30	27	387	0 7 10
	24	Thonda.....	220	697	248	234	729	0 9 2
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-2—*(continued)*.	24	Villages. Total.. Rs.	1,776	1,942	831	631	13,449	0 7 7

Abstract.

I.	85	Villages.....	47,837	78,018	28,765	43,853	1,34,549	1 6 6
II.	44	Do.	9,439	15,920	6,366	8,618	50,957	1 0 11
III.	24	Do.	1,776	1,942	831	631	13,449	0 7 7
III.	153	Villages. Total.. Rs.	59,052	95,880	35,962	53,102	1,98,955	1 2 6

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX E.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT EXHIBITING THE SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF EVERY ITEM OF REVENUE HITHERTO DERIVED FROM LAND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE 153 VILLAGES FORMING THE CHOPRA TALOOKA, FOR THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS, FROM 1818-19 UP TO 1855-56.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of
from 1818-19 up to 1855-56, for which information for each Village has been obtained from the

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now partly abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	72	40	7,243	....	7,243	14,770	....	14,770	....	14,770	....	80	450	530	15,300
1819-20	72	43	6,861	....	6,861	21,723	....	21,723	....	21,723	174	139	1,410	1,723	23,446
1820-21	152	83	25,393	....	25,393	64,444	....	64,444	3,548	60,896	531	1,841	6,823	9,195	70,091
1821-22	152	84	18,636	....	18,636	73,766	....	73,766	8,438	65,328	160	801	156	1,117	66,445
1822-23	152	97	16,296	....	16,296	50,181	....	50,181	3,241	46,940	150	312	160	622	47,562
1823-24	152	96	16,149	302	15,847	53,200	1,177	52,023	258	51,765	1,062	1,526	2,233	4,821	56,586
1824-25	152	98	17,675	4,740	12,935	60,488	17,080	42,808	22,759	20,049	136	998	1,046	2,180	22,229
1825-26	152	102	19,680	7	19,673	64,356	16	64,340	2,101	62,239	458	1,532	2,745	4,835	67,074
1826-27	152	103	19,977	78	19,899	63,506	197	63,309	5,343	57,966	175	2,180	2,773	5,128	63,094
1827-28	152	107	19,987	29	19,958	63,523	105	63,418	5,633	57,785	307	1,288	2,769	4,364	62,149
1828-29	152	104	17,633	312	17,321	57,858	947	56,911	7,683	49,228	465	1,629	2,393	4,487	53,715
1829-30	152	104	16,249	2,277	13,972	54,183	8,465	45,718	7,737	37,981	136	1,057	1,940	3,133	41,114
1830-31	152	104	16,792	175	16,617	56,235	454	55,781	5,900	49,881	423	978	2,280	3,681	53,562
1831-32	152	105	16,306	160	16,146	53,779	429	53,350	6,582	46,768	183	1,158	2,220	3,561	50,329
1832-33	152	102	15,088	389	14,699	51,656	1,028	50,628	9,734	40,894	435	991	2,018	3,444	44,338
1833-34	152	104	16,843	218	16,625	56,177	846	55,332	8,624	46,708	149	1,479	2,274	3,902	50,610
1834-35	152	106	19,501	96	19,405	59,535	263	59,272	3,675	55,597	324	1,444	2,631	4,399	59,996
1835-36	152	107	21,677	56	21,621	63,391	119	63,272	2,485	60,787	....	1,685	2,894	4,579	65,366
1836-37	152	109	24,053	417	23,636	56,837	909	55,838	4,906	50,932	352	1,496	3,134	4,982	55,914
1837-38	72	51	11,241	147	11,094	23,459	225	23,234	5,407	17,827	115	142	1,392	1,649	19,476
1838-39	72	51	11,237	469	10,768	23,387	1,035	22,352	12,887	9,465	160	318	794	1,272	10,737
1839-40	72	51	12,488	64	12,424	25,841	169	25,672	220	25,452	128	373	1,752	2,253	27,705
1840-41	72	51	13,348	536	12,812	28,037	932	27,105	5,260	21,845	178	297	138	613	22,458
1841-42	73	52	13,546	83	13,463	30,523	159	30,364	2,962	27,402	133	287	60	480	27,882
1842-43	73	52	13,286	73	13,213	29,902	14	29,762	3,441	26,321	160	315	57	532	26,853

560	....	560	....	....	....	15,860	....	....	....	15,860
902	....	902	....	....	....	24,348	....	....	....	24,348
1,710	....	1,710	....	....	....	71,801	....	....	....	71,801
2,685	....	2,685	137	....	137	69,267	210	....	210	69,057
2,656	....	2,656	169	....	169	50,387	....	....	....	50,387
3,053	....	3,053	387	....	387	60,026	....	....	....	60,026
1,466	....	1,466	449	....	449	24,144	....	....	....	24,144
3,207	....	3,207	943	....	943	71,224	4	....	4	71,220
2,794	....	2,794	620	....	620	66,508	150	....	150	66,358
2,597	....	2,597	409	....	409	65,155	299	....	299	64,856
2,796	....	2,796	2,678	....	2,678	59,189	501	....	501	58,688
2,486	....	2,486	1,365	....	1,365	44,965	638	....	638	44,327
3,223	....	3,223	2,049	....	2,049	58,834	571	....	571	58,263
3,198	....	3,198	1,192	....	1,192	54,719	893	....	893	53,826
2,904	....	2,904	851	....	851	48,093	645	....	645	47,448
3,258	....	3,258	1,082	....	1,082	54,950	492	....	492	54,458
3,814	....	3,814	1,350	....	1,350	65,160	172	....	172	64,988
4,001	....	4,001	1,562	....	1,562	70,929	13	....	13	70,916
4,044	....	4,044	1,363	....	1,363	61,321	29	22	51	61,270
1,223	....	1,223	581	....	581	21,280	139	29	168	21,112
611	....	611	408	....	408	11,756	23	10	33	11,723
1,421	....	1,421	935	....	935	30,061	19	28	47	30,014
1,297	....	1,297	....	....	....	23,755	22	....	22	23,733
1,361	....	1,361	....	....	....	29,243	....	....	....	29,243
1,304	....	1,304	....	....	....	28,157	....	....	....	28,157

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, and 20 are entered in the talooka accounts as "Shewai jumma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees.
2. "Wunchurse:" produce on account of grazing of cattle.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. "Sawwai:" collections from unassessed land cultivated.
2. "Punbhoor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
3. "Chowkushee:" land cultivated without the knowledge of the revenue authorities, &c.
4. "Inam soop" collected by Government on account of land thrown up by sumadars.
5. "Kurboos warree," or melon-beds.

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Havildaree."
2. "Rabnook."
3. "Puttee-ek salee."

Taxes still levied.

4. "Nowsundghee."
5. "Koler-bhet."

D.

1. "Inam salamee" and "Aima salamee."

E.

1. "Inam juptee" and "Aima juptee."

1843-44	153	117	27,920	197	27,723	61,007	382	60,625	2781	57,844	403	955	2,078	3,436	61,280
1844-45	153	118	26,915	1,084	25,831	59,740	2,764	56,976	5,137	51,839	851	1,119	2,010	3,980	55,819
1845-46	153	119	31,459	2,218	29,241	70,258	4,993	65,265	42,585	22,680	527	2,231	2,092	4,850	27,530
1846-47	153	122	33,503	46	33,457	88,398	120	88,278	271	88,007	211	2,000	2,505	4,716	92,723
1847-48	153	124	32,384	7	32,377	86,053	22	86,031	6,164	79,867	414	1,742	2,355	4,511	84,378
1848-49	153	123	28,498	....	28,498	75,836	....	75,836	2,017	73,819	434	1,548	1,971	3,953	77,772
1849-50	153	120	28,833	....	28,833	75,885	....	75,885	721	75,164	566	1,604	2,015	4,275	79,439
1850-51	153	121	29,288	485	28,803	76,629	1,552	75,077	541	74,536	503	1,606	1,962	4,071	78,607
1851-52	153	124	32,315	50	32,265	84,273	104	84,169	688	83,481	687	1,934	2,240	4,861	88,342
1852-53	153	126	35,247	....	35,247	90,765	....	90,765	....	90,765	489	2,152	2,398	5,039	95,804
1853-54	153	127	34,810	669	34,141	87,632	1,963	85,669	8,078	77,591	470	2,294	2,326	5,090	82,681
1854-55	153	131	39,834	....	39,834	96,122	....	96,122	234	95,888	404	2,793	2,825	6,022	1,01,910
1855-56	153	132	42,982	3,194	39,788	98,083	8,794	89,289	53,317	35,972	517	857	2,482	3,856	39,828
Total....			831,173	18,578	812,595	22,51,438	56,078	21,95,360	2,61,358	19,34,002	12,970	47,371	75,801	1,36,142	20,70,144
General Average....			25,529	552	24,977	66,931	1,646	68,577	7,737	59,194	393	1,451	2,365	4,209	63,403

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The "tukka" (24 dubos piee) for 1818-19 and Chandore rupees up to 1838-39 entered in the talooka accounts have been converted into Company's rupees, the former at 39 dubees per
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in bergas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the talooka cutchery under the superintendence of an experienced carcoon from the Survey department.
5. The general average shown is for all the cultivated villages, a proportionate increase being made in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages are not obtainable.
6. The general average is only for thirty-six years, from 1820-21 to 1855-56.

DIX E.

every description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 153 Villages forming the COPRA TALOOKA *for Thirty-eight years, Records prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam Jupte.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jupte Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabundee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jupte Lands together.	REMARKS.
Judee Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment. E	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 18, and 22.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,607	20	2,587	694	....	694	64,561	....	....	....	64,561	
3,367	155	3,212	1,741	....	1,741	60,772	....	....	....	60,772	
3,716	2,176	1,540	156	....	156	29,226	....	....	....	29,226	
3,869	....	3,869	380	....	380	96,972	....	....	....	96,972	
3,870	4	3,866	433	....	433	88,677	....	....	....	88,677	
3,481	29	3,452	74	....	74	81,298	....	....	....	81,298	
3,525	7	3,518	67	....	67	83,024	....	....	....	83,024	
3,585	44	3,541	....	....	....	82,148	....	....	....	82,148	
3,867	12	3,855	....	....	....	92,197	....	....	....	92,197	
3,989	....	3,989	17	....	17	99,810	....	....	....	99,810	
3,810	103	3,707	172	....	172	86,560	....	....	....	86,560	
4,110	2	4,108	218	....	218	1,06,236	....	....	....	1,06,236	
4,002	2,457	1,545	55	....	55	41,428	....	....	....	41,428	
1,06,369	5,009	1,01,360	22,537	....	22,537	21,94,041	4,820	89	4,909	21,89,132	
3,244	139	3,105	751	....	751	67,259	134	2	136	67,123	

rupee, and the latter at a deduction of Rs. 4-11 per-cent.

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 517 of 1857.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report with accompaniments in original from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Khandeish, regarding the revised rates of assessment he proposes to introduce in the current year into the Chopra talooka of this collectorate.

2. This talooka is situated on the north bank of the Taptee, and is bounded on the east by the Yawul and on the west by the Thalnair talookas, and on the north by the Sautpoora hills. Its extreme length from east to west is thirty-six miles, and its breadth from north to south nearly twelve miles.

3. It includes three districts—the Arrawud and Chopra pergunnas and the Dowla turuf. The latter is entirely waste, and has not been surveyed. The other two pergunnas "contain one hundred and fifty-three villages, of which ninety-six are inhabited and fifty-seven uninhabited. Of these last, sixteen are quite uncultivated, and the land attached to them has not been divided into numbers, but has been fixed in by a survey round the boundary. The area under cultivation is 39,787 acres. The waste land was 132,655, nearly the whole of which is culturable, and of a class of soil equally good with that already under the plough. There is consequently out of an area of 399 square miles only eighteen per-cent cultivated."

4. Mr. Davidson's 4th paragraph consists of quotations from a report made to him by his assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone, regarding the position, rivers, climate, soil, and state of the villages of this district. In climate and soil it differs little from the Yawul and Sowda, which have been reported on already; but there is a great contrast in the condition of the villages and their inhabitants.

In Sowda and Yawul the status of the people is very superior to that of the Chopra population, which I am inclined to believe is owing to the former having enjoyed for many years previous to the British conquest the protection of powerful jagheerdars such as the Nimbalkur and Rastia, and thereby having escaped the ravages of Bheels and Pindharees. When Khandeish became a British possession, Sowda and Yawul were comparatively highly cultivated, while in Chopra a little less than four per-cent of the arable land was under the plough. A district in which the population has been almost destroyed by anarchy and famine, and in which the land is unequally and over-assessed, must take a very long period of time, and though the area under cultivation is neary four hundred per-cent greater than what it was in 1817-18, still only eighteen per-cent of the whole arable land is now under tillage, and the bulk of the population is in a very depressed state. It has, however, greatly improved in the last ten years, and I have no doubt that in the course of a very few years the district will become exceedingly prosperous.

5. Besides the agricultural population there are large settlements of Brinjarees, who have been attracted by the facilities of grazing their cattle in the extensive tracts of waste land. This class gain their livelihood in conveying teak and other timber of moderate size from the Sautpoora hills to the south of the Taptee, and also grain and cotton to Bombay. A very few of them are engaged in agriculture; but it is to be hoped that the new rates, combined with the effects of the railway on their carrying trade, will induce many of them to take to cultivating.

6. The modes of husbandry and implements used, as well as the variety of crops, are in every respect similar to those in Yawul and Sowda, and already reported on.

7. Mr. Davidson quotes in his 8th paragraph an extract from a letter from his late *locum-tenens* Lieutenant Cowper, regarding the feasibility of making tanks. It is a great pity that officer has not been more definite in his observations, regarding the precise situation which admits of tanks being made, and the cost, as well as their immediate necessity. Everybody is aware that the construction of a tank even in favourable localities is a most expensive work, and where the inhabitants are poor and needy, must be built at the

expense of Government. It is also a well known fact that even where the communities are wealthy, it is with the greatest difficulty they can be prevailed on to subscribe, and therefore Lieutenant Cowper should have ascertained what the real circumstances were before he makes such assertions that tanks could be made at a trifling cost, and that the people would be happy to subscribe to and keep them in repair when they were made. He states that in land and money the State annually disburses the sum of Rs. 2,072 to keep up public wells, and contends that the greater portion of this might be saved. But with all due deference, I am of opinion that the interest on the sum Government would be called on to disburse, if the same number of villages were supplied with tanks, would be infinitely larger.

8. Lieutenant Cowper states that the inhabitants of the town of Chopra agreed to subscribe Rs. 712 towards the construction of a tank. I have called for information on the subject from the mamlutdar, and if his reply is favourable and a tank can be made, I will, after obtaining the opinion of the Executive Engineer, address you on the subject.

9. Mr. Davidson in his 9th paragraph states a bazar is very much required in the western portion of the talooka; for at present the ryots of a great many villages have to go a distance of from fifteen to twenty miles for their weekly supplies, which is extremely inconvenient at all times, and especially during the rains, when the rivers are down. He recommends that a bazar should be established in the village of Godegaum, and I have called on the mamlutdar for his opinion and that of the villagers.

10. In his 12th paragraph he describes the roads, and quotes further extracts from Lieutenant Cowper's letter. That officer recommends that a coating of gravel should be thrown over the fair-weather roads. Independent of the expense of so doing, I am of opinion that it would not only be perfectly useless but would make the fair-weather roads worse than they are. In this country of heavy rains and long droughts there is no medium between a properly made road and a cleared track. Light soil, such as is to be met with in the Chopra talooka, would not combine with gravel in the hot weather, and in black soil the road is very good without it. In the monsoon the road in both soils would be just as bad with as

without it. Lieutenant Cowper states that fair-weather roads do not improve drought. But surely if the roads are levelled, the nullas sloped, and holes filled in, they must be a very great improvement on the common country tracks. If in the course of a few years there is a great increase in the cultivation, a well-made road will be very much wanted; but at present I think the fair-weather road is good enough. A road from Arrawud to Yawul has been sanctioned, and will be made in the ensuing season. The other roads alluded to by Mr. Davidson I will inquire about on my visit to the talooka next season.

11. In his 13th and 14th paragraphs Mr. Davidson mentions the errors discovered in measurements and classifications. The accuracy attained in each operation is very satisfactory.

12. This talooka, in position and every natural feature, closely resembles that of Yawul and Sowda, so that the rates which have been sanctioned for those districts may with slight modification be made applicable to it. When those districts were settled the probability of opening of the country by railway was uncertain and distant. It is now about to be commenced, and must have an enormous effect in increasing cultivation and raising the price of labour and produce.

13. Taking this into consideration, Mr. Davidson has divided the villages into three classes :—

The first embraces those where the face of the country is open and in a measure free from jungle, the crops suffering little from wild animals.

The second contains those wherein the quantity of jungle is greater by their near propinquity to the hills; and

The third includes the villages immediately in the neighbourhood of the hills, which are for the most part at present waste, and where cultivation does occur, the loss caused by wild animals is very considerable.

14. The rates Mr. Davidson proposes are as follows :—

1st class, 85	villages	.....	Rs.	2	4	0
2nd do. 44	do.	.....	„	1	14	0
3rd do. 24	do.	.....	„	1	2	0

15. The diagram which accompanies Mr. Davidson's report shows that though the cultivation has steadily increased for the last twenty-four years, the collections have fluctuated very considerably, and taking into consideration the very depressed state of the people and the very poor condition of the villages, I quite concur with him in thinking a liberal reduction is absolutely necessary.

16. Mr. Davidson shows in his 22nd paragraph the effects of the proposed rates on the respective groups of villages, as well as upon the entire talooka, in the following table:—

Groups.		Average from Revenue Accounts for 36 Years.			Effects of the Survey Rate on average Annual Collections.	Estimated Results of the Survey Rates.		
No.	Villages.	Cultivation.	Collection.	Rate per Acre.		Arable Land.	Survey Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	85	19,470	47,837	2 7 4	27,721	95,690	1,34,549	1 6 6
II.	44	4,550	9,439	2 1 2	5,113	48,111	50,957	1 0 11
III.	24	950	1,776	1 13 11	503	28,480	13,449	0 7 7
3	153	24,970	59,052	2 5 10	33,337	172,281	1,98,955	1 2 6

17. I think there is no apprehension of any land being relinquished in consequence of the assessment being raised. All land of which there are no accounts of its ever having been cultivated has been assessed the last four years at one rupee and eight annas respectively according to circumstances. In many cases this rate has been now increased; but the ryots knew it would be so, and the increased value of the land, from its being cleared of jungle, will prevent any of it being thrown up.

18. In conclusion I would observe that I think Mr. Davidson should have forwarded Lieutenant Elphinstone's report. This gentleman is a most conscientious, industrious, and painstaking officer, and it is only by the reports of the assistants that the Government are able to judge of their respective merits and qualifications.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish, ollector's Camp Moolheir,
28th March 1857.

[Collector of Khandeish's letter No. 517 of 28th March 1857, with Accompaniments].

No. 2408 OF 1857.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The natural features of the country under report, as regard climate, soil, &c., are similar to those of Sowda and Yawul, already reported upon, but it is in a more backward state as regards cultivation, though possessing great capabilities. A description of the district given by his assistant Lieutenant Elphinstone is quoted in the Superintendent's 3rd paragraph.

Vide correspondence ending with Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 1460, dated 3rd June 1857.

3. The settlement introduced is similar to that adopted in the other two talookas, but the rates proposed are classed in three divisions instead of five. In making his proposals the Superintendent has taken into consideration the probable increase of the value of produce by the proximity of the railway now under construction. Judging from the rates no great weight seems to be attached to this circumstance, nor does such appear necessary as the railway will not pass within a considerable distance of this talooka.

4. The villages are divided into three classes. The first class villages of Chopra have the same maximum rate as in Sowda and Yawul; the maximum rate of the second class falls about an anna below the average of the second, third, and fourth classes of Sowda and Yawul, and that of the third class falls two annas below that of the last class in Sowda and Yawul.

5. On the average of the whole the Sowda and Yawul rates give Rs. 1-14 and the Chopra Rs. 1-12, being a difference in favour of the latter of two annas, which reduction the circumstances of the talooka seem to justify.

6. The garden rate is the same as in Sowda and Yawul.

7. The effect of the new rates in Chopra, as contrasted with the average realisations for the last thirty-six years, is a reduction of revenue to the extent of Rs. 25,715. The reasons adduced in paragraph 2 of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum No. 1412, dated 27th May 1857, in the case of the new settlement of the Ravere petta of talooka Sowda apply also to Chopra, and there is much more room for improvement in this district than those formerly assessed, and the amount of revenue now foregone will, it is anticipated, in a very few seasons be made up by increased cultivation.

8. The subject of irrigational tanks and improved means of communication may at present remain in abeyance under the Government circular in the General Department, No. 2139 of 29th July 1857, but it is to be hoped that this reason will not long be in effect.

9. Nothing further has been heard with reference to the proposal for the establishment of a bazar at the village of Godegaum; it is a matter on which the Collector can act at his discretion.

10. A map of the talooka has been received and despatched this day by banghy.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Tanna Districts, Revenve Commissioner's Office,
Camp Matheran, 2nd November 1857.

No. 1036 OF 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

To E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

SIR,—I have placed before Government your memorandum No. 2408, dated the 2nd November last, and its accompaniments, relative to revised rates of assessment proposed by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish, to be introduced in the Chopra talooka of that collectorate.

2. His Lordship in Council observes that a great proportion of the arable land in this talooka is yet in a state of nature, and that much of this waste land is of the best description of soil, and capable, if brought under cultivation, of yielding remunerative returns. These facts lead Government to hope that considerable benefit will in course of time be derived from the introduction of a revised assessment, and this expectation is borne out by the opinion recorded by Mr. Davidson in paragraph 23 of his report, that in no district in Khandeish is the introduction of the survey rates "more likely to have an improving effect than in Chopra."

Superintendent's letter.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Comr.'s memo.	
			Measurement and Classification.
Pa. 13 to 15	11	....	The accuracy attained in the survey operations carried on in the talooka, both as regards measurement and classification, is considered by Government to be satisfactory.
			Rates of Assessment.
18 to 23	13 to 16	3 to 5 & 7	The rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for the three classes of villages named by him, although resulting in a reduction of revenue,

Superintendent's letter.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Comr.'s memo.	
			appear to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to be judicious, and adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each class and the condition of the cultivators of the talooka. Their introduction is accordingly sanctioned, and Government concur with you in opinion that the amount of revenue to be sacrificed will be made up by increased cultivation hereafter.
			5. Government presume that the Superintendent of the Survey has informed the parties concerned of their determination to impose, when required, a school rate of half an anna in the rupee of the assessment on their lands.
			Garden Cultivation.
24	....	6	6. This description of cultivation, which appears to be carried on to a very limited extent in Chopra, is reported to be derived entirely from wells, of which thirty-four only being within the depth of forty-five feet are assessable; and upon the land watered by these wells, and forming an area of 111 acres, it is proposed to levy an assessment at the rate of Rs. 3 per acre, which it is stated is similar to that imposed in Sowda and Yawul. Neither Mr. Davidson nor yourself are likely to have overlooked the fact that as regards these two districts * a rate of Rs. 3

* *See* paragraph 23 of the letter from Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 861, dated 19th April 1855.

Superintendent's letter.	Collector's letter.	Rev. Comr.'s memo.	
			per acre was recommended only for the villages which had the advantage of markets, and Rs. 2-8 for all others. Assuming therefore that the higher of these two rates has been fixed for garden cultivation at Chopra under similar advantageous circumstances, His Lordship in Council is pleased to accord to it his sanction.
			Tanks and Roads.
8 & 12	7, 8 & 10	8	7. The subject of irrigational tanks and improved means of communication by the construction of roads, treated of in the paragraphs noted in the margin, will be considered and disposed of in the Public Works Department, to which the further information called for by the Collector of Khandeish may be furnished.
			Proposed establishment of a Bazar at the village of Godegaum.
9	9	9	8. This is a matter in which, as observed by you, the Collector should act at his discretion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. YOUNG,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1858.

No. 55 OF 1858.

From A. F. DIVIDSON, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

SIR,—With reference to your memorandum No. 618, dated 10th April 1858, forwarding copies of Government letter No. 1036, dated 27th March, and correspondence thereto attached, I have the honour to state that at the time of the introduction of revised rates into talooka Chopra, I gave due intimation to the cultivators that in the event of the establishment of schools a further rate of half an anna in the rupee would be imposed.

2. With regard to paragraph 6 of the Government letter under reference, I have further to state that of the 111 acres assessed as garden land in the above talooka, 50 acres belong to Chopra itself and the remainder to the larger villages in the vicinity.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Betawud,
21st May 1858.

No. 948 OF 1858.

True copy forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., with reference to his memorandum No. 522 of 5th ultimo.

S. MANSFIELD, Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
26th May 1858.

[Collector of Khandeish's memorandum No. 948, dated 26th May 1858].

No. 1100 OF 1858.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted to Government with reference to their letter No. 1036, dated 27th March 1858.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran,
2nd June 1858.

Extract (para. 13) of a Despatch from the Home Government, No. 7, dated 31st August 1859.

Letter No. 16, *dated 8th April* 1858.

Letter No. 31, *dated 9th July* 1858.

Proceedings relative to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Chopra talooka of the Khandeish collectorate.

Para 13. The rates of assessment appear to be moderate and well suited to the circumstances of the talooka, and considering the large proportion of arable land of excellent quality still remaining waste, I concur in your anticipation that the extension of cultivation will at no distant date more than compensate for the immediate sacrifice of revenue occasioned by the reduction of the rates.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

AMULNAIR TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

No. 37 OF 1858.

From A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the sanction of Government proposals in the usual form for revised rates of assessment of Talooka Amulnair.

2. In position this talooka is one of the most centrally situated in the collectorate, and is of an irregular shape, being in this respect similar to many of the other districts in the zilla where the territorial divisions display the most irregular and inconvenient figures. In its present form the talooka contains 249 villages (although the records show 255, but of six no trace of their sites can be found, the lands having become amalgamated with other villages), these being again divided into three pettas, two of which make the principal division under the mamlutdar, the third being a mahalkurry's charge. The entire surveyed area is 306,951 acres.

3. My assistant, Lieutenant Elphinstone, has furnished me with a report on the natural features, climate, and general history of the talooka, a copy of which I annex, and to which I must beg to refer for such information as I may not be able to embody in this, as from the short space of time now before me I may not be able to touch upon every subject connected with the district.

4. The general aspect of the talooka is flat—perfectly so from a little to the north of the town of Amulnair, from which point it may be said to form a part of the Taptee valley, with its characteristic rich black soil, productive of the best description of crops.

5. The southern portion of the district is of a different character, the ground being in many places rocky and undulating, in certain localities rather scanty in water, thinly peopled, and consequently having large tracts of waste lands covered with low bush

jungle, principally of kheir and bore bushes. This jungle does not, however, harbour wild animals to any great extent, so that there is little to complain of from loss caused by their depredations.

6. The climate is salubrious and equable throughout the talooka. The fall of rain is, as far as can be ascertained, the same over the whole.

7. The river Taptee forms the boundary on the north, affording an abundance of water to the villages along its banks. The rivers Borè and Panjra run in parallel courses from the south northwards, joining the Taptee; both of these contain water throughout the year. There is also a small stream (the Chicklee Nuddee) which runs along the eastern border, and which retains a small supply of water during the whole year. The district therefore may be said to be very well watered. It is only villages in the southern portion which, being distant from the streams, are said to suffer from a scarcity of water. There is a large tract of country extending southwards from the village of Wawreh and Shirsaleh to the southern border of the talooka, where the greater part of the land is waste and covered with jungle. In this direction water is really scarce. It is, however, everywhere obtainable by digging, and in many places is found very close to the surface.

8. Petta Betawud is intersected by the highroad from Bombay to Agra. This is the only piece of macadamised road running through this district; the other branch-roads from Dhoolia to Chopra and Dhurrungaum *viâ* Amulnair are fair-weather roads, and occasionally not passable in the monsoon. The export produce from Chopra and the northern portion of talooka Errundole passes along these roads, but the traffic is not great.

9. The principal market-towns in this district are Amulnair, Bhadurpoor, and Shirsaleh in the mamlutdar's division, and Betawud and Wursee in the petta. From the position of these towns the ryots have the advantage of easy access to bazars. Annual fairs are also held at Amulnair, Moorawud, and Jaitpoor. These fairs afford opportunities to the ryots for the purchase of a better description of goods than are generally to be had at the ordinary bazar towns; they also offer a favourable market for the disposal of cattle and other live stock.

10. Within the limits of the district there are no manufactures of any consequence. The only fabrics made are the commonest and coarsest description of cotton goods for the use of the working classes. There are a few families of dyers and weavers at the larger towns, but the population generally may be classed as almost exclusively an agricultural one.

11. Lieutenant Elphinstone has entered at some length upon the subject of the condition of the cultivating classes. His remarks, if they be the result of his own observation and experience among natives, are certainly not very favourable to them. It would seem to me, however, that these remarks have no local application; they must therefore be looked upon as recording Lieutenant Elphinstone's opinion generally, and not as having reference to the talooka under report.

12. The modes and means of agriculture do not in any way differ from those practised in districts already reported on. Lieutenant Elphinstone has furnished as accompaniments to his report several photographical sketches, in two of which are represented the common implements of agriculture. The group of carts gives a very good idea of those in use in Khandeish. Lieutenant Cowper in para. 10 of his report on petta Ravere, dated 30th January 1856, gives a description of the style of carts met with in that portion of the collectorate; but as his remarks imply a general condemnation of the country carts throughout the entire province, I would here observe that while I agree with Lieutenant Cowper that the low-wheeled, quaint-looking carts still in use in the eastern districts are faulty in the extreme, the carts now getting every day more and more into use are of a far superior construction, and in my opinion are as well suited to the wants and capabilities of the people as any that could be devised. The description of cart alluded to is the "dumnie," and is that shown on the left in the photographic sketch. At certain villages in the western districts and along the verge of the Sautpooras, where the particular wood (tiwuswood) made use of in the construction of these carts is plentiful and cheap, a number of families of carpenters have established themselves, who earn a very good livelihood by making up carts for sale, and it is from these sources that the supply for the more distant talookas is obtained. At the bazars of the larger

towns and at all the annual fairs numbers of these carts are offered for sale. The price of such carts varies from fifteen to twenty rupees; they have for the most part wooden axles, made from the dhamun tree —a tough, straight-grained wood. I differ from Lieutenant Cowper in thinking that the great essential in the construction of country carts is the employment of an iron axle. This would increase the cost to about thirty rupees, and were by any chance the iron axle to break, a blacksmith might not be found at hand to repair it; whereas with the wooden axle a spare one is generally carried, and when an accident does occur the injury is replaced in the course of an hour or two. The cart occupying the right in the sketch is of a more rude and simple construction, being merely two long poles placed upon a wooden axle, having a cross bar tied in front of the wheels, with a platform of bamboo work as a bottom. These are commonly used for field purposes, and can be made up at a cost of not more than ten or twelve rupees.

13. The crops raised are also similar to those of previously-settled districts. But in order that I may be the better understood when describing the causes by which I have been guided in dividing the districts into classes, I would here beg to draw particular attention to the nature and description of the soil of one portion of the talooka compared with that in another. The richness or poverty of the soil of course determines the nature and value of its productions. In regard to this important feature the talooka may be divided into two distinct compartments. A line drawn directly across the district from Takurkheireh on the eastern border to Mandul on the west will point out the division, marking off the good from the inferior soils. To the north of this line rich black soil prevails generally; the villages are well cultivated, particularly those within a few miles of the Taptee, and the crops raised are of the best description.

The country to the south of this line is much less fertile: the soil is of a poorer description, water is less plentiful, and large tracts of uncultivated land meet the eye. This waste increases as you proceed south, when the land is rocky and sterile. The line which I have drawn as nearly as possible divides the talooka into two equal compartments, the area of the northern one being about 155,000 and the southern 152,000 acres; yet the cultivated acres of

the former amount to about 62,000 and the latter only 23,000 acres. These are only approximate numbers, but are sufficiently near to convey an idea of the state of the one compared with the other.

The following comparative statement, showing the amount in acres of the various dry crops raised last season, places the difference of the two compartments in a still stronger light:—

	Jowaree.	Bajree.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tillee.	Linseed.	Indigo.	Cotton.
Northern	8,530	23,550	5,134	2,104	5,974	2,508	2,130	8,425
Southern	4,148	10,347	86	.343	2,509	195	297	3,354

14. The measurements of this talooka were commenced in the year 1854-55, and prosecuted under the superintendence of Lieutenants Cowper and Baumgartner and Mr. Jerrard.

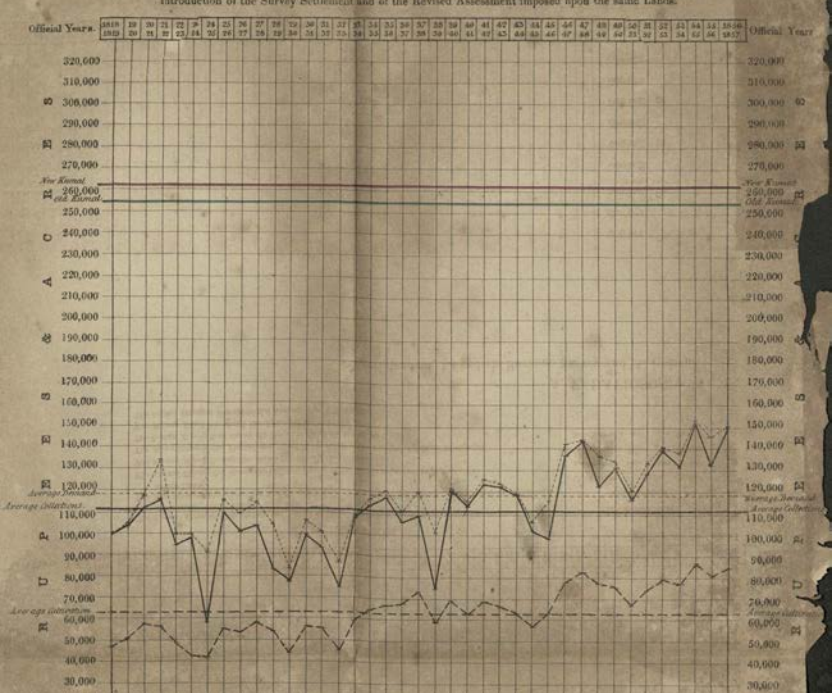
15. The classing operations were commenced by Lieutenant A. Cowper, in charge of the G Duftur, in the year 1855-56, and in the succeeding season the D Establishment, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Elphinstone, was deputed to that talooka. On my resuming charge of the department from Lieutenant Cowper in December 1856, I also took charge of the G Duftur owing to there being no qualified officer available. After Mr. Davison had acquired under my own tuition the requisite knowledge to superintend a classing establishment it was made over to him. Both operations were carried out with the usual regularity and accuracy, of which detailed accounts have been furnished in the annual progress reports.

16. The garden cultivation in the district is derived both from bundharras and wells.

17. Before proceeding to explain the new rates which I have prepared for introduction into this talooka, I must note the state and bearing of the old how unequally and unfairly they must have borne upon the cultivators, and how necessary it has been to have them revised. In carrying out a revision of rates it is requisite in the

commencement to study the original assessment, to learn as far as possible upon what basis it has been framed, and to see and know its effects as regards the prosperity of the district in gene' d. In the other talookas for which it was my duty to prepare and introduce revised rates the task was comparatively an easy one to what it has been in regared to this, in so far as being assisted to a conclusion by the consideration of former rates. In talookas Sowda, Yawul, and Chopra the old rates were all high, but they were uniformly so. Certainly as a general rule I found that upon the best soils had been placed the higher rates, and *vice versâ* with the inferior soils, and also where the soil was similar and uniform in depth and value there were a corresponding diminution of rates obtaining in one village. In talooka Chopra the best description of villages had but two rates, viz. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 per beega, whereas in this talooka matters are very different, especially so in the minor division under the mahalkurry. The Betawud petta is equal in soil to any portion of Chopra; it has a decided advantage as regards position, is more easy of access, and does not suffer to any extent from the depredation of wild animals or from any other deteriorating cause; yet the old rates are far below those of any other district which has up to the present time come under revision; they are besides entirely wanting in uniformity. Adjacent villages the same in soil, climate, and every other feature bear no similarity in the manner in which these respective lands have been assessed. Take as an example the village of Moorawud and Wurodeh whose lands adjoin. In the former there are no fewer than seven distinct rates in force, viz. Rs. 1-15, Rs. 1-11, Rs. 1-7, Rs. 1-3, 15 As., 11½ As., and 8 As. Wurodeh has only two rates, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 per beega. I could cite many other similar instances of disparity but will satisfy myself with one other example, and that has reference to Kurwaee, a village in the north-western corner of the talooka. This village has only one rate of seven annas six pies per beega. This being positively less than the primary valuation determined by our classification scale, which gives an average value over the entire village of nine annas and two pies, individual fields where the soil is good bear a valuation of fourteen annas. I have entirely failed to discover how such a low assessment came to be placed upon lands of a superior description, and in so favourable a situation too.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the AMLENAIR TALOOKA, for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the Revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Green Straight* line shows the Old Kumal or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Red Straight* line shows the New Survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each year.

The *Strong Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space between* the *Dotted* and *Black* lines indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *broken Zigzag* lines shows the extent of Land cultivated each year

The *Strong Black* line shows the Average Past Collections.

The *broken Straight* line shows the Average Past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR 1838-39.

Cultivation.....	Acres	86,073
Assessment.....	Rupees	101,430
Collections.....	,,	74,584
Remissions.....	,,	26,846

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Khandesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

18. Again, in regard to the southern portion of the talooka, which I have already described as being much less fertile and producing but little of the superior description of grain, as shown in a preceding paragraph, the same want of uniformity in the old rates prevails, but here they are much higher, and where the soil is poor and the country almost all waste there are some cases of the rates being exorbitantly high. As an instance of this I would quote the case of Duheegaum, a village in the south-eastern corner of the talooka. Here the present rates are Rs. 2-1, Rs. 1-9, and 8 As. per beega, and the soil according to our classification scale bears an average value of only four and five annas. It is scarcely possible to conceive any instance where the former assessment was more unsuitable.

19. Having endeavoured to point out how inappropriate and unequal in their bearing were the old rates, a reference to the diagram will show how unsteady have been the collections made according to them. No district could have fluctuated more, although, perhaps, the fall in years of scarcity is less than has been shown as having occurred in other districts.

20. I shall now proceed to describe the rates I have prepared for introduction. I have already divided the talooka into two compartments—the northern and the southern, and have shown the northern portion to be much more fertile and richer in soil than the southern. To this division I shall still adhere in apportioning rates. The talooka may therefore be said to be divided into two classes of villages, for which I have determined two substantive rates, viz. Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-14 per acre; but for such villages of the former as are cultivated chiefly by ryots of other villages, and are not so favourably situated as regards water and proximity to bazars, I have made a subordinate rate of Rs. 2-2, and for such villages in the southern division as are remote from bazars and are almost wholly waste I have made a further reduction, and have fixed for these a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre:—

1st class	66	villages.....	Rs.	2	4 0
Under do.	100	do.		2	2 0
2nd do.	67	do.		1	14 0
Under do.	16	do.		1	8 0

21. The financial effects of the proposed rates upon each village will be seen in Appendix A. A contrasted view of the proposed and the past results will be gained by a glance at the following abstract statement :—

Class.	Groups.		For 1856-57.			Effects of the Survey Rate on Cultivation for 1856-57	Estimated Results of the Survey Rates.		
	No.	Villages.	Cultivation.	Collections.	Rate per Acre.		Arable Land.	Survey Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	1	66	42,144	87,252	2 1 2	65,676	78,911	1,21,804	1 8 7
	2	100	29,522	44,379	1 8 1	32,219	88,134	90,749	1 0 6
II	1	67	11,729	16,631	1 6 8	9,252	58,444	41,745	0 11 5
	2	16	1,682	1,893	1 2 0	911	16,061	7,591	0 7 7
2	4	249	85,077	1,50,155	1 12 3	1,08,058	244,550	2,61,389	1 1 4

22. It will be observed that in several instances the assessment has been raised, particularly so in the cases of the following villages—Wagodeh, Wagaree, Bableh, and Kurvai. This will no doubt cause dissatisfaction to the particular cultivators, and may cause some to throw up their lands, as from past experience I feel tolerably convinced that the ryots in general now look upon the survey—its operations and natural results—as having no other tendency or meaning than to bring about a reduction of their assessment. I do therefore anticipate an exhibition of a feeling of discontent at the introduction of the new rates, but I do not imagine it will be lasting or attended with any serious consequences, or cause any great loss of revenue. I shall, however, make it my endeavour to let it be known to each individual ryot that the object of the survey has been to enable a fair and equal value of the lands being arrived at, and that the same principles and means have been employed in assessing lands where the assessment has been raised as in those in which it has been lowered. Yet to any one who has been brought in contact with the ryot as he is, it will readily be understood how difficult, if not impossible, it will in all likelihood be to make them understand, far

less to acknowledge, the justness of the results where the assessment has been increased :—

Division.	No. of Villages having			Wells.								
				In use.				Unserviceable.	Repairable.	Total of Wells.	Estimated value at Rs. 200 per Well.
	Public Wells.	Wells of any kind.	No Wells at all.	Above 45 feet in depth not Assessed.	Within 45 feet in depth and subjected to Assessment.	Bhagayut Land.	Public Wells.					
						A. G.			Wells that are not used but have water.			Rs.
Suba.	43	175	27	6	803	3,198 7	45	571	264	1,689	4,12,400	
Petta.	14	43	2	11	225	859 4	14	49	74	373		
Total.	57	218	29	17	1,028	4,057 11	59	620	338	2,062		

23. The above table shows the number and description of wells within the district. Out of 2,062 wells there are only seventeen where the depth exceeds forty-five feet; the average depth is very much below this. The acres watered from wells amount to about 4,000, and the produce derived from this is chiefly of the common and usual description, such as chillies, wheat, gram, &c. Over the whole talooka there are only about 500 acres yielding the better sort of garden produce, such as plantains and sugarcane, and these only in pathustul cultivation, so that I do not consider there is anything to justify a higher garden rate being levied than that imposed in Chopra for the wells assessed there, viz. Rs. 3 per acre. I am strongly of opinion that every encouragement should be given to ryots to increase the number of wells and to improve those already in use. Lieutenant Elphinstone evidently misunderstands the subject upon which he writes in his 11th paragraph, where he says, "I would strongly recommend the free use of wells for the purpose of assisting jerayut cultivation," &c. And again, "Were such permission given, all the old

wells would immediately be brought into use." Lieutenant Elphinstone, who is himself a classer, ought to have known that in assessing wells an average and approximate estimate of the capabilities of a well is only taken, and that so long as the amount of land assessed as bhagayut under any particular well is paid for, the owner of the well may water as much beyond this or make any other use of the water he pleases. Old wells are very lightly assessed, and wells not in use for long periods are not assessed at all, so that not only is perfect permission given, but every encouragement and inducement is held out to ryots to improve and make use of the old well, and for which no extra charge would be made.

24. In paragraph 12 of his report Lieutenant Elphinstone describes the bundharras in the talooka, which are eight in number; but of these four only are in use, the others being at present in a state of disrepair. The number of acres irrigated from bundharras is this year 1,586; but of this 433 acres partially watered by wells—at least by wells in concert with the bundharras. None of the bundharras are works of any magnitude, or capable of retaining much water; they may rather be described as low walls of masonry thrown across the beds of rivers to check and divert the stream, than for the purpose or intention of collecting a large head of water. The water too in the streams of both the Panjra and Bore rivers appears but as a silvery thread in the wide expanse of the river beds, and during the later months of the hot season the water ceases to flow in parts.

25. The bundharra of Amulnair may, perhaps, be an exception, and would be, were it attended to, capable of retaining a considerable amount of water. It has however, as mentioned by Lieutenant Elphinstone, been greatly neglected. Formerly this bundharra watered, Lieutenant Elphinstone states, 600 acres, and is even now supposed to irrigate between 300 and 400 acres, though actually there are no more than 20 or 30 acres of land entirely dependent on the bundharra receiving water throughout the season; but there are wells working in concert with the bundharra in almost every case of pathustul land in this village, and in the generality of cases not more than two waterings can be obtained from the "path." I carefully examined the bundharra, and inquired into all the

circumstances connected with it; its condition I found to be even worse than it is described to be by Lieutenant Elphinstone. Silt and mud have been allowed to accumulate till the whole height of the wall is filled up. Not the least attention seems to have been paid by the pathkurree to keep the flood-gates open during the monsoon. The object of these gates and their effect is by creating an under-current the silt and mud cannot so readily lodge. I fear there is no other remedy now but to have the silt removed by hand labour. I suggested to the villagers to use ploughs to loosen the surface, and caused a channel to be cleared so that the flow of water would reach the flood-gate. This will no doubt allow of a quantity of the accumulated mud being carried away during the first flood. The bundharra is distant from the limits of the village about four miles. The watercourse leading to the lands has also been wholly neglected. I made a careful examination of its entire length, and found it choked up with reeds and mud, the course so impeded as to have in places the appearance of a stagnant pool, and nowhere was the current so lively as it ought to have been. Under such circumstances it would be imposible, at least most unfair, to Government to make any attempt to assess it. I purpose therefore to leave it as it is until steps can be taken to have the silt removed from the bundharra, and the watercourse cleared of weeds and mud. Till this can be effected I would propose that the same rate as heretofore, at least according to the same ratio, that is Rs. 5 per beega, be applied to the acres irrigated. On the Panjra river there are three bundharras, at present affording pathustul cultivation, under which have been assessed as nearly pathustul 643 acres, and about 200 more where assistance is afforded by means of wells; yet the superior description of produce is very insignificant in amount. During last year the following better kind of crops were raised:—Sugarcane, 41 acres; plantains, 33 acres; rice, 141 acres; ground nut, 147 acres; and the remainder wheat, gram, peas, &c. The present pathustul rate for the lands under the bundharras on this river are for Betawud and Moodee Rs. 6-12 and Mandul Rs. 5 per beega. This I propose continuing during the present year, only substituting acres for beegas. This I offer as a temporary arrangement, and as having effect for this season only, in order that time may be allowed to discuss the

feasibility and propriety of having instead of a fixed rate per acre on the land under irrigation from the bundharras, a water rate leviable upon particular description of produce raised. To my thinking there can be no question as to the comparative equity of the two modes of assessing irrigated land where the respective crops raised vary so much in value and differ so greatly in the quantity of water required to bring them to maturity. The proper solution of this question involves the consideration of many subjects, and one very necessary point to be ascertained is whether it be possible to form an estimate of the amount of water obtainable from the bundharras, and for how long the supply of water can be guaranteed. Under the present state of the bundharras and watercourses, and with the sluices now in use, I confess to seeing a difficulty in carrying out the Jinnuswur system. And beyond all, where the supply of water is at all times very limited and often very precarious, I question if it can possibly be carried into effect in this talooka without difficulty. I had already begun to enter into inquiries in regard to this subject, and was endeavouring to ascertain from the ryots holding lands under bundharras how the present system of a fixed rate worked, and whether they preferred the old perewar rate or the present one per beega. They were unanimous in declaring their preference for the present method of paying Rs. 5 per beega for everything and anything cultivated. It may have been that the old perewar rates were very high and unsuitable to the crops. I shall use my best endeavours to elucidate every point, and place the result in a better form before Government at an after period: the entire matter must undergo a thorough and searching investigation. A plan for regulating the supply of water, for appointing and remunerating pathkurries, defining his duties, and ensuring a proper supervision of the whole system connected with the settlement of lands under pathustul irrigation requires to be calmly and deliberately considered, and if found applicable the perewar can be introduced into this talooka next year. No such marked change could have been carried into effect in this talooka during the present season inasmuch as the ryots would have had no intimation; and as some warning beforehand will be necessary to be given in order that they may regulate their crops for next year, I shall endeavour to gather all the necessary information as early as possible.

26. Before taking leave of the subject of bundharras, I would beg to observe that I examined the broken bundharra at the village of Chandnee Koora, mentioned by Lieutenant Elphinstone, and from its state as it appeared to me I would strongly recommend that the civil engineer be requested to examine and report upon it. The land in the neighbourhood is excellent, and the return, if irrigated, would soon repay the expense of repairing it.

27. A map of the talooka and the usual appendices form accompaniments to this report.

28. I regret the delay which has taken place in forwarding this report, but it has been unavoidable, as I did not receive the village papers from the offices of the classifying officers until the beginning of March.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Kowtala,
10th April 1858.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of from 1818-19 up to 1856-57, for which information for each Village has been obtained from the

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collection from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied but now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	250	181	42,365	....	42,365	91,974	.....	91,974	....	91,974	551	238	4,222	5,011	96,985
1819-20	250	196	45,974	....	45,974	96,461	.....	96,461	....	96,461	471	928	5,753	7,152	1,03,613
1820-21	250	149	52,552	....	52,552	1,09,397	.....	1,09,397	5,085	1,04,312	924	1,202	10,105	12,231	1,16,543
1821-22	250	206	52,956	397	51,659	1,27,494	1,514	1,25,980	17,977	1,08,003	207	251	60	518	1,08,521
1822-23	249	204	43,481	....	43,481	91,404	.....	91,404	4,626	86,778	1,124	156	53	1,333	88,111
1823-24	249	204	41,446	3,336	38,110	96,970	5,462	91,508	1,542	89,966	951	1,591	4,528	7,070	97,036
1824-25	250	215	47,275	9,991	37,284	1,04,338	21,077	83,261	32,260	51,001	273	402	2,316	2,991	53,992
1825-26	250	215	50,915	330	50,585	1,08,102	692	1,07,470	4,902	1,02,568	828	210	4,954	5,992	1,08,560
1826-27	249	217	51,091	2,335	48,756	1,05,818	3,720	1,02,098	7,795	94,303	259	1,813	4,797	6,869	1,01,172
1827-28	250	224	53,751	275	53,476	1,07,515	638	1,06,877	9,473	97,404	560	1,515	4,936	7,011	1,04,415
1828-29	250	224	52,467	2,695	49,772	1,02,917	6,025	96,892	19,706	76,886	327	3,310	4,462	8,099	84,985
1829-30	250	227	50,375	10,896	39,479	98,172	22,417	75,755	5,185	70,570	263	880	3,787	4,930	75,500
1830-31	251	232	52,840	1,440	51,400	1,00,875	2,588	98,287	5,376	92,911	814	266	4,687	5,767	98,678
1831-32	250	232	51,133	815	50,318	94,377	1,257	93,120	6,847	86,273	310	142	4,526	4,978	91,251
1832-33	251	232	46,935	5,908	40,697	88,282	9,944	78,338	11,118	67,220	1,069	131	3,818	5,018	72,238
1833-34	251	232	54,603	618	53,985	1,02,527	1,061	1,01,466	1,235	1,00,231	341	509	4,879	5,729	1,05,960
1834-35	251	230	50,839	337	49,502	1,09,206	439	1,08,767	1,877	1,06,890	809	157	5,257	6,222	1,13,112
1835-36	251	232	61,998	258	61,740	1,12,854	370	1,12,484	2,256	1,10,228	235	157	5,426	5,818	1,16,046
1836-37	251	234	65,610	3,525	62,085	1,08,645	5,927	1,02,718	4,340	98,378	728	298	5,024	6,050	1,04,428
1837-38	250	233	68,012	360	67,652	1,12,364	511	1,11,853	9,697	1,02,156	200	47	5,324	5,571	1,07,727
1838-39	250	232	63,665	10,085	53,580	1,11,696	18,370	93,326	26,425	66,901	830	240	3,630	4,700	71,601
1839-40	250	233	64,797	407	64,390	1,14,544	695	1,13,909	1,266	1,12,643	229	506	5,486	6,221	1,18,864
1840-41	250	233	61,103	3,412	57,691	1,14,208	6,587	1,07,621	2,114	1,05,507	751	126	....	877	1,06,384
1841-42	250	233	63,401	190	63,211	1,18,232	317	1,17,915	2,017	1,15,898	192	105	....	297	1,16,195
1842-43	250	232	60,716	51	60,665	1,15,986	71	1,15,915	1,249	1,14,675	363	91	....	454	1,15,129

584	....	584	21	....	21	97,590	....	....	....	97,590	
646	....	646	99	....	99	1,04,358	....	....	....	1,04,358	
658	....	658	532	....	532	1,17,733	....	....	....	1,17,733	
1,012	....	1,012	1,029	425	604	1,10,137	....	....	....	1,10,137	
683	....	683	1,073	....	1,073	89,867	3	....	48	89,819	
784	....	784	1,013	....	1,013	98,833	18	198	284	98,549	
615	....	615	682	....	682	55,289	....	....	....	55,289	
949	....	949	1,194	....	1,194	1,10,703	102	153	315	1,10,388	
691	....	691	1,793	13	1,780	1,03,643	1,041	102	1,143	1,02,500	
697	....	697	1,423	....	1,423	1,06,535	816	31	879	1,05,656	
688	....	688	1,578	213	1,365	87,038	1,384	67	1,551	85,487	
911	....	911	1,032	....	1,032	77,448	1,354	105	1,459	75,989	
1,228	....	1,228	1,479	18	1,461	1,01,367	974	134	1,108	1,00,259	
1,182	....	1,182	1,873	44	1,829	94,262	504	80	584	93,678	
824	....	824	1,312	57	1,255	74,317	249	4	253	74,064	
1,011	....	1,011	1,976	....	1,976	1,08,947	328	5	325	1,08,622	
1,111	61	1,050	2,055	41	2,014	1,16,176	203	19	222	1,15,954	
1,115	....	1,115	2,203	31	2,172	1,19,333	336	11	347	1,18,986	
1,006	....	1,006	2,031	65	1,966	1,07,400	296	6	296	1,07,104	
856	....	856	2,132	26	2,106	1,10,689	319	11	321	1,10,368	
945	443	502	1,980	879	1,101	73,204	128	5	133	73,071	
1,235	3	1,232	2,309	22	2,377	1,22,473	24	47	71	1,22,402	
1,437	....	1,437	47	....	47	1,07,858	....	48	48	1,07,820	
1,270	....	1,270	431	....	431	1,17,896	....	....	....	1,17,896	
1,601	....	1,601	24	....	24	1,16,854	....	....	....	1,16,854	

The collections of columns 13, 15, 16, 17, and 20 with a few exceptions are entered in the talooka accounts as "several jumma," the name or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees in waste and cultivated lands.
2. "Kooroo," or sale of pasture land.
3. Sale of wood.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. Tank given in contract.
2. "Paulkhoor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
3. "Chowkubee," land cultivated without the knowledge of the Revenue authorities.
4. "Kurbooeewurro," or melon-beds.
5. "Shoo-kudja," or boundary disputes.

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Havildarro."
2. "Ralnook."
3. "Patter-ek-mlee."
4. "Nemmaghee."

Taxes still levied.

D.

1. Inam silamee.

E.

1. Inam jeptee.
2. Watun jeptee.

1843-44	250	232	58,300	12	58,288	1,10,780	22	1,10,758	310	1,10,448	441	900	....	1,371	1,11,819
1844-45	250	232	54,934	3,504	51,430	1,05,097	7,[illegible]64	97,983	3,464	94,519	1,196	916	....	2,112	96,631
1845-46	250	234	62,431	4,263	58,168	1,16,597	9,232	1,07,365	17,151	90,214	417	1,282	....	1,699	91,913
1846-47	250	234	72,428	488	71,940	1,34,040	408	1,33,432	4,908	1,28,464	990	1,877	....	2,867	1,31,331
1847-48	251	238	81,917	28	81,889	1,43,725	45	1,43,680	166	1,43,515	802	1,172	....	1,974	1,45,489
1848-49	254	240	76,756	426	76,330	1,36,611	811	1,35,800	13,532	1,22,268	1,013	1,420	....	2,433	1,24,701
1849-50	254	240	74,871	68	74,803	1,33,900	105	1,33,795	2,770	1,31,025	1,177	988	....	2,165	1,33,190
1850-51	254	243	72,254	5,307	66,947	1,31,206	11,460	1,19,737	4,223	1,15,514	497	1,295	....	1,792	1,17,306
1851-52	254	243	74,185	247	73,938	1,33,440	538	1,32,902	5,703	1,27,199	1,024	2,181	....	3,205	1,31,004
1852-53	254	241	78,247	63	78,184	1,40,497	108	1,40,389	1,745	1,38,644	626	2,064	....	2,700	1,41,344
1853-54	255	243	78,722	2,049	76,673	1,42,095	4,261	1,37,834	6,658	1,31,176	1,065	2,086	....	3,091	1,34,267.
1854-55	255	243	86,923	....	86,923	1,54,047	....	1,54,047	1,306	1,52,741	1,231	386	....	1,617	1,54,358
1855-56	255	245	83,956	3,268	80,688	1,51,933	5,706	1,46,167	14,141	1,32,026	1,007	437	....	2,044	1,34,070
1856-57	255	244	85,042	30	85,012	1,51,008	46	1,50,962	803	1,50,159	896	373	....	1,269	1,51,428
Total....			2,399,036	78,044	2,321,022	45,29,304	1,50,017	43,79,347	2,61,298	41,18,049	27,140	32,678	98,999	1,57,818	42,75,867
General Average....			65,467	2,115	63,292	1,22,353	4,029	1,18,324	6,964	1,11,360	701	865	2,521	4,088	1,15,448

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandoree rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees at a reduction of Rs. 4-11 per-cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced surveyor from the Survey department.
5. The general average shown is for all the cultivated villages, a proportionate increase being made in the cases of the years for which accounts for all the villages are not obtainable.

DIX A.

every description, whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 255 Villages forming the Amulnair Talooka, *for Thirty-nine years, Records prepared according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam and Watan Jagire.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabundee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Jummabundee Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment. E	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 18, and 21.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,583	....	1,583	24	....	24	1,13,426	....	....	....	1,13,426	
1,425	97	1,328	24	....	24	97,983	....	....	....	97,983	
1,582	54	1,528	24	16	8	93,449	....	....	....	93,449	
1,681	2	1,679	24	....	24	1,33,034	....	....	....	1,33,034	
2,004	....	2,004	290	....	290	1,47,783	....	....	....	1,47,783	
2,090	71	2,019	178	6	172	1,26,892	17	....	17	1,26,875	
2,080	7	2,073	126	....	126	1,35,389	....	....	....	1,35,389	
2,106	361	1,745	96	51	45	1,19,096	....	....	....	1,19,096	
2,049	49	2,000	115	13	102	1,33,106	....	....	....	1,33,106	
2,218	9	2,209	172	....	172	1,43,725	....	....	....	1,43,725	
2,091	188	1,903	158	3	155	1,36,225	....	....	....	1,36,225	
2,284	....	2,284	205	....	205	1,56,847	....	....	....	1,56,847	
2,295	116	2,179	219	24	195	1,36,444	....	....	....	1,36,444	
2,358	2	2,356	151	....	151	1,53,935	....	....	....	1,53,935	
51,585	1,463	50,122	33,222	1,947	31,275	43,57,294	8,378	1,026	9,404	43,47,890	
1,471	37	1,434	861	50	811	1,17,693	215	26	241	1,17,452	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX A.

List of Government Villages of the AMULNAIR TALOOKA *referred to in the 21st Paragraph of Report.*

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.		
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	SOOBA.	1	Amulnair	5,811	5,802	6,813	3,981	12,284	1	8	6
		2	Mehergaum	605	562	1,001	673	1,031	1	10	6
		3	Hur-Shunkur	50	90	176	127	208	1	6	8
		4	Peelodeh	2,141	2,222	2,923	2,082	3,646	1	10	8
		5	Gandlee	1,657	1,519	2,138	1,539	2,706	1	10	7
		6	Amodeh	42	82	126	111	553	1	6	3
		7	Thajkheira	247	477	626	574	1,032	1	11	5
		8	Durehgaum	140	263	352	331	518	1	9	3
		9	Moodhee	382	396	654	522	798	1	10	5
		10	Pingulwara	598	526	984	621	984	1	3	11
		11	Dangree	924	1,301	1,882	1,004	2,377	1	6	6
		12	Kurrunkheira	879	683	1,126	815	1,105	1	12	11
		13	Ambar	306	442	741	611	840	1	12	8
		14	Khapurkheira	267	454	663	499	1,055	1	8	5
		15	Untoorly	294	365	452	310	522	1	7	2
		16	Malwad	2,228	2,441	3,202	1,814	2,361	1	7	4
		17	Boregaum	249	388	395	261	685	1	2	1
		18	Govurdhun	110	83	137	96	524	1	1	7
		19	Wavoteh	181	375	436	359	993	1	3	8
		20	Bohoreh	1,267	1,774	2,274	1,669	2,413	1	11	1
			Carried over.. Rs.	18,378	20,245	27,101	17,999	36,695	....		

CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—*(continued)*.

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over..	18,378	20,245	27,101	17,999	36,695	....
	SOOBA.	21	Padulseh	506	497	811	581	928	1 2 8
		22	Kulumsur	1,781	1,554	2,615	2,006	3,746	1 12 1
		23	Kheree Boodrook ...	88	50	29	19	757	1 0 0
		24	Kurdeh	165	194	277	251	929	1 4 0
		25	Wasreh	154	89	251	214	775	1 5 8
		26	Nimbeh	1,015	1,125	1,666	1,385	2,834	1 5 10
		27	Thandulee	324	551	691	657	2,290	1 5 2
		28	Shahpoor.....	307	522	622	455	1,972	1 1 8
		29	Ekthas.....	151	149	177	156	697	1 4 5
		30	Bheelalee Dangree	450	766	980	752	1,243	1 8 8
		31	Bamneh	415	539	511	496	601	1 12 4
		32	Kullumb	383	365	448	441	852	1 12 3
		33	Kheree Khoord	155	222	251	313	648	1 12 9
		34	Chondee	74	84	116	126	475	1 9 11
		35	Bodudleh.....	192	304	303	279	705	1 9 1
		36	Moodhee Dangree	1,524	1,645	1,891	824	2,924	1 5 10
		37	Mandul	2,180	2,984	3,275	2,395	5,731	1 8 3
		37	Villages. Total.. Rs	28,252	31,885	42,015	29,349	64,803	1 8 1
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4.	PETTA.	1	Betawud	3,855	4,865	5,381	3,084	5,713	1 13 10
		2	Pudawud.....	1,853	2,650	2,764	2,046	2,515	1 12 8
		3	Pashtch	3,007	4,246	4,545	4,001	4,786	2 0 10
		4	Moorawud	2,927	4,025	4,256	4,000	5,272	1 12 4
		5	Wurodeh.....	509	730	735	665	819	1 12 10
		6	Mulsur.....	1,245	1,296	1,405	982	1,433	1 7 3
		7	Singurwarce.....	13	27	55	42	88	0 8 3
			Carried over.. Rs.	13,409	17,839	19,141	14,823	20,626	....

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over.. Rs.	13,409	17,839	19,141	14,823	20,626	....
		8	Vickvel.....	302	499	551	476	634	1 7 7
		9	Wudlee.....	723	1,041	1,142	1,011	1,318	1 13 10
		10	Hoomburdeh	507	693	705	·514	1,010	1 8 2
		11	Kumkheira	2,777	3,870	3,936	2,996	5,071	1 8 9
		12	Dubhasee.....	1,536	1,997	2,006	1,366	1,917	1 8 4
		13	Sookwud	511	582	930	695	1,109	1 2 9
		14	Tawkheira	512	534	595	400	864	0 12 11
		15	Wursee.....	2,316	2,518	2,583	2,222	3,073	1 7 3
		16	Khudvai	128	196	218	448	767	1 4 7
		17	Bhokree	296	345	343	394	580	1 4 5
		18	Duthanch.....	381	396	414	297	385	1 5 0
		19	Seeral	217	246	271	355	484	1 9 10
		20	Gowhanch	571	608	670	394	637	1 5 7
		21	Pangree	149	201	223	242	358	1 5 11
		22	Nurdaneh.....	916	1,103	1,189	1,052	1,631	1 5 9
		23	Koombhareh	179	272	297	341	605	1 5 4
		24	Mehlaneh.....	159	181	214	151	441	1 2 9
		25	Warood	4,977	5,222	5,689	4,904	6,691	1 9 4
		26	Wär.....	312	310	371	427	934	1 11 11
		27	Ajundeh Boodrook	1,400	1,512	1,540	1,135	1,735	1 13 7
		28	Walkheira	1,575	1,298	1,574	1,210	4,205	1 4 5
		29	Kunchunpoor	407	633	635	474	1,426	1 2 0
CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).	PETTA.	29	Villages. Total.. Rs.	34,260	42,096	45,237	36,327	56,501	1 9 3
		66	Villages.	62,512	73,981	87,252	65,676	1,21,304	1 8 7

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Class I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	Sooba.	1	Koorungee	114	110	212	202	410	1 9 3
		2	Jogulkheira	61	119	158	152	465	1 8 3
		3	Boodhkheira	38	87	127	135	328	1 8 7
		4	Kullapoor	11	94	127	274	496	1 11 7
		5	Manjurdee	134	195	246	235	386	1 7 2
		6	Gudkhamb	411	462	534	398	1,450	1 3 10
		7	Kuchreh	82	53	89	75	381	1 6 7
		8	Nagaum Khoord.....	136	123	117	92	610	1 0 8
		9	Nagaum Boodrook....	828	1,235	1,284	873	1,323	1 8 5
		10	Khapreh Boodrook....	48	9	16	11	520	0 12 4
		11	Chandunee	364	570	619	460	733	1 12 6
		12	Bandhunee	35	40	68	49	617	0 15 5
		13	Takurkheira	405	388	441	216	1,130	0 14 2
		14	Mhusleh	214	222	210	137	600	1 1 1
		15	Veherdud.....	....	....	3	....	632	0 11 10
		16	Dhekoo Khoord	246	270	317	157	1,051	0 13 4
		17	Dhekoo Boodrook	137	144	127	53	410	0 13 4
		18	Sarbhet Boodrook	235	368	420	296	808	1 1 9
		19	Sarbhet Khoord	117	210	209	207	422	0 15 10
		20	Rameshwur Boodrook..	98	97	92	19	414	0 6 6
		21	Rameshwur Khoord ..	169	215	200	147	420	1 3 2
		22	Kheree Khoord	54	133	112	140	678	1 0 8
		23	Koreh Sheem'.....	15	27	30	38	106	0 13 7
		24	Koreh Khoord.....	175	200	198	116	296	0 15 10
		25	Kooreh Boodrook	379	501	528	345	912	1 5 7
		26	Tigreh	155	207	216	139	300	1 2 6
		27	Pullasdhud	226	336	307	201	1,212	1 0 8
		28	Hedaw.....	225	334	349	250	1,151	0 15 4
			Carried over.. Rs.	5,115	6,749	7,356	5,417	18,271	....

CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2—(*continued*).

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past 39 years. Collections for	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p
			Brought over..	5,115	6,749	7,356	5,417	18,271	....
		29	Soondurputtee.....	83	132	108	92	276	1 4 10
		30	Badurwaree.....	107	174	178	163	371	1 7 9
		31	Bilkheira.....	117	231	226	224	492	1 0 6
		32	Papreh Khoord	110	113	154	136	400	1 5 9
		33	Kunnair	392	530	523	439	643	1 6 6
		34	Kole Pimpree	538	814	779	607	1,334	1 3 10
		35	Bheelalee.....	603	710	738	502	1,099	1 2 3
		36	Heewurkheirch Boodrook.....	65	186	193	134	386	0 14 8
		37	Mhalpoor.....	709	639	701	418	1,570	1 2 1
		38	Khair Moolee	10	21	38	71	330	1 4 5
		39	Bhadurpoor or Seersodeh	1,353	2,120	2,225	985	2,962	0 14 3
		40	Khudkee Dadun	132	152	208	87	165	1 0 6
		41	Amba Pimpree.....	898	1,065	1,118	700	1,099	1 2 8
		42	Shilalee.....	99	146	168	91	194	0 13 2
		43	Wone	85	76	108	64	212	1 0 1
		44	Lone.....	232	466	482	282	609	0 14 11
		45	Papreh Boodrook	690	1,090	954	673	1,414	1 4 6
		46	Mungrool.....	841	938	763	448	1,838	0 11 10
		47	Ambasun.....	241	217	256	182	642	1 1 1
		48	Dhekoo Sheem.....	233	209	195	117	422	0 15 4
		49	Dhekoo	81	141	166	117	367	0 15 8
		50	Sheersaleh Khoord	159	240	276	222	473	1 3 7
		51	Nimbgowhan	95	233	185	145	397	1 5 10
		52	Sheersaleh Boodrook ..	351	473	472	501	771	1 9 9
		53	Tulwara	248	393	376	214	923	0 13 8
		54	Jowkheira	946	1,355	1,360	756	3,261	0 13 9
			Carried over.. Rs.	14,533	19,613	20,306	13,787	40,921	....

SOOBA.

CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2—(*continued*).

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over..	14,533	19,613	20,306	13,787	40,921	....
		55	Moharee Dangree.....	2,126	1,635	1,621	737	2,739	0 12 6
		56	Vehekulwarree.....	210	376	396	292	1,078	1 0 8
		57	Wawreh	1,123	1,179	1,301	645	1,953	0 15 2
		58	Lone Sheem.....	160	228	264	221	729	1 3 9
		59	Lone Boodrook	241	300	342	234	916	1 0 4
		60	Lone Khoord	78	35	68	47	603	0 15 5
		61	Lone Charum	132	127	176	194	652	1 11 0
		62	Bhurwus	433	272	682	531	2,044	1 3 2
		63	Eklureh	227	376	462	461	2,204	1 4 6
		64	Padseh	316	442	425	259	1,010	1 0 5
		65	Hole.....	106	70	93	84	552	1 1 2
		66	Lone Punchum	92	109	147	56	1,085	0 13 1
		67	Subgowhan	298	231	349	226	696	1 0 10
		68	Zadee	655	907	880	532	1,358	0 15 5
		69	Chowbaree	683	486	660	355	851	1 1 2
		70	Bhortch	441	418	655	394	1,375	1 2 0
		71	Dhanoreh	459	41	580	476	871	1 11 7
		72	Jaitpeer	913	1,097	1,713	1,284	2,583	1 3 10
		73	Gulwareh Dangree	179	311	364	224	370	0 15 7
		74	Gulwareh.....	538	707	778	393	954	0 15 11
		75	Doolkee	133	229	212	170	659	1 0 3
		76	Malkheira.....	376	476	520	302	498	1 7 1
		77	Koombhareh	226	265	354	268	491	1 5 3
		78	Runjaneh.....	403	412	539	343	639	1 5 9
		79	Dhar.....	354	463	662	420	1,155	1 3 3
		80	Mhalpoor Khoord	107	127	196	144	246	1 2 3
		81	Ladgaum.....	321	481	520	518	708	1 7 1
			Carried over.. Rs.	25,863	31,782	35,265	23,597	69,940	....

SOOBA.

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Class. I.—Maximum Jeryut rate Rs. 2-2—(*continued*).			Brought over..	25,863	31,782	35,265	23,597	69,440	....
	Sooba.	82	Nundgaum	96	170	183	103	319	0 13 6
		83	Dewgaum.....	367	329	352	202	1,232	0 15 5
		84	Dewlee.....	95	152	161	101	1,015	0 15 1
		84	Villages. Total.. Rs.	26,421	32,433	35,961	24,003	72,506	1 0 8
Class I.—Maximum Jeryut rate Rs. 2-2.	Petta.	1	Zathode	507	468	649	714	1,789	1 3 10
		2	Wagodeh.....	191	324	333	533	1,147	1 2 7
		3	Malinch	559	482	606	428	1,084	1 0 8
		4	Kulmaree	406	500	551	560	1,105	0 15 9
		5	Wagaree	783	663	797	972	1,649	0 14 2
		6	Bableh.....	93	67	68	137	523	0 11 2
		7	Sarveh.....	276	291	305	282	491	1 1 2
		8	Pimpurkheira	300	274	251	293	684	1 1 6
		9	Goraneh	1,289	1,103	1,152	1,016	2,044	1 3 4
		10	Chinchkheira	168	158	169	231	514	0 13 8
		11	Dablee.....	320	408	420	375	916	0 13 1
		12	Dhandhurneh	276	419	429	376	1,073	0 11 10
		13	Dhoopeh.....	140	163	174	211	370	1 4 6
		14	Ajundeh Khoord.....	471	524	512	613	897	1 2 9
		15	Dusvail	707	823	947	648	1,583	1 0 8
		16	Hole.....	905	905	1,055	827	2,374	0 13 3
		16	Villages. Total.. Rs.	7,391	7,572	8,418	8,216	18,243	0 15 8
		100	Villages	33,812	40,005	44,379	32,219	90,749	1 0 6
		166	Villages	96,324	1,13,986	1,31,631	97,895	2,12,053	1 4 4

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-14.	SOOBA.	1	Sookwud	77	74	91	110	746	0 13 1
		2	Vishwanath	156	121	134	95	969	0 10 8
		3	Sheerdhone	180	317	313	230	1,264	1 2 7
		4	Wurgaum Dangree	62	59	55	130	551	0 10 11
		5	Nawree	136	142	149	66	639	0 10 7
		6	Nawra	235	297	269	154	1,309	0 13 6
		7	Saturneh	123	184	208	84	1,132	0 9 0
		8	Runaicha	466	507	488	169	1,648	0 8 5
		9	Anchalwaree	113	106	130	57	853	0 8 9
		10	Anoreh	182	230	236	81	354	0 8 3
		11	Ardee	374	521	463	233	800	0 12 8
		12	Utaleh	133	164	185	124	439	0 12 9
		13	Dhoopeh	67	108	113	77	241	0 15 1
		14	Pimpleh Boodrook	366	481	537	376	647	0 15 4
		15	Cheemunpoorce	136	158	200	101	272	0 11 8
		16	Pimpleh Khoord	262	391	386	260	470	0 13 7
		17	Khudkeh	104	71	75	28	434	0 9 2
		18	Neesurdee.....	143	90	128	45	550	0 9 9
		19	Wagodeh	199	310	344	146	340	0 10 5
		20	Londveh	429	334	359	149	951	0 10 3
		21	Muttamudh	92	150	204	83	334	0 9 10
		22	Janveh	668	736	825	384	1,211	0 9 6
		23	Dangur Khoord	68	67	79	25	520	0 7 7
		24	Dangur Boodrook	217	264	296	90	895	0 8 8
		25	Choprai	119	159	175	71	599	0 9 7
		26	Kondalla	61	216	203	70	472	0 7 10
		27	Indveh	157	298	296	109	639	0 8 8
		28	Bhordeh	67	45	61	50	283	0 15 2
			Carried over.. Rs.	5,392	6,600	7,002	3,597	19,562	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs 1-14 (*continued*).

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over.. Rs.	5,392	6,600	7,002	3,597	19,562	....
		29	Soomtan	312	394	437	169	465	0 11 7
		30	Indra Pimpree.....	356	468	435	173	702	0 10 8
		31	Shiroor.....	1,029	1,290	1,229	570	1,356	0 12 8
		32	Kow Pimpree	305	299	322	161	367	0 11 4
		33	Wurgaum	123	115	123	88	400	0 14 9
		34	Khapreh Khoord.....	13	65	....	....	148	0 15 4
		35	Bhorteh	103	226	261	212	551	0 14 8
		36	Poongaum	87	276	263	283	655	0 14 5
		37	Shewgeh	785	916	899	518	1,592	0 13 8
		38	Kunkraj	378	423	420	266	1,022	0 13 8
		39	Duba Pimpree.....	476	492	510	342	1,193	1 0 2
		40	Sudawun Khoord	81	99	115	99	568	1 2 1
		41	Sudawun Boodrook....	406	565	549	269	468	0 15 4
		42	Chackveh	114	211	176	101	274	0 12 3
		43	Khuduckootar.....	99	179	173	80	386	0 14 10
		44	Khokurpat	74	208	240	251	668	1 1 3
		45	Rajoreh	125	207	208	102	673	0 13 3
		46	Rudhawun	121	222	211	136	686	0 11 9
		47	Nairpat	90	45	85	51	504	0 15 8
		48	Ruthna Pimpree	633	724	736	520	1,216	1 1 9
		49	Hole Pimpree	309	300	304	181	632	1 0 2
		50	Kheree Sheem.....	74	63	72	74	427	0 13 9
		51	Bhokurbaree	397	581	509	305	1,334	0 10 6
		52	Naveh	....	....	....	....	229	0 10 11
		53	Ootrud.....	103	171	167	135	543	0 13 1
		54	Dhabeh	73	101	145	92	490	0 12 9
		55	Heerapoor	104	68	94	27	353	0 8 1
			Carried over.. Rs.	12,162	15,308	15,685	8,802	37,464	....

SOOBA.

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over..	12,162	15,308	15,685	8,802	37,464	....
		56	Thambole.....	34	51	35	10	272	0 8 10
		57	Subgowhan Boodrook..	34	14	30	24	408	0 8 10
		58	Dugree.....	5	9	20	15	209	0 8 3
		59	Daheegaum.....	38	58	63	16	387	0 9 0
		60	Moharee	55	75	110	38	550	0 9 4
		61	Shelavee Khoord.....	123	122	124	129	195	0 9 7
		62	Khamkheira	32	39	46	24	241	0 8 7
		63	Chicklode Boodrook...	81	83	101	35	433	0 9 0
		64	Chicklode Khoord	165	215	183	70	605	0 11 6
		65	Ekrookee.....	94	54	53	18	451	0 11 5
		66	Neerookee	68	93	100	44	357	0 10 1
		67	Kheree Boodrook	49	83	81	27	173	0 11 2
		67	Villages. Total.. Rs.	12,940	16,204	16,631	9,252	41,745	0 11 5
		1	Pimpulkotch	191	317	306	70	564	0 5 11
		2	Bhoganeh.....	149	82	87	21	512	0 4 2
		3	Hingoneh Boodrook ..	39	112	128	95	286	0 10 8
		4	Jeeralee	353	298	352	174	710	0 11 4
		5	Katsur.....	103	48	41	26	468	0 6 9
		6	Subgowhan Khoord....	77	91	64	31	492	0 6 10
		7	Dulvail.....	148	186	178	66	1,153	0 6 1
		8	Pimpulbhairow	131	127	142	59	648	0 7 3
		9	Amdabad.....	....	....	....	....	171	0 12 6
		10	Cheelurkheira	2	....	....	....	143	0 8 3
		11	Kurunjee Khoord	....	86	....	....	122	0 13 0
		12	Kurunjee Boodrook....	20	....	97	68	470	0 10 3
		13	Moondaneh.....	334	264	282	174	841	0 13 0
			Carried over.. Rs.	1,547	1,611	1,677	784	6,580	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jeraiyut rate Rs. 1-14 (*continued*).

SOOBA.

CLASS II.—Maximum Jeraiyut rate Rs. 1-8.

SOOBA.

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 39 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effect of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation of 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
			Brought over..	1,547	1,611	1,677	784	6,580	....
Class II.—Maximum Jeeyut rate Rs. 1-8 (*continued*).	Sooba.	14	Hewurkheira Khoord ..	66	43	37	17	486	0 7 2
		15	Sarveh.....	30	38	32	16	107	0 8 2
		16	Mondhaleh	233	145	147	94	418	0 9 4
		16	Villages. Total.. Rs.	1,882	1,837	1,893	911	7,591	0 7 7
		83	Villages	14,822	18,041	18,524	10,163	49,336	0 10 7

Abstract.

Class I.—Rs. 2-4.	Petta. Sooba.	37	Villages	28,252	31,885	42,015	29,349	64,803	1 8 1
		29	Villages	34,260	42,096	45,237	36,327	56,501	1 9 3
		66	Villages	62,512	73,981	87,252	65,676	1,21,304	1 8 7
Class I.—Rs. 2-2.	Petta. Sooba.	84	Villages	26,421	32,433	35,961	24,003	72,506	1 0 8
		16	Villages	7,391	7,572	8,418	8,216	18,243	0 15 8
		100	Villages	33,812	40,005	44,379	32,219	90,749	1 0 6
		166	Villages	96,324	1,13,986	1,31,631	97,895	2,12,053	1 4 4
Class II.—Rs. 1-8. Rs. 1-14.	Petta. Sooba.	67	Villages	12,940	16,204	16,631	9,252	41,745	0 11 5
		16	Villages	1,882	1,837	1,893	911	7,591	0 7 7
		83	Villages	14,822	18,041	18,524	10,163	49,336	0 10 7
			Total 1st and 2nd Classes 249 Villages.....	1,11,146	1,32,027	1,50,155	1,08,058	2,61,389	1 1 4

DETAIL—SOOBA AND PETTA.

Class.	Division.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 30 years.	Collections of 1855-56.	Collections last year.	Effects of the New Survey Rates on Cultivation 1856-57.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	SOOBA.	204	Villages	69,495	82,359	96,500	63,515	1,86,645	1 0 0
	PETTA.	45	Villages	41,651	49,668	53,655	44,513	74,744	1 6 0
		249	Villages	1,11,146	1,32,027	1,50,155	1,08,058	2,61,389	1 1 4

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATISTICAL RETURN of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, *and*

HOUSES.					INHABITANTS.										
KIND.				CASTES.	MALES.				FEMALES.						
Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.		Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Mother, or other Relation when Husband is not in the house.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Relations.	Totals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	400	1	401	Brahmin	405	738	1,143	806	250	540	229	2	1	....	1,022
.....	16	....	16	Kunoojee Brahmin	7	13	20	11	8	13	7	....	....	....	28
.....	4	....	4	Goozerathee do.	3	4	7	4	6	4	2	....	....	....	12
.....	83	2	85	Goozur	90	117	207	5	50	106	24	....	....	....	180
.....	251	6	257	Rujpoot.....	268	325	593	14	197	265	119	2	....	2	585
4	105	1	110	Purdesee	82	156	238	14	68	113	56	1	1	1	240
.....	3,227	25	3,252	Coonbee	4,301	5,504	9,805	174	2,765	5,057	1,201	21	19	11	9,074
.....	428	7	435	Malee	531	713	1,244	16	403	670	150	....	....	....	1,223
.....	26	1	27	Dureek	15	26	41	1	12	25	4	....	....	....	41
.....	79	....	79	Goluk	68	104	172	76	44	80	32	....	....	....	156
.....	7	1	8	Vidhoor.....	14	12	26	11	14	13	9	....	....	....	36
.....	32	....	32	Goorow	57	72	129	7	29	63	19	1	....	....	112
.....	11	....	11	Pursae	10	14	24	9	5	11	9	....	....	....	25
.....	287	17	304	Kolee.....	472	626	1,098	3	367	542	132	3	....	2	1,046
.....	3	....	3	Gowlie	22	22	44	....	16	19	4	....	....	....	39
.....	85	....	85	Londaree	90	122	212	14	72	120	20	....	....	....	212
.....	8	....	8	Baree.....	17	15	32	....	8	14	4	....	....	....	26
.....	41	....	41	Dhobie	58	78	136	....	37	73	16	....	....	....	126
.....	243	7	250	Thelee	304	355	659	8	191	346	101	1	1	....	640
.....	11	....	11	Kulall	8	15	23	2	6	13	10	....	....	....	29
.....	....	5	5	Kumatee	2	4	6	....	4	3	3	....	....	....	10
.....	6	4	10	Kahar	10	6	16	1	8	8	4	....	....	....	20
.....	63	1	64	Bhoie.....	87	91	178	3	65	85	24	....	....	....	174
.....	63	83	146	Pardhee.....	204	255	459	....	207	199	60	3	....	....	469
.....	585	85	670	Mussulman	811	1,095	1,906	18	744	791	354	11	1	5	1,906
.....	38	....	38	Marwadee.....	21	47	68	48	8	19	6	....	....	....	38
.....	38	....	38	Goozerathee Wanee.....	29	56	85	61	20	43	18	....	....	....	81
.....	150	....	150	Lattshika do.	158	237	395	161	96	204	74	....	1	....	375
.....	1	....	1	Dakad do.	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
.....	9	....	9	Bhatá do.	6	6	12	4	6	7	6	....	....	....	19
.....	97	....	97	Wanee	26	39	65	21	15	30	11	....	....	1	57
.....	5	....	5	Walloonj Wanee	11	7	18	2	3	8	3	....	....	....	14
.....	14	....	14	Oombud do.	11	12	23	6	7	9	1	....	....	....	17
.....	3	....	3	Lingaeet do.	1	2	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2

....	2,165	1,988	39	138	248	222	800	208	91	....	6	1,575	103	36	139	87
....	48	44	....	4	12	3	117	24	1	....	....	157	6	....	6	4
....	19	12	....	7	3	....	6	3	2	....	....	14	2	....	2	1
....	387	295	21	71	187	31	252	140	5	....	8	623	25	29	54	68
....	1,178	913	71	194	590	193	779	358	36	....	166	2,082	72	97	169	216
....	478	384	24	70	174	52	204	128	7	....	108	673	30	22	52	71
....	18,879	15,442	614	2,823	7,039	2,151	9,543	4,888	204	3	2,033	25,861	1,153	1,276	2,429	2,080
....	2,467	2,043	130	294	830	204	890	361	5	....	39	2,329	101	119	220	348
....	82	67	1	14	41	8	92	17	4	....	....	162	6	9	15	18
....	328	276	5	47	80	17	119	80	6	....	6	308	18	6	24	20
....	62	51	1	10	24	5	27	11	2	....	....	69	5	4	9	7
....	241	192	19	30	43	22	59	34	4	....	4	166	14	8	22	15
....	49	43	....	6	10	2	18	21	....	....	....	51	1	2	3	4
....	2,144	1,758	96	290	490	114	497	268	7	1	439	1,825	59	71	130	180
....	83	70	....	13	8	11	27	194	....	....	....	240	....	....	....	3
....	424	336	13	75	194	69	205	135	4	6	5	618	40	47	87	74
....	58	51	....	7	17	4	5	5	....	....	....	31	1	3	4	4
....	262	221	7	34	45	27	43	43	1	7	21	187	14	9	23	17
....	1,299	1,097	37	165	439	174	421	307	....	....	23	1,364	114	63	177	160
....	52	48	1	3	13	2	19	5	1	....	4	44	1	2	3	2
....	16	13	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	30	25	2	9	3	....	8	2	....	28	....	41	1	....	1	....
....	352	291	15	46	27	7	31	30	1	256	74	426	6	4	10	9
....	928	754	35	139	146	76	228	236	9	3	457	1,165	19	26	45	64
....	3,812	3,324	59	429	527	291	670	466	63	....	1,372	3,389	155	105	290	178
....	106	93	5	8	50	45	77	44	9	....	....	234	29	5	34	7
....	166	144	2	20	16	23	42	26	2	....	....	109	14	4	18	5
....	770	659	29	82	155	145	223	101	6	....	....	681	89	29	109	50
....	2	2	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....
....	31	27	1	3	6	....	7	7	1	....	....	21	3	1	4	1
....	122	116	....	6	27	34	64	13	....	....	....	138	10	15	25	8
....	32	28	2	2	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	10	....	1	1	....
....	40	34	....	6	6	....	2	4	....	....	....	12	2	....	2	....
....	5	5	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	1

....	3	....	3	Boodul Kundee	4	6	10	6	1	3	1	....	....	....	5		
..	9	....	9	Bhoree	....	3	3	3	1	3	....	....	....	....	4		
....	7	234	241	Wanjaree	243	343	586	....	136	203	59	....	....	1	399		
....	12	2	14	Katick	28	32	55	....	22	26	10	....	....	....	58		
....	172	....	172	Somar	257	301	618	98	129	329	64	....	....	....	622		
....	124	....	124	Sootar	134	180	314	5	115	163	27	1	....	....	306		
....	187	....	187	Shimpee	184	300	484	158	151	283	58	1	....	1	494		
....	1	1	2	Jain Shimpee	1	1	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2		
....	19	....	19	Kassar	25	47	72	9	14	39	12	1	....	....	66		
....	6	....	6	Koshtee	7	10	17	....	3	8	6	....	....	....	17		
....	11	....	11	Salee	24	32	56	1	20	25	10	....	....	....	45		
....	22	....	22	Khutharie	21	23	44	7	15	17	8	1	....	....	41		
....	19	1	20	Sutre	31	55	86	....	20	43	9	....	....	....	72		
....	129	6	135	Dunghur	194	234	428	5	121	237	47	....	....	....	405		
....	....	....	....	Hutkur	2	1	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		
....	8	....	8	Gudree	4	8	12	....	3	7	4	....	....	....	14		
....	74	....	74	Rungaree	74	133	207	34	67	115	20	....	....	....	192		
....	4	....	4	Jingur	8	13	21	....	4	11	1	....	....	....	16		
....	2	....	2	Otharee	11	9	20	....	10	10	....	....	....	....	20		
....	40	....	40	Koombhar	42	64	106	....	27	69	10	....	....	....	106		
....	81	1	82	Lohar	65	102	167	3	39	89	16	....	....	....	141		
....	1	....	1	Panchal	1	1	2	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	4		
....	4	....	4	Pathurwut	13	12	25	....	3	10	3	....	....	....	16		
....	19	2	21	Beldar	20	28	48	....	11	22	12	....	....	....	45		
....	176	5	181	Nalwee	240	289	529	1	156	258	68	3	....	....	485		
....	9	3	12	Lonaree	9	16	25	....	8	16	5	....	....	....	29		
....	1	....	1	Jogee	3	3	6	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1		
....	....	2	2	Kaikadee	4	2	6	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	5		
1	24	653	678	Bhed	861	1,027	1,888	....	791	969	174	9	....	3	1,8		
....	....	....	....	Kolatee	8	6	14	....	3	3	10	....	....	....			
....	439	280	719	Mahar	853	1,098	1,951	4	650	1,050	249	2	1	1	1,		
....	21	56	77	Mang	107	111	218	....	56	110	21	1	....	....			
....	75	13	88	Chamhar	156	180	336	....	114	177	22	....	....	....			
..	11	17	28	Dubor	28	42	70	....	24	33	9	1	....	....			

....	15	15	....	....	10	....	15	4	....	....	....	29	5	....	5	4
....	7	6	....	1	20	....	7	1	....	....	....	28	3	....	3	9
....	985	738	....	247	32	1,205	2,082	35	105	....	504	3,963	6	4	10	13
....	113	95	6	12	9	3	16	5	4	....	303	340	3	1	4	3
....	1,149	985	29	126	214	70	261	186	7	....	6	744	55	31	86	66
....	629	501	17	102	109	50	160	156	5	....	27	507	27	11	38	32
....	978	858	15	105	131	122	194	169	9	....	28	644	70	25	95	42
....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	138	127	....	11	14	23	21	25	1	....	....	84	10	4	14	2
....	34	31	....	3	2	2	15	....	....	....	6	25	2	....	2	....
....	111	88	9	14	....	2	3	....	....	....	5	10	....	....	....	....
....	85	58	12	15	....	3	2	1	....	....	17	23	2	....	2	....
....	158	144	2	12	7	8	11	....	2	....	12	40	2	....	2	1
....	833	675	35	123	161	97	432	117	....	....	4,402	5,209	27	17	44	51
....	4	2	1	1	4	2	12	3	2	....	....	23	....	....	....	1
....	26	20	3	3	5	2	16	5	....	....	210	238	2	1	3	3
....	369	346	11	42	32	57	46	19	2	....	3	159	22	3	25	12
....	37	31	3	3	2	6	11	6	....	....	....	25	3	1	4	....
....	40	40	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	5	....	....	....	....
....	212	191	6	15	9	18	49	58	4	101	9	248	4	3	7	1
....	311	257	9	45	53	24	71	60	2	....	4	214	16	2	18	8
....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	41	34	4	3	3	2	2	1	....	....	7	15	1	....	1	....
....	93	72	12	9	18	11	28	25	2	....	....	84	1	6	7	7
....	1,014	830	39	145	208	87	349	209	6	....	77	927	35	34	69	69
....	54	44	1	9	4	4	2	2	....	35	....	47	....	2	2	....
....	7	5	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....
....	11	8	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	....	....	....	....
....	3,774	3,008	90	616	89	48	296	59	13	....	3,718	4,214	10	7	17	19
....	30	25	....	5	....	....	....	....	3	11	4	18	....	....	....	....
....	3,901	3,208	29	567	310	113	611	180	87	....	701	2,002	30	60	90	83
....	406	353	1	52	9	20	41	16	23	....	430	529	3	....	3	....
....	649	528	11	110	69	72	161	86	....	....	94	492	18	14	32	17
....	137	118	....	19	9	3	20	10	3	....	32	77	4	2	6	4

....	1	....	1	Halallkor	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	17	1	18	Man-Bhow	29	29	58	10	12	22	14	....	....	....	48
....	2	....	2	Kanfattee.....	6	8	14	....	1	6	2	....	....	....	9
....	73	4	77	Gosavee.....	54	141	195	10	51	72	19	3	....	....	145
....	1	....	1	Gondlee.....	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	7	7	Chitherkuthee	2	12	14	....	....	2	6	1	....	....	9
....	....	22	22	Jossee	30	30	60	....	24	23	5	....	....	....	52
....	44	....	44	Takoor	54	81	135	3	49	70	22	....	....	....	141
....	3	13	16	Thirmullee.....	23	34	57	....	24	29	10	....	....	....	63
....	4	....	4	Bairagee	3	10	13	....	4	4	1	....	....	....	9
....	30	....	30	Bhat	30	43	73	1	24	39	17	....	....	....	80
....	2	....	2	Baradee.....	3	2	5	....	2	4	1	....	....	....	7
....	....	15	15	Hurdass.....	9	14	23	....	9	17	2	....	....	....	28
....	5	1	6	Not known	....	3	3	....	2	5	....	....	....	3	10
5	8,311	1,585	9,901	82 Castes	12,099	16,072	28,171	1,889	8,548	14,063	3,748	69	25	31	26,584

DIX B.

CATTLE, &c. in TALOOKA AMULNAIR, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

		Males and Females of which			Cattle. Bullocks and He-Buffaloes.								Carts.			
Can Read, or are Learning.	Total of Columns 8 and 16.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes, and young He and She Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and their young ones; and Ponies, male and female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, &c., large and small.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	106	83	6	17	3	10	39	9	9	....	....	70	1	....	1	....
....	23	21	1	1	2	....	3	....	1	....	4	10	1	....	1	....
....	340	298	11	31	109	54	175	94	29	....	52	513	19	23	42	28
....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	23	23	....	....	....	10	....	22	2	....	....	34	....	....	....	....
....	112	112	....	....	....	9	....	97	2	....	1	109	....	....	....	....
....	276	239	2	35	34	12	84	41	28	....	30	229	4	6	10	13
....	120	88	10	22	16	6	17	4	3	....	20	66	1	3	4	4
....	22	16	....	6	....	2	18	2	3	....	3	28	....	....	....	....
....	153	134	3	16	20	13	22	8	14	....	....	77	4	1	5	7
....	12	10	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	51	40	....	11	....	5	....	62	3	....	2	72	....	....	....	....
....	13	13	....	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
....	5,475	45,539	1,607	7,609	13,150	6,116	20,777	9,912	845	451	15,483	66,734	2,476	2,254	4,730	4,798

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS *in which the*

Division.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS																					
		Agriculture.	Writing.	Weavers.	Washers and Bleachers.	Dyers.	Weapons.	Sawyers.	Labourers.	Shoemakers.	Potters.	Tailors.	Venders of Brass and Copper Utensils.	Kolaris.	Bakeshops.	Thatchers.	Dhobies.	Barbers.	Jewellers, Bookbinders and Country Saddle Makers.	Stone Masons.	Bricklayers.	Millers.	Shoemakers.	Labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Soopa.	1. Amalnair	2,027	532	238	490	220	..	277	41	144	46	184	102	82	154	53	38	111	37	13	60	212	70	..
	2. Mebergaum	87	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15	..	..	5	..	..	3	27	..	1
	3. Peelodeh	195	27	45	6	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	179	1	13	9	..	..	..	47	10	..
	4. Gandlee	377	16	..	23	3	..	5	8	17	2	..	..	11	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	40	20	1
	5. Amodeh	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Thajkheira	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..
	7. Durehgaum	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	8. Moodhee	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	..
	9. Pingulwara	109	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	..
	10. Dangree	129	18	5	2	4	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	16	34	..	..	6	..	..	19	37	14	9
	11. Kurrunkheira	116	13	34	7	..	..	..	14	25	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	20	..	23
	12. Ambar	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	13. Khaperkheira	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
	14. Untoorly	57	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	14	..
	15. Malwad	360	21	101	15	..	..	25	20	7	4	6	..	29	39	..	13	11	..	..	5	23	11	..
	16. Bonegaum	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..
	17. Govurdhun	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	18. Boborch	186	..	..	4	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	8	..	..	5	10	8	..
	19. Padulseh	166	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	3	2
	20. Kullumsur	353	24	31	30	..	..	10	3	5	21	..	..	12	47	..	7	15	..	..	..	55	6	18
	21. Kheree Boodrook	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22. Kurdeh	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23. Wasreh	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24. Nimbeh	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	86	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	20	14	..
	25. Thandulee	66	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1
	26. Shahpoor	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	21	49	..	..	6	..	27	..	12	4	1
	27. Ekthas	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28. Bheelalee Dangree	99	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	35	15	5
	29. Bammeh	186	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
	30. Kullumb	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	20
	31. Bodudleh	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32. Moodhee Dangree	343	15	81	10	..	..	13	..	13	..	11	3	24	43	13	25	26	..	..	..	101	16	17
	33. Mandul	600	46	..	33	..	..	28	12	13	14	6	3	..	32	10	5	23	..	..	..	59	14	..
	34. Jogulkheira	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
	35. Godkhamb	179	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
	36. Nagaum Khoord	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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37. Nagnum Boodrook	159	6	..	8	..	..	14	9	22	14	3	..	17	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	23	10	..
38. Chandunee	62	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	.	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	2
39. Takurkheira	159	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	21	1	2
40. Mudeh	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
41. Vehurdud	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
42. Dhekoo Khoord	120	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	19	..	..	3	..	..	..	63	..	..
43. Dhekoo Boodrook	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Sarbhet Boodrook	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45. Sarbhet Khoord	45	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	..
46. Rameshwur Boodrook	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. Rameshwur Khoord	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
48. Kheree Khoord	30	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Koreh Sheem	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. Koreh Khoord	120	9	19	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	20	..	..	..	19	4	..
51. Koreh Boodrook	65	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
52. Pullasdhud	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
53. Hedaw	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..
54. Soondurpuitee	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55. Baderwarree	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56. Bibkheirch	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
57. Papreh Khoord	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
58. Kumair	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	11	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	16	..
59. Kole Pimpree	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	20	..	..	..	11	..	..
60. Bheelalee	190	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	4	5	..	3	..	7	4	..
61. Mhalpoor	145	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	6	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	1
62. Bhadurpoor or Seersodeh	337	201	124	239	64	..	52	29	24	7	80	..	10	60	..	12	36	..	1	..	80	10	..
63. Amba Pimpree	235	..	56	..	..	..	8	..	5	..	12	..	..	36	..	1	8	..	21	..	22	39	..
64. Papreh Boodrook	201	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	21	..	..	..	14	..	..
65. Mungrool	284	..	24	7	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	27	..	..	17	..	26	..	60	5	..
66. Ambasun	45	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	46	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..
67. Dhekoo Sheem	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68. Shirsaleh Khoord	36	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
69. Shirsaleh Boodrook	89	17	40	68	..	..	30	..	..	..	11	..	..	25	..	2	8	..	46	..	31	13	..
70. Tulwara	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
71. Jowkheira	219	1	..	79	..	..	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	81	..	..	28	..	..	..	28	15	1
72. Mohadee Dangree	509	36	14	96	..	..	35	29	17	6	12	..	..	118	..	3	24	..	..	..	67	20	18

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Soosie.	145. Dulvaïl	26	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
	146. Moodhaleh	60	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
	147. Moopianeh	87	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	18	..	8	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	14	..
	148. Heewurkheira	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	148. Villages	17,011	1,198	1,063	1,635	291	94	693	192	498	153	455	111	587	2,587	77	161	693	37	214	106	2,844	537	277
Pettie.	1. Betawud	673	453	87	155	36	9	111	44	16	12	245	17	158	101	..	19	35	..	..	..	79	30	..
	2. Pudawud	267	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	16	..	76	..	..	4	6	..	..	15	28	10	6
	3. Pashteh	575	..	..	16	..	..	9	20	5	..	41	..	130	54	..	8	25	..	5	..	49	22	..
	4. Moorawud	529	9	6	12	..	..	39	8	..	9	12	3	..	12	..	13	22	..	..	..	45	8	158
	5. Wudodeh	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
	6. Muleur	253	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	14	..	79
	7. Vickvel	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	48
	8. Wudlee	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	2	..
	9. Hoonsburtia	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	14	..	..	..	19	..	..
	10. Kurukheira	259	11	29	9	..	..	50	5	1	9	8	..	64	83	..	..	8	..	..	..	83	6	15
	11. Dubhasee	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	33	..	..	14	..	..	..	21	..	7
	12. Sookwud	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	50
	13. Tawkheira	108	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	14. Wursee	472	30	31	27	72	..	52	20	9	16	87	19	..	98	5	8	19	..	..	37	31	21	..
	15. Dudhaneh	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..
	16. Seeral	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	17. Gaohaneh	181	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	20	5	..
	18. Nurdaneh	264	13	24	22	..	..	26	9	11	2	27	..	11	64	..	3	8	..	..	..	18	29	9
	19. Mehlaneh	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	20. Warood	653	28	16	58	..	..	20	11	24	..	25	3	76	76	10	8	26	..	..	..	68	28	22
	21. Ajoudeh Boodrook	246	10	14	17	..	..	9	19	10	..	6	..	18	12	..	..	2	..	..	..	49	7	9
	22. Walkheira	341	27	..	16	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	11	..	..	..	38	..	..
	23. Kunchunpoor	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	36
	24. Zathode	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
	25. Wagodeh	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3
	26. Malinch	187	13	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	7	..	..	4	11	..	..	4	..	..	..	19	9	3
	27. Kulmaree	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	8	58
	28. Wagaree	220	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	1	..	6	15	..	..	..	9	6	..

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39	150	180	30	39	37	232	62	421	1,490	200	6	1,629	10	5	19	37,843
..	28	36	..	17	..	..	..	29	308	11	..	43	..	..	..	2,835
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	74	..	..	54	..	..	..	565
..	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	12	12	7	..	43	..	..	..	1,086
..	5	26	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	56	..	..	..	1,024
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	326
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..	3	39	..	6	10	..	..	5	3	..	..	26	..	..	..	701
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	141
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..	30	66	9	..	6	13	..	4	78	16	..	94	..	..	4	1,689
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..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	10	3	5	..	21	..	..	..	507
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9	4	..	..	1	13	..	..	16	..	14	..	40	..	..	10	1,407
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..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	16	..	12	..	..	..	523
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	..	1	..	..	..	422
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	66
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46	2	24	8	306	803	2	13	21	262	26	37,843
..	..	..	32	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	2,835
..	..	..	..	9	20	..	..	..	..	..	565
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	9	..	..	1,086
..	..	..	..	5	44	..	..	..	..	..	1,024
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	326
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	192
3	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	701
..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
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7	52	..	..	..	137	..	..	7	93	..	1,689
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
..	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	507
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
..	..	..	..	43	66	..	..	51	..	..	1,407
..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	489
..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	523
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
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Petta.	29. Bableh	38	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	30. Sarveh	94	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..	11
	31. Pimpurkheira	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	6
	32. Goranch	304	..	..	6	..	..	24	12	10	..	18	..	17	11	..	11	25	..	..	..	68	6	21
	33. Dablee	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	12	4	..
	34. Dhandhurneh	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	47
	35. Ajundeh Khoord	195	7	..	11	..	..	10	..	17	3	6	24	7	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	16	13	39
	36. Dusrail	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	19	..	22
	37. Hole	232	10	..	2	..	..	20	6	..	..	20	..	34	32	..	11	..	..	..	..	41	7	6
Petta.	37. Villages	7,562	650	216	356	108	9	463	145	153	58	486	66	711	865	15	101	286	..	20	52	983	231	613
Sonda.	148. Villages	17,011	1,198	1,003	1,635	291	38[illegible]	663	192	498	153	455	111	587	2,587	77	161	693	37	214	106	2,844	537	277
Sonda and Petta.	185. Grand Total	24,573	1,848	1,219	1,991	399	[illegible]	1,126	337	651	211	941	177	1,298	3,452	92	262	979	37	234	158	3,827	768	890

DIX C.

Population of the surveyed portion of the AMULNAIR TALOOKA *is engaged.*

IN WHICH THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Bangle-Makers.	Grain, &c. Dealers.	Blacks and Barrels.	"Cultivators," i. e. persons employed in tilling their own and village Glebeland.	Cardmen.	Liquor-Vendors.	Cotton-Cleaners.	Dhangars.	Butchers.	Hired Servants.	Basket-Makers.	Barbers.	Beggars.	Steel and Iron Fabricators.	Gold-dust Cleaners.	Necklace and Fringe-makers.	Religious and Begging Mendicants.	Musicians.	Sweetmeat-makers.	Members in Metal.	Shikaries.	Tailors.	Affadavit.	"Attars," i. e. Scent-Vendors.	"Tirmal" whose duties consists in supplying travellers with Milk, Curd, &c.	"Tirmal" Village Watchmen.	Bhoosha.	Total.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	5	7	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	573
..	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	10	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	478
9	70	158	16	21	13	124	..	76	767	127	..	537	..	..	29	10	64	..	32	73	452	..	..	71	117	..	16,919
20	150	180	36	39	37	232	62	421	1,490	290	6	1,629	10	5	19	46	2	24	8	406	603	2	13	21	262	96	37,843
29	220	338	52	60	50	356	62	497	2,257	417	6	2,166	16	5	39	62	66	24	40	379	1,255	2	13	92	379	96	54,755

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

From Lieutenant P. A. ELPHINSTONE,
Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandeish,

To A. F. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

SIR,—As the survey operations carried on in the Amulnair talooka have just drawn to a close, I have the honour to submit a few remarks on the general features and condition of this district.

2. The Amulnair talooka occupies a somewhat central position in the Khandeish zilla. It is one of the districts bordering on the river Taptee, which forms its northern boundary, and by which it is separated from the Thalnair talooka. In the east it abuts on the Errundole talooka, in the south on the Burgaum talooka, and in the west both the Dhoolia and Nundoorbar talookas lay along its boundary.

3. This talooka is composed of *three* pettas—Amulnair, Betawud, and Dangree, and as my labours have been confined nearly entirely to the two latter districts, the following remarks are chiefly intended to apply to them. These pettas became portions of our empire in 1818, shortly after our taking possession of Malligaum. At that time they formed three distinct districts, each being overlooked by a mamlutdar, who held the revenues of the country in lease from the Sirdar Naroo Shenkur Moteewalla, who was more generally known under the title of Rajee Bahadoor of Khandeish and Nuggur. Soon after this accession to our territory in 1820-21, it was found more convenient to increase the dimensions of the several districts by joining together two or more pettas into one talooka. Thus were Amulnair, Dangree, and Jullode (now belonging to the Errundole talooka) first formed into one talooka, but in 1827 Jullode was again disconnected and Betawud substituted; for what reason it is difficult to conceive, as the removal of the former and addition of the latter petta has given both the Amulnair and Errundole talookas a very irregular and straggling shape. The latter arrangement is the one at present in existence.

4. The general appearance of the country has nothing striking in it. This district is a continuation of the fertile champaign lands through which the river Taptee forces its way during its passage through Khandeish. The country is consequently in a great measure quite flat and open, and appears eminently suitable for both dry-crop and garden land cultivation. Informed of the natural capabilities of this district, a stranger would be considerably surprised on entering it on the south side to find himself passing through a dreary and apparently interminable jungle, consisting of low ranges of hills, or rather hillocks, covered with a more or less dense forest of thorny shrubs. A few miles further north, however, the country gradually opens out, and the valleys between the hillocks increase in width and evenness as the spurs of the latter diminish in number and height, until at last, towards the centre of the district, the rich alluvial soils join in an uninterrupted plain (except in so far as they are intersected by the rivers of the district) till they reach the river Taptee on the north boundary. In the north the district is extremely well cultivated, and the little waste that still remains to be brought under the plough will, I think, be speedily absorbed on the introduction of a lower assessment. In the south, however, the greater portion of the country is still lying waste, but as the soil is chiefly of a very poor description, much increase to the cultivation cannot be hoped for at present.

General features.

5. From its position and excellent natural drainage this district should be extremely salubrious, and as far as I have been able to ascertain the people suffer very little from any local diseases.

Climate.

Fever is occasionally prevalent in the more wooded parts of the district, but it seldom appears to become malignant. Strangers, however, often suffer from fever and very severe ague when they chance to encamp near any of the several watercourses by which a portion of the country is irrigated. The water contained in these channels is in itself pure and wholesome, but from the very general practice amongst the Coonbees of allowing the "ambarree" or native hemp to rot and decompose whenever they find it convenient to throw it either in watercourses or nullas, the water becomes so foul and

offensive that in the hot season the stench arising from this rotten matter is often unbearable several hundred yards off. This must be a prolific source of disease, especially when the "ambarree" is allowed to rot in places where men and cattle use and drink the water, and would appear to deserve prominent notice.

Condition, &c. of cultivators.

6. Brahmins, who, on account of their superior intelligence and influence with their rulers, generally speaking monopolise all Government situations, Coonbees, the usual native artificers, Mhars, and Bheels constitute the bulk of the population. Here as elsewhere the chief characteristics of the cultivators are a want of energy, a love of idleness, improvidence, extreme selfishness, meanness, cruelty, a want of truthfulness, and a very general addiction to drinking and habits of debauchery of every description, the only redeeming feature in their character being an occasional show of good nature and a passive obedience to those in authority. The Mhars and Bheels, although looked upon as outcastes and treated with contempt, are naturally much more intelligent than the Coonbees and many other superior castes. They are also more energetic, and generally speaking truthful to a proverb, so much so that their word is often taken by a Coonbee, in preference to that of one of his own caste. Amongst the Bheels especially real nobility of character is still occasionally met with in places where a corrupt and barbarous civilisation, which has enslaved India for ages, and for more than a century we have in vain been endeavouring to uproot, has not succeeded in forcing its blighting influence. The Bheel is easily recognised amongst other castes by his open and ingenuous countenance and his bright and active eye. In point of education the natives must be classed very low indeed. Few can either read or write and this ignorance extends even to the patels or heads of villages, many of whom cannot even sign their names. They have no excuse for such a total ignorance, as in most villages there are Brahmins who are never entirely illiterate, and would always, for the most trifling consideration, be willing to give them instruction.

If the laudable practice, still obtaining I believe in Germany, of obliging the natives under a penalty to send their children to

school up to a certain age, could be introduced into this country, a rapid and beneficial change would come over these ignorant masses, whom we might then hope to see emerge from the depths of misery and vice in which they have lain so long. The late events in Bengal appear to prove that the system of tuition hitherto adopted by us for the improvement of native youth has not answered our expectations, and I think the cause will be found to lie in the fact that our standard of instruction has been too high, and that we have simply sought to *instruct* and not to *educate*. Previous to our rule the natives were virtually *slaves;* we have emancipated them before they were capable of comprehending the meaning and use of liberty. Our endeavour should be to work upon the *heart* and not merely upon the *intellect;* for until the native mind is, as it were, entirely refashioned,—until we succeed in eradicating thoroughly the corruption and foulness of the native character, and inducing the members of the native society generally to adopt a purer code of morals in their respective households, our hope of raising India to a level with other civilised nations will, I fear, never be realised. The approaching introduction of a revised assessment will no doubt be a great boon to the cultivators, but it is to be feared that until they become capable of examining the Government records for themselves, they will not enjoy the advantages thereby accruing to their full extent. It has been the misfortune of India that the subordinate machinery of Government has all along, and perhaps necessarily so, been nearly entirely composed of the native element. This machinery has been, and is still to a great extent, a formidable barrier between us and the affections of the people. In order to further their own ends they alienate the people from us by instilling into their minds a fear for us, and by encouraging them to look up to *them* as their mediators they draw them firmly towards themselves, and thus virtually constitute themselves their sole rulers. The poor cultivator therefore looks upon his European superior more as a kind of demi-god, with whom he dreads contact, but from whom, on account of the, to his conception, impassable gulf between them, he expects neither good nor evil. His native superior he feels to be his master, and to him he looks, not in love but in fear, as the treatment he receives from him is not always that of a gentle and

considerate master, and yet he places no confidence in him. The lower classes of natives are themselves so corrupt, and either know or believe their native superiors to be the same, that they seldom seek redress at their hands, unless they possess the means of turning, as they believe, the scale of justice in their favour. Little again as they know of their *European* superiors, and much as they dread them, they seem to place an entire reliance on their integrity and sense of justice, and I have heard many express the wish that the administration of justice might be entirely delegated to European hands, and indeed it is much to be desired for many reasons that a *European* superintendence be more widely diffused throughout the country than has hitherto been the case. The natives as a body cannot in any way be called good-looking. Their features are either very elongated or much compressed, the animal passions visibly prevailing considerably over the intellectual. Their bodies are chiefly very lank and meagre, their knees unnaturally large from their habitually squatting posture, and their legs curved either inwards or outwards from being taught to walk and made to carry heavy burdens too early. Although, as before observed, generally speaking gaunt and meagre, they are very liable to obesity from indulgence in rich food. Fatness with the native is a sure sign of wealth, and is therefore respected in proportion to its extent.

The women have not much the advantage over the other sex in good looks, and it is remarkable how rapidly they grow old and ugly: at thirty a woman has generally passed the prime of life and becomes wrinkled. That much-talked-of love, supposed to be borne by the natives towards their offspring, is, I am inclined to believe from a long experience with the native character and habits, an entire fallacy. Real love is too pure a feeling to exist in so corrupt a nature as theirs. Native parents are certainly considerably attached to their children, but this is only while they are young; as the latter grow up they become more and more estranged from their parents, until but the faintest imaginable link of affection keeps them connected. There is a saying amongst the natives that relatives make more bitter enemies than strangers, and I believe it to be true with them. An instinct, somewhat similar to that existing in irrational creatures, seems to be implanted in their bosoms in the

place of love, which I believe will be found the case more or less amongst most barbarous nations. Vaccination has as yet made little progress in this part of India. Most of the people are deeply marked by the small-pox, which commits serious ravages amongst both high and low. Deafness, but chiefly blindness, is another evil, commonly resulting from the unchecked progress of this dangerous epidemic, which considerably hinders the increase of the population.

Cause of sparseness of population.

7. Although the northern portion of the district is tolerably densely populated, the number of the inhabitants is somewhat indequate to any very extended cultivation of the district. Apart from the small-pox and other present causes which tend to check the increase of the population, the great famine in 1803 is said to have been the chief cause for its present sparseness. A few years before this eventful period a dispute arose between Holkar and Scindia as to a successor for the "gaddee" of the Peshwa Sawaee Mhadoorow Narain, who died in 1795 without issue. Both Holkar and Scindia had interested views in this affair, the former wishing to favour Chimna Appa, the Peshwa's nephew, and the latter finding it more to his interest to set up claims for Chimna's elder brother Bajeerow. After a severe struggle, Scindia succeeded in enthroning Bajeerow on the vacant "gaddee," and broke out into open hostility against Holkar, who would not relinquish the claim he had set up. Unable to withstand Scindia's forces, Holkar was forced to beat a precipitate retreat towards his own territories in Nimar, not however without first resenting his discomfiture by partially laying the then flourishing city of Poona in ashes. At that period both Scindia and Holkar had extensive possessions in Khandeish, and as the route of the latter lay through this district, it may be imagined that he did not hesitate to take advantage of every opportunity that presented itself on his march to wreak his vengeance on the unprotected territories belonging to his enemy. Scindia, expecting as much, sent an army after him, but from all accounts the two hostile parties appear, whether from accident or other causes, never to have come into collision with one another. They evidently found it more pleasant and profitable to roam about the country in small parties,

committing every imaginable villany and atrocity on the helpless inhabitants, and injuring the possessions of the two hostile chiefs. The harvest of 1803 promised to be an unusually good one, the crops being most luxuriant and the weather very favourable, but the untimely appearance of the marauding parties, who destroyed the crops everywhere in a most wanton manner, soon blighted the hopes of the cultivators. For about seven months the country was traversed unceasingly by large parties from both armies, and the cultivators were unable to gather in the remnants of the crops, which they might have otherwise partially saved, as well as to sow the land with fresh seed. The price of the commonest necessaries of life rose in consequence rapidly to a most alarming figure, and grain was hardly obtainable at one rupee the seer! The poorer classes were thus starved to death in numbers hardly credible, and many of the wealthier classes left the district with all their dependants to escape this accumulation of horrors. Parties of Pindharrees, entertained by both the hostile chiefs for the purpose of harrassing each other's dependencies, traversed the district in all directions, but they seem to have found it more convenient to ransack or destroy every village that came in their way without reference to which party it belonged, and they also appear to have kept clear of each other, as no battle or even skirmish is recorded as having taken place between the opposed parties. The Bheels and Tudwees now also took advantage of this state of anarchy to do some business on their own account. At last the remnant of the villagers collected together in all the larger villages; these they fortified to the best of their ability, and entertained for their protection Arabs, numbers of whom were apparently always at hand to act as mercenaries to whosoever chose to employ them. Although Holkar's troops very soon left these parts, the country remained in a very unsettled state for at least fourteen years up to the year 1817, bands of plunderers continued to carry on their depredations without much hindrance, and Scindia's and Holkar's relatives would occasionally pay the district a flying visit to recruit their finances by levying tribute on the villages. The Betawud petta seems to have been particularly unfortunate. Shortly before our assumption of this district, it was held in lease from the Peshwa by a contracting mamlutdar named Gopal

Narain. A Brahmin, Dajee Gopal by name, taking advantage of a general discontent among the people, collected about three hundred followers, plundered several villages in the neighbourhood of Betawud, and lastly attacked the Betawud fort itself. He succeeded in taking it and driving out the mamlutdar, who took refuge in Amulnair. He then got himself proclaimed mamlutdar of Betawud, and immediately commenced levying a heavy tribute from all the villages in the district. His reign lasted fortunately but three months, when, hearing of the capture of the Thalnair fort by our troops, he quickly disappeared from the country.

Modes of husbandry, crops, &c.

8. The mode of husbandry obtaining in this district, and the implements of agriculture being the same as those already noticed in my previous reports, will not need to be further described. The crops produced here are also, from the similarity of climate and soil, of the same nature as those in Chopra and other neighbouring talookas. In the northern portion of the district mostly rubbee crops are grown, whereas in as much of the southern part as is under tillage the cultivation is nearly entirely confined to khurreef crops. The principal crops are, as usual in these champaign districts, jowarree, bajree, wheat, gram, cotton, linseed, tillee, indigo, and coriander seed. Of these the five latter may be considered the staple exports, although indigo is not grown very extensively. The imports are chiefly salt, dates, sugar, sooparree, cocoanuts, spices of various kinds, foreign cloths (woollen and cotton), and English thread for the manufacture of turbans, dhoters, loogdees, doopattas, &c. Sugarcane seems to thrive very well here, and is grown to a large extent near Amulnair, Betawud, and Moorhee. This crop is, however, not so profitable as it might be made to be with improved machinery, for at present the cultivators waste a great deal of saccharine matter by their rude mode of extracting it from the cane. Not being acquainted with any method of refining sugar, the only produce from their mills is the raw sugar or "goor." A great deal of the cane is also consumed in its natural state by the natives, who greatly enjoy chewing it. Gram grows, generally speaking, very luxuriantly when the ground is properly prepared, but the crops would be considerably improved if the cultivators

adopted the practice customary in the Deccan, of clipping off all the superfluous leaves on the plant attaining the height of about four inches. Of jowarree there are three varieties; the first and superior variety is the "nilwa;" the grain is large, and gives a white and sweet flour, and the stalks or "kurbee," which sometimes attain the enormous height of twelve feet, but are soft and easily masticated, form a favourite food for cattle. This variety, however, will thrive well only in rich and damp soil. The second kind is the "nirmullee." The grain is smaller and not so sweet as the former, but the flour is still of a very good colour. As it is not so dependent on rain, and will easily grow in most soils, except when of a very inferior nature, it is very generally cultivated, but the "kurbee" is very hard and unnutritious, and not readily eaten by cattle. The third variety is the "goorgee," which is much inferior to the two former, the grain being very small, and neither so palatable nor nutritious as that of the other varieties. It is not much grown, and only on inferior soils, together with bajree. Its "kurbee," however, is said to be liked by the cattle, as the stalks are small and thin. There is but one kind of bajree, but this is grown very generally all over the country in apparently larger proportion than the jowarree, and it also seems to form the staple food of the cultivators. Of wheat or "gahoo" there are three varieties. The first and best is the "bahnsee" or "bukhshee;" but as it can be raised only in very superior soil, and requires much rain and labour, it is not a favourite crop. The next, the "kathe" or "lahl," is a hardier crop, and as it will grow in a more inferior soil, and requires less management than the first, is more generally cultivated. The third variety, the "poté" or "wanjé" is very little grown, as it is inferior in quality to the former, and can only be raised in irrigated land. It is said to possess the valuable property of exhausting the land very little, and is therefore generally sown as a "doossota" or second crop in bhagayut land. It is sometimes seen on the sandy deposits in the beds of running streams, but to enable it to grow well some manure should be mixed with the sand. It seems curious that the sweet-potato or "rattalloo," which is evidently a variety of the common potato, should not, like the latter, be propagated by its tubers, but by cuttings from the plant similar to the betel-creeper.

9. The system of sowing and reaping generally followed in Khandeish has already been noticed in my former reports, and I would only observe here that in this district both in "mothustul" and "pathustul" garden land the cultivators are generally speaking able to gather two crops during the year, except in cases when sugarcane or plantains are grown, the former requiring one year and the latter two years to come to perfection. The same injurious and absurd system of mixing up different seeds in the same field, prevailing in the districts already reported upon, is also very common here.

Rotation of crops.

10. It has always been my impression that land irrigated from a river would, from the fact of the water containing a large proportion of organic as well as inorganic matter, require less manure than that irrigated by a well; but the cultivators appear to have an opposite opinion, founded, as they pretend, on experience. They think that in pathustul bhagayut the ingredients of the soil are more easily washed away from the land, it being more flooded than when irrigated from a well, and consequently requires more frequent manuring. The best manure is considered to be the droppings of sheep and goats, which are driven across the country in large flocks as soon as the reaping of the early crops is accomplished. Its use and application is the same as in other districts.

Manure.

11. Except in the south this district is tolerably well supplied with water. There are numerous wells scattered about the country, but in consequence of the rates on garden land being too high to make this kind of cultivation profitable, most of these wells have been out of use for a great number of years. I would strongly recommend the free use of wells for the purpose of assisting jerayut cultivation. In times of drought many dry crops would be saved, and consequently the Government revenue secured, by being occasionally irrigated from wells. I believe that such a permission has at times, when the danger to the crops has been imminent, been given to the ryots, but few found it worth their while to take advantage of the boon, the preparation of the year required for well irrigation being too expensive. Were such a permission to

Supply of water in the district.

be made general, all the old wells would immediately be brought into use, new ones would spring up all over the country, and most luxuriant crops would be the result. Water is found very near the surface, except in the neighbourhood of the Taptee, where the wells are of considerable depth. In the south there is a very general scarcity of water. The wells are not deep, but having, generally speaking, a rocky bottom, are but sparingly supplied with water. There is a great cry out about the want of public wells. All the larger villages are supplied with such, but many of smaller, especially those near the Taptee, have none, and the people have to undergo considerable hardships in consequence. Some of the villages on the Taptee are more than a mile distant from the river, and the villagers are obliged to go that distance daily both to procure water for themselves and to water their cattle. Some of those villages again that are fortunate enough to possess a public well have no inam for the support of the "mot-kurree." This creates a great deal of dissatisfaction. The practice of granting inams for such a purpose should, I think, be either entirely done away with, or else all the villages placed on the same footing by having equal privileges extended to them.

Methods and means of irrigation.

12. Besides the wells noticed in the previous paragraph, several bundharras irrigate a considerable portion of valuable land in this district. As far as I have been able to ascertain, there are altogether eight bundharras; the first is at Amulnair, second at Moharree, third at Walkeira, fourth at Mandul, fifth at Moorhee, sixth at Betawud and Bhilalee, seventh at Gandlee, and the eighth at Chandneekoora. Of these, however, only four (Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6) are in use and in good order. The Amulnair bundharra, on the Bore river, is supposed to irrigate between three and four hundred acres of land. This year however, both from a deficiency of rain, as well as from gross neglect and carelessness on the part of the people employed in the management of the water, not more than twenty or thirty acres were irrigated altogether. In former days at least six hundred acres are said to have received a steady supply of water, but the quantity has diminished gradually year after year. Under favourable circumstances the bundharra sometimes contains a

good supply of water throughout the year, but this is the case only when a sufficient quantity of rain falls during the months of November and December. Generally speaking the water lasts only until January, as the "path-kurree" permits the "path" to get choked with silt; but if properly managed the bundharra would yield a regular supply of water until March. Complaints against the "path-kurree" are very loud and general. This individual receives from Government a considerable inam (valued at Rs. 200) for the purpose of looking after the bundharra, and opening and closing the sluices at the proper time to prevent the accumulation of silt. He is said to entirely neglect his work, which is very likely from the appearance of the bundharra when examined by me. It was filled up to the very top with gravel (which, however, may be also owing to the faulty construction of the bundharra itself), and the sluices instead of being properly closed were letting out a considerable quantity of water, to the detriment of course of the garden land. The water which escaped daily might have irrigated easily thirty or forty acres of land. One of the reasons given by the villagers for the neglect of his work was the fact of the "path-kurree" having mortgaged his Government inam to a sowcar for debt, in consequence of which he had not the means of procuring the necessary materials for keeping the sluices, &c. in proper order. This should, I opine, be looked into; these rapacious money-lenders have surely no legal right to touch public property, whatever their power may be with regard to the private property of individuals. The reservoir of this bundharra is small, and is without interior wall to keep out the sand and other deposits which causes it to become easily choked. The outer wall of the reservoir is strongly built, but the sluices being too many in number give the "path-kurree" a great deal of unnecessary trouble. One or two of these should be entirely closed up, as they not only appear useless but allow the escape of a large quantity of water. The whole of the sluices are very roughly constructed, being nothing more than square openings, which it is the path-kurree's duty to close up when necessary with mud and branches. Unless continually watched and repaired, the water soon makes its way through these primitive gates, and I would strongly recommend their being replaced by boarded sluices, as I believe is usual in all

properly-constructed bundharras. The bundharra itself has two outlets, but they are so small and badly placed that they do more harm than good, as they let out the water and not the silt! The opening of a large sluice in the centre of the bundharra would, I think, assist considerably in clearing away the deposit, which has now risen to a level with its coping. I would also recommend the reservoir being somewhat enlarged and protected by a wall on the upper side. The next bundharra of importance is that at Betawud, on the Pandjura river, which is in good order; and although the same rude method of closing the sluices with mud and sticks is used here, the supply of water, from the unremitting attention paid by the path-kurree, is tolerably regular, and sufficient all the year round for the present extent of garden cultivation. I am inclined to believe, however, that with better-constructed flood-gates the bundharra would not so easily get filled with sand, and be rendered capable of irrigating a greater surface of land. This bundharra appears to have had two watercourses or "paths," one on each side of the river. The one on the left bank is in good repair, and at present irrigates the Betawud lands; that on the right bank of the river is out of order, having been partially destroyed some twenty years ago by a flood. Before that time some three hundred acres are said to have been irrigated at the village of Bhilalee by means of this watercourse. The inhabitants of that place are very anxious to be permitted to repair it, and they told me that they had petitioned Government on the subject, but that on the representation of the Betawud people that the reconstruction of the Bhilalee watercourse would draw off from their gardens more water than they could spare, they were refused permission to rebuild it. This matter well deserves a careful investigation, as this bundharra appears to me capable, if properly managed, and the suggested improvements made, of irrigating more land than it does at present. Amongst the bundharras which are out of repair I would notice the remains of one at Chandneekoora on the Chicklee river. It is said to have irrigated formerly two hundred acres of land, and that its reconstruction would not cost more than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. This estimate appears to me, however, considerably too low. The old bundharra of Walkeira on the Pandjura river is supposed to have irrigated a very great extent of land in former

times, and might be rebuilt, but I fear that the three bundharras (at Betawud, Mandul, and Moorhee), already existing on this river, would suffer by so doing.

The Bore river having at present but one (the Amulnair bundharra) to supply might well bear the construction of a second. A good site for a new bundharra would be near the ruins of an old bundharra at Gandlee, which is said to have supplied about three hundred acres of garden land with water. The remains of the old wall having apparently been undermined in several places do not appear to rest on a solid foundation, but about fifty or one hundred yards further down the river a better foundation, consisting entirely of hard rock, is obtainable.

Cattle, &c.

13. The live stock of the cultivators is the same as in the districts already reported upon. Bullocks for agricultural purposes fetch from twenty to fifty rupees the pair; higher-priced animals are occasionally met with, but they are generally speaking imported, and are valued up to one hundred rupees the pair. Cows are sold at from five to twenty rupees, and female buffaloes from fifteen to forty rupees each. Three kinds of carts are used by the people—the dumnee, the lurre or ahiree, and the waukee; these range from twelve to forty rupees.

Rate of labour.

14. During the reaping season labour is generally paid for in kind; at other times it is remunerated in money. Hired by the day, men receive from three to four dubboos (one and a half to two annas) and women from two to three dubboos, the exact amount depending both upon the nature of the work and the means of the employer. When engaged by the year, servants or labourers receive between twelve and fourteen rupees per year, as well as their food and a present of clothing worth in the aggregate about four rupees. Taking the value of his food at two rupees monthly, the entire wages of a man-servant may be considered about forty rupees per year. It has always struck me as incomprehensible that the native money-lenders or "sowcars," who are all so careful and fond of their gains, should apparently waste them on those somewhat elegant and elaborately-carved houses which are so commonly met with in most large villages. It appears, however, that in very many instances neither the

labour nor materials for these houses fall very heavily on the purses of these extortioners, as amongst their many debtors they generally can find some clever artificers; they persuade these to work for them on some nominal pay, which they make them believe they will consider as so much in their favour and promise to deduct from the amount owed by them. After the completion of the work, however, the unfortunate workman finds himself nearly as badly involved as before, if not worse off, as the sowcar has squared the account for his own benefit by making sundry additions on account of interest to make up for the loss occasioned by his promise to the labourer. The latter being unable to keep any accounts himself is quite at his mercy, and for want of proof is of course unable to obtain redress in the proper quarter.

Market-towns, &c.

15. This district is very well off for market-towns, having five in number. None of these, however, are of great note, being frequented by traders from a circuit of only about twenty miles. The market-towns, enumerated according to their respective importance, are first Amulnair, second Betawud, third Bahadurpoor, fourth Wursee, and fifth Sirsalee, a bazar being held in each of these places once a week. The articles brought for sale at these markets consist chiefly in grain of various sorts, coarse cloths (woollen and cotton), spices, vegetables, fruits, and sometimes live stock also, as bullocks, buffaloes, cows, sheep, and goats. Berar and Nagpoor supply these markets with various goods; cloths of every description are very much in demand and meet with a ready sale. Ghee or clarified butter also is imported from Berar to a considerable extent, it not being produced in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of the people. It would appear from inquiry that the native merchants of the district, generally speaking, do not export any goods themselves. They simply purchase the articles for exportation from the ryots, and resell them almost immediately to some agents of Bombay native merchants, several of whom reside in Amulnair, and whose sole business appears to be the purchase and exportation to Bombay of cotton, linseed, tillee, and coriander seed. At Amulnair, Moorawud, and Zeitpeer fairs are annually held. The Amulnair fair takes place in the month of May in honour of a Brahmin priest, Succaram Bawa, who lived

in the last century, and in commemoration of whom a very large and handsome temple has been erected in the bed of the Bore river. About 80,000 people are said to assemble during the fair, and merchants come from distances of more than one hundred miles to dispose of their goods. This fair lasts about three weeks. The fair at Moorawud on the Taptee is in the month of February, and is held in honour of their god Mahadeo, who has a very large temple at that place. About 30,000 people are supposed to assemble there. At Zeitpeer a fair is held also. The temple, or rather musjid (as it is a Mussulman burial-ground), is situated on a small hill, rather picturesquely, at some distance from the village. It does not appear to be a very powerful centre of attraction, as only about 2,000 people are said to pay their respects to the saint buried there during the fair. It seems strange that Hindoos should frequent Mussulman temples. I have very often witnessed Hindoos in passing a Mahomedan tomb, especially one which is supposed to enshrine the remains of a holy fakir, joining their hands in a suppliant attitude. They pay this respect to the Mahomedan tomb as they would to one of their own temples simply from a superstitious fear that otherwise the spirit of the departed saint might revenge himself on their disrespect by bringing some evil upon them.

This is their religion. They have no conception of an Allmighty and All-merciful Creator; they only believe in evil spirits, of whom they are in continual dread, and to propitiate whom they have recourse to pilgrimages, vows, mortifications, &c. There are no artizans of any repute in this district; the arts and manufactures are of the most primitive kind, the only articles made up here being coarse cotton and woollen cloths, cooking utensils, and like articles, which, however, seldom find their way out of the district, being barely sufficient for internal consumption.

Lines of road.

16. None of the roads in these parts are macadamised; they are all fair-weather roads, and generally speaking excellent in dry weather. There are three main lines of road. The first line passes through Amulnair from Dhurrungaum to Dhoolia and Bombay. The second is a branch of it running from Amulnair to Betawud and Warood, and then joining the Indore road from Bombay. The third line simply

passes through the south of the district without touching at any large villages. It is the highroad from Errundole running through Parolla, Dulwell, Subgowhan, and Moondhalla to Dhoolia. The two last roads are continuations of the Berar highroad, and all the traffic coming from those parts passes along them. The principal roads being always kept in very good repair, enable the cultivators to use carts more frequently and generally than was possible in former days, in consequence of which the Wanjarees, who with their numerous beasts of burden, used nearly to monopolise the whole of the carrying trade, are rapidly disappearing in that capacity from the scene of action, and have already commenced to exchange their wandering habits for the more steady, although, perhaps, less profitable pursuit of cultivating the soil, and no doubt when the "iron horse" once supersedes all the more common means of conveyance, this nomadic tribe will entirely settle down in the district, and thereby add to the number of the cultivators—an event greatly to be desired.

17. In conclusion I have the honour to forward herewith a few photographic drawings of the Amulnair temple, the tomb at Zeitpeer, and the agricultural implements as well as the carts used in the district under report, being more truthful representations than could be delineated by the hand.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. P. Elphinstone, Lieutenant,
Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey.

Assistant Superintendent's Camp Sakree,
27th January 1858.

No. 1476 of 1858.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. Fawcett, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Poona.

Sir,—I beg to forward for the sanction of Government proposals by Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, for the revised rates of the Amulnair talooka.

2. Mr. Davidson in his 1st paragraph describes the talooka as flat—perfectly so—from a little to the north of the town of Amulnair, from which point it may be said to form a part of the Taptee valley, with its characteristic rich, black soil, productive of the best description of crops.

3.. The southern portion of the district is of a different character, the ground being in many places rocky and undulating in certain localities, rather scantily supplied with water, thinly peopled, and consequently having large tracts of waste land, covered with a low bush jungle, principally of khair and bore bushes. This jungle, however, does not harbour wild animals to any great extent, so there is little to complain of from loss caused by their depredation.

4. The climate is salubrious and equable throughout the talooka. The fall of rain is, as far as can be ascertained, the same over the whole.

5. The River Taptee forms the boundary on the north, affording an abundance of water to the villages along its banks. The rivers Boree and Panjera run in parallel courses from the south northwards, joining the Taptee; both of these contain water throughout

the year. There is also a small stream, the Chicklee Nuddee, which runs along the eastern border, and which retains a small supply during the whole year. The district therefore may be said to be very well watered.

6. The modes and means of agriculture and the crops are the same as those in the districts of Chopra, Yawul, and Sowda, already reported on.

7. Mr. Davidson has divided the districts into two compartments—Northern and Southern. In the former there are 155,000 and in the latter 152,000 acres; yet the cultivated acres in the Northern amount to about 62,000 and in the Southern only 23,000 acres.

8. The following comparative statement, showing the amount in acres of the various dry crops raised last season, places the difference of the two compartments in a still stronger light:—

	Jowaree.	Bajree.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tillee.	Linseed.	Indigo.	Cotton.
Northern	8,530	23,550	5,134	2,104	5,974	2,508	2,130	8,425
Southern	4,148	10,347	86	343	2,509	195	297	3,354

9. Mr. Davidson in his 14th and 15th paragraphs gives the names of the officers employed in the measuring and classing operations, which he describes as having been carried out with the usual regularity and accuracy.

10. In the 17th, 18th, and 19th paragraphs he describes the great unequality which exists in the rates of the old assessment in villages joining on to one another on lands of precisely the same quality, and states he has been unable to ascertain the cause. He fears that the assessment of a great many of the lands will be raised, which will create great discontent among the ryots. This, however, has not been the case, for I was obliged to authorise the introduction of the settlement in anticipation of the sanction of Government. A few of the ryots may throw up their fields, but they will only do so

for a short time, for the increasing value of cotton, linseed, and other crops has lately raised the value of land considerably.

11. In his 20th paragraph the Superintendent describes the rates he proposes to introduce, which I think from my local knowledge of the district are very suitable.

12. The financial effect of the proposed rates upon each village will be seen in Appendix A to the Superintendent's report. A contrasted view of the proposed and the past results will be gained by a glance at the following abstract statement:—

Class.	Groups. No.	Villages.	For 1856-57. Cultivation.	Collection.	Rate per Acre.	Effects of the Survey Rate on Cultivation for 1856-57.	Estimated Results of the Survey Rates. Arable Land.	Survey Assessment.	Average Rate per Acre.
			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	1	66	42,144	87,252	2 1 2	65,676	78,911	1,21,804	1 8 7
	2	100	29,522	44,379	1 8 1	32,219	88,134	90,749	1 0 6
II.	1	67	11,729	16,631	1 6 8	9,252	58,444	41,745	0 11 5
	2	16	1,682	1,893	1 2 0	911	16,061	7,591	0 7 7
2	4	249	85,077	1,50,155	1 12 3	1,08,058	241,550	2,61,389	1 1 4

13. In the 23rd paragraph is a description of the well cultivation. The wells in this district are not so deep as in the Chopra talooka. There are only seventeen in which the depth exceeds 45 feet. Mr. Davidson proposes a rate of three rupees per acre, in which I concur, and also in his remarks of encouraging this description of cultivation as much as possible.

14. The remaining portion of Mr. Davidson's report is taken up with his account of the bundharas in this district, of which there are eight—1*st*, Amulnair; 2*nd*, Moharee; 3*rd*, Walkhaira;

4th, Mandul; *5th*, Moorhee; *6th*, Bettawud and Bhilalee; *7th*, Gandlee; and *8th*, Chandnee Koora. Of these Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 6 are in use and in good order. The repairs of the 2nd and 3rd have been sanctioned but the execution suspended for the present, and regarding the 7th and 8th I will address the Executive Engineer.

15. The Amulnair bundhara was put into thorough repair about four years ago at a cost of upwards of Rs. 2,000. It is supposed to irrigate between 300 and 400 beegas; but this year, however, from a deficiency of rain and the gross neglect of the people not more than 20 or 30 acres were irrigated.

16. Lieutenant Elphinstone, whose report is submitted by Mr. Davidson, ascribes all the blame to the Pathkurree; but *his* duty is to distribute the water, and the people must keep the watercourses clean, see the sluices are opened periodically to prevent them being blocked up with sand, and make periodical repairs in the earthworks which protect the masonry; but unfortunately we have no means of compelling them to perform this duty, and the consequence is that works erected at great expense by Government are destroyed from the neglect of the villagers. In the western districts of Baglan, Malligaum, and Pimpulnair, where the existence of the people depends on the watercourses being periodically cleaned and the earthworks, the people are compelled to exert themselves; but even then numerous instances of neglect on their part occur, and I have frequent complaints from the Executive Engineer of works being injured by floods which might have been prevented by the simplest precaution. In Amulnair, however, and the other eastern districts, where bundharas are few and the people depend on their jeraut crops, they will not take the slightest trouble whatever in assisting Government in maintaining their irrigation works in efficiency. The fact is cotton, grain, and oil-seeds of all kinds have risen so much in value of late years, and the labour and capital required to cultivate them is so much less than is necessary for irrigated crops, that the ryots have in a great measure become indifferent to the latter description of cultivation.

17. When the survey assessment is introduced into the districts in which irrigation prevails, it will be necessary to apply to the Legislative Council for an Act to compel the people to keep the

watercourses clean, for until that is effected the irrigational works cannot be kept in a satisfactory state of repairs.

18. Lieutenant Elphinstone says the enam of the Pathkurree is mortgaged, and hence the cause of neglect on his part; but on inquiry I find that only five acres out of fifty which constitutes the enam is mortgaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
20th August 1858.

[Collector of Khandeish's letter No. 1476, dated 20th August 1858, with Accompaniments].

No. 468 OF 1859.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Submitted for the orders of Government. Some further correspondence has taken place, but it is unnecessary to trouble Government with it in detail.

2. The Superintendent's propositions, which are concurred in by the Collector, are recommended for sanction.

3. There is considerable difference in the general features of the talooka under report. The northern portion in the vicinity of the river Taptee consists of rich black soil extensively cultivated; the southern portion is undulating and hilly, and more or less covered with jungle, sparingly supplied with water, thinly populated, and cultivated to a comparatively small

Collector's paragraph 2 to 4.
Superintendent's paragraph 3 to 6.

extent. Although the area of the two is nearly the same, the difference in the extent of cultivation is about 170 per-cent less than that of the northern portion.

4. The old rates of assessment were very ill-adjusted and unequal, in which respect Amulnair differed much from the three talookas Yawul, Sowda, and Chopra, already brought under revised assessment.

Collector's paragraph 10. Superintendent's paragraph 17 to 19.

5. The Superintendent has in fixing the rates of assessment divided the talooka into two compartments or groups, with reference to the characteristics mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Memorandum. For the villages comprised in the northern group a substantive rate of Rs. 2-4 and for those in the southern of Rs. 1-14 has been adopted both which correspond with the 1st and 2nd class rates in the Chopra talooka. To each of these substantive rates a subordinate one of Rs. 2-2 and Rs. 1-8 respectively is attached for the reasons marginally noted.

Collector's paragraph 11. Superintendent's paragraph 20.

Distance of fields with reference to the residence of the cultivators.
2. Unfavourable situation as regards water and bazars, and mostly waste.

6. The financial results of the Superintendent's proceedings are detailed in Appendix A to his report; they involve the large decrease of Rs. 42,097 as contrasted with the amount which would have been realised had the collections in 1856-57 been made according to the old rates, or of Rs. 23,969 as contrasted with the realisations of 1855-56, and Rs. 26,899 with those of the ten years preceding the year of the introduction of the new rates. There is much room for improvement in this district, and it is not improbable that the amount of revenue now foregone will in a few years be made up by the progressive extension of cultivation which a low and equitable assessment is calculated to foster.

7. The survey rental on the whole of the lands of the talooka amounts to Rs. 2,61,389, which is more than double the sum realised during 1856-57. A further abstract illustrative of the new arrangements, as contrasted with the past ten years, is given on the opposite page as an addendum to the tables subjoined to paragraph 21 of the Superintendent's and paragraph 12 of the Collector's report.

Division.	No. of Villages.	Rukba according to Survey Acres.			Amount leviable according to New Survey Rates.			Average Survey Rate per Acre.	Amount realised from the Cultivated Land Beegas under the Old System in ten years' average.					
		Jerayut.	Bhagayut.	Total.	Jerayut.	Bhagayut.	Total.		Jerayut.		Bhagayut.		Total.	
									Beegas.	Rupees.	Beegas	Rupees.	Beegas.	Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.						
Petta Amulnair ..	132	106,710	2,451	109,161	94,018	6,965	1,00,983	0 14 9						
Pergunna Dargree.	70	76,348	1,219	77,567	80,986	3,906	84,892	1 1 6						
	202	183,058	3,670	186,728	1,75,004	10,871	1,85,875	0 15 5	63,825	77,736	2,444	9,656	66,269	87,392
Petta Betawud ..	45	53,441	1,005	54,446	70,343	3,348	73,691	1 5 8	37,551	43,957	811	3,608	38,362	47,565
Total....	247	236,499	4,675	241,174	2,45,347	14,219	2,59,566	1 1 3	101,376	1,21,693	3,255	13,264	104,631	1,34,957

8. A table of the number of wells in the Amulnair talooka precedes Mr. Davidson's paragraph 23; they amount to 2,062, of which 17 only have a depth exceeding 45 feet from the lift of water, and are consequently not assessed. The rate imposed upon the lands irrigated from the remaining wells is the same as in Chopra, viz. Rs. 3 per acre.

Collector's paragraph 13. Superintendent's paragraph 23.

9. It would be premature to offer remarks just now on the subject of the bundharas. The Revenue Commissioner had a conference with Mr. Davidson when at Amulnair during last month, and a separate report will be submitted to Government as soon as the necessary materials are ready.

Collector's paragraph 14 to 18. Superintendent's paragraph 24 to 26.

Irregular shape of the Amulnair Talooka with reference to territorial division.

10. This has been rectified in the correspondence ending with the Government Resolution No. 3530, dated 23rd October 1858, sanctioning a fresh arrangement of several talookas in Khandeish.

Superintendent's paragraph 2 Clause 1.

Difference between the number of Villages in the Talooka as per Records and that ascertained by the Survey.

11. The Collector has been requested to make the necessary alteration in the Dehejara.

Superintendent's paragraph 2 Clause 2.

Carts used in the Talooka.

12. A correspondence took place in 1857 relative to the improvement of the carts in use in the Bombay presidency; the observations then made have still the same force, and the Revenue Commissioner begs to refer to his letter No. 2599, dated 20th November 1857. The photographs by Lieutenant Elphinstone accompany.

Superintendent's paragraph 12.

Practice of allowing the Ambaree or Native Hemp to rot in Nullas by which the water becomes foul and offensive, generating disease.

13. This falls within the cognisance of the Magisterial Department, and Mr. Mansfield has been requested to direct his attention to the matter with a view to its due control.

Lieutenant Elphinstone's 5th paragraph.

Education of Natives generally.

14. This subject has no doubt already attracted notice in the Educational Department.

Lieutenant Elphinstone's 6th paragraph.

Vaccination.

15. Measures have been for a long period taken for the general introduction of vaccination, and the natives have but themselves to blame if they do not avail themselves of the alleviation which is placed within their reach.

Latter part of Lieutenant Elphinstone's 6th paragraph.

Rate of Labour.

16. The extension of railways, and the demand for labour, owing to the current exigencies of the public service, must have greatly altered matters since Lieutenant Elphinstone's report was written.

Lieutenant Elphinstone's 14th paragraph.

School Rates.

17. Neither Mr. Mansfield nor Mr. Davidson state whether the ryots have been informed of the wish of Government to impose, when deemed expedient, a school rate of half an anna in the rupee; but it is presumed that the Government Resolution No. 896, dated 21st February 1857, on the subject has not been overlooked.

18. In conclusion, the Revenue Commissioner begs to state that he passed through the Amulnair talooka during his recent tour of Khandeish, and feels pleasure in being able to add that, except some people of the village of Bableh, the ryots seemed satisfied

with the new rates of assessment. Bablch is one of the villages the inhabitants of which Mr. Davidson* apprehended would show symptoms of dissatisfaction. They preferred a petition to the Revenue Commissioner against the new assessment; but on inquiry it appeared that the circumstances of their village had been duly considered, and this village had, moreover, been one the classification of which had been tested by a European officer, Lieutenant Elphinstone.

Vide his 22nd paragraph.

E. G. Fawcett,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Matheran,
9th March 1859.

From the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division No. 468,
dated 19*th March* 1859.

Submitting a letter from the Collector of Khandeish, with accompaniments, regarding the proposed revised rates for the Amulnair talooka, and recommending the same for sanction.

No. 1581 of 1859.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

Extract (*paragraphs* 1 *and* 3 *to* 6) *of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.*

His Lordship in Council approves of the Collector having authorised the introduction of his rates in anticipation of sanction.

3. In comparing the financial results of the proposed settlement, it appears that the assessment of the first year of the survey rates was less by Rs. 26,899 than the average assessment of the previous ten years under the old assessment. But whereas the average realisations for those ten years was Rs. 1,34,957, there is under the new system a probability of realising a much larger amoun

when waste lands are brought into cultivation, the maximum rental of Rs. 2,59,566 being attainable if all the waste land is brought under cultivation. His Lordship in Council has therefore no hesitation in foregoing revenue temporarily on the assurance that it will conduce to the well-being of the ryots and to extend cultivation.

Vide paragraph 9 of Revenue Commissioner's Memorandum.

4. Government will await the promised Report on Bundharas—a subject sufficiently important to deserve special notice.

Practice of allowing the ambaree or native hemp to rot in nullas by which the water becomes foul and offensive, generating disease. (Paragraph 13 of Mr. Fawcett's Memorandum.)

5. This question should be transferred to the General Department for early consideration.

Vide paragraph 17 of his Memorandum.

6. The Revenue Commissioner states that he presumes the Collector and Superintendent have not overlooked the instructions of Government to inform the ryots on the introduction of a survey that the power of imposing a school rate at some future period is reserved. This should not be left to presumption. The Revenue Commissioner should take care that the ryots receive a distinct intimation of the orders of Government.

B. H. Ellis,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1859.

No. 1301 of 1859.

[Transfer from the General to the Revenue Department].

Report by the Collector of Khandeish.

No. 806 of 1859.

With reference to the foregoing Memorandum, No. 1104, dated the 5th May 1859, the Magistrate begs to report all ambaree requires to be well soaked in water for many days before it can be made into hemp. The manufacture of hemp is conducted by men

of the lowest class and with very small means, who cannot afford to build large reservoirs for the purpose, and therefore make use of small nullas in the immediate vicinity of their villages for the purpose. Though the smell from the ambaree when in the water is very unpleasant, the Magistrate has never heard of disease being generated by it. The natives of India are very particular about the water they drink, and the other members of the community would not allow hemp manufacturers making use of any water which was used for drinking, or conducting a manufacture in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings which generated disease.

S. MANSFIELD,
Magistrate.

Khandeish Magistrate's Camp, Malligaum,
10th May 1859.

RESOLUTION DATED 1ST JUNE 1859.

With reference to the transfer from the Revenue Department, No. 1532, dated 23rd April 1859, ordered that copy of a report by the Collector of Khandeish, No. 806, dated 10th May 1859, be transferred to that department for information and for communication to the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division.

B. H. ELLIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 2096 OF 1859.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Copy forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner Northern Division for information, with reference to paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 1581, dated 23rd April last.

B. H. ELLIS,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1859.

No. 161 of 1859.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—Having during the past field season made more minute inquiries into the subject of the pathustul cultivation in Talooka Amulnair, I am now prepared to give a more decided opinion respecting the mode of assessing it, and the rates which I would suggest as being finally adapted for it.

2. In the years previous to the accession of the British rule the method of assessment applied, I believe, to all puthustul cultivation in this zilla was the Parewar or Jinnuswar system, and as I have already stated, I think there can be no doubt that this method of paying according to the crop raised is, when it can be advantageously carried out, much the most equitable mode of levying an extra cess upon land receiving the benefit of irrigation from a source which involves so little additional labour upon those enjoying its benefits. But as mentioned in my former assessment report on Amulnair, from the very insignificant nature and quantity of produce raised by means of this description of irrigation, I am not disposed to think the Parewar system applicable to the garden cultivation in this talooka.

3. The result of the inquiries made by me on the spot this year leads me to hold to the opinion already expressed that a moderate fixed rate will be the most advisable for the lands in question. The supply of water is by no means abundant from any one of the bundharas on either of the two rivers Panjra and Boree, and wherever there are any of the better description of crops raised, sugarcane or plaintains for instance, these are only cultivated in the immediate vicinity of wells, from whence they can receive assistance

when the water from the bundhara begins to fail. The quantity grown in each village is given below, and of this I find that there is no single instance of either sugarcane or plantains having been grown without assistance from wells:—

	Sugercane.	Plaintain.
Amulnair.....	7 acres.	150 acres.
Mandul	37 „	..
Moorhee	4 „	..
Betawud	1 „	33 „
	49 acres.	183 acres.

4. The people themselves are very well contented with the assessment which I introduced temporarily, viz. Rs. 5 per acre for pathustul land. This in my opinion is the very highest rate that can with justice be levied for any of the pathustul land in Amulnair, and this rate, should it be approved of, will form the *maximum* rate, so that those whose fields are less advantageously situated as regards the supply of water will pay according to our scale regulating the water classification. I mention this as many who have held and paid for pathustul land have done so simply to maintain their right to the use of the water from the path, and who will now be exempted from payment.

5. While at the village of Amulnair in February last a number of the ryots waited upon me, and represented that according to the old records and assessment they were then paying, and had for years back paid, Rs. 5 per beega for lands assessed as pathustul, but which had not for many years past received one drop of water from the path. They therefore remonstrated against the additional cess being levied, in doing which they were perfectly justified; but at the same time they have no one but themselves to blame; for although I pointed out to them that from the position of their fields, which were the most distant of all from the bundhara, that in however good repair the bundhara and path were placed in, their fields had no possible chance of ever benefiting thereby, yet they hesitated to give up the prescriptive right they held to water from the path, and would rather go on paying Rs. 5 for that which they can never get

than do so. I explained to them that they had only to give me a razeenama, relinquishing their claim to water from the path, to be released from the water rate they were then complaining of. As soon, however, as the matter receives the final sanction of Government, a proper arrangement will be made respecting the lands of these people.

6. From the period of the country coming under our rule up to season 1845-46, when a fixed rate of Rs. 5 per beega was determined, the following rates for the different crops raised were in force: —

Kusba Amulnair.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugarcane and saffron	9	8	0
Brinjals, chillies, &c.	7	4	0
Rice	7	0	0
Plantains	6	0	0
Wheat, gram, &c.	5	0	0

Moodhee and Mandul.

Sugarcane	28	0	0
Fine rice	10	0	0
Wheat, gram, &c.	8	8	0

all of which must have been most excessive and oppressive upon the cultivators, as neither the nature and description of the bundharas nor the supply of water they afford could in any way justify such heavy rates.

7. As I mentioned in paragraph 25 of my report No. 37 of 10th April 1858, the bundharas are of themselves simply low walls of masonry thrown across the river beds, with the view rather of diverting and directing the small stream than of collecting any large body of water. The streams, too, after January are very insignificant, not being above 3 or 4 inches deep, and in March and April generally cease to flow at all.

8. I am therefore of opinion that Government need not hesitate to adopt Rs. 5 as the maximum rate for all pathustul land in Amulnair talooka.

9. I subjoin a statement showing the difference of the revenue realisable from pathustul cultivation by the adoption of Rs. 5 per acre in lieu of the former rates leviable on the beega, as called for in your memorandum No. 775, dated 2nd May last:—

No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Amount realisable on Pathustul Cultivation during 1857-58.				Remarks.
		According to Old Rates.		According to Survey Rates.		
		Beegas.	Rupees.	Acres.	Rupees.	
1	Kusba Amulnair ..	527	2,556	397	1,950	
2	Mandul	294	1,468	222	1,107	
3	Moorhee	173	1,165	131	880	
4	Kusba Betawud ..	356	2,360	243	1,601	
4	Villages	1,350	7,549	993	5,538	Difference Rupees 2,211

10. I have now to request that you will have the goodness to forward a copy of this to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., with such additional remarks as you may think necessary to offer, so as to allow of the final settlement of the question being determined with as little further delay as is possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
23rd July 1859.

No. 1311 OF 1859.

From S. MANSFIELD, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To E. G. FAWCETT, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Poona.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 574 of 2nd April last, I beg to forward copy of a letter, No. 161, dated 23rd instant, from Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of Revenue Survey, and to inform you that I fully concur in the opinions therein expressed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia, 26th July 1859.

No. 1653 OF 1859.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government for orders, with reference to paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. 1581, dated 23rd April last.

2. From notes taken when the Revenue Commissioner's camp passed through the Amulnair talooka last season, it appears that the rate levied last year on pathustul lands at Betawud and Moodhee was Rs. 6-10 and Rs. 5-12 per acre respectively. This appearing inconsistent with the statement made by the Superintendent in paragraph 4, to the effect that only Rs. 5 per acre was introduced by him temporarily, explanation was called for, and the following is his reply :—

"In assessing the pathustul land in Amulnair talooka, into which revised rates were introduced the year before last as a temporary measure, acres were simply substituted for beegas, as is stated in paragraph 25 of Superintendent's assessment report No. 37 of 10th

April 1858, the former rates were not altered but merely applied to acres. These rates, with but two exceptions, Betawud and Moodee, where the rates were Rs. 6-12, were Rs. 5 per beega.

"2. In a more recent communication the Superintendent has stated his opinion that Rs. 5 per acre should be adopted as the maximum rate for all pathustul land in the Amulnair talooka. Should this rate be approved of by Government, then all advantages or disadvantages affecting particular bundharas, or with respect to one bundhara in comparison with another, or as regards the lands under the one or the other, will all be arranged and determined according to the survey classification rules regulating such matters.

Superintendent's letter to the Collector of Khandeish, No. 161 of 23rd July last.

"In framing the statement subjoined to paragraph 9 of Superintendent's letter No. 161, dated 23rd ultimo, to the address of the Collector, it escaped the notice of the Superintendent that the two exceptions to the general pathustul rate were not marked in the margin."

3. The Revenue Commissioner does not see the force of Mr. Davidson's reasoning in favour of fixing the maximum rate at Rs. 5 per acre. The rates were originally in these instances Rs. 6-10 and Rs. 5-12 per beega. The temporary arrangement of making those rates applicable to acres instead of beegas was equivalent to a reduction of about Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 0-12 respectively, or Rs. 2,100, or 28 per-cent for the talooka, and now a further reduction is proposed to Rs. 5 per acre as the maximum in the talooka, which will of course cause a still further reduction in all cases where the supply from the bundhara or other capabilities are not as advantageous as at Betawud.

4. The people, by the Superintendent's own admission, were contented with the assessment temporarily introduced, and its reduction to a lower figure does not seem to be required. The Revenue Commissioner begs therefore to suggest that the highest rates levied last season be adopted as the maximum, instead of Rs. 5, as suggested by the Superintendent and Collector.

E. G. FAWCETT,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,
29th August 1859.

No. 3844 of 1859.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

His Lordship in Council concurs in Mr. Fawcett's opinion as to the maximum baghayut (pathustul) rates (Rs. 6-10 and Rs. 5-12) hitherto levied in two villages, and with which, according to the Superintendent, the people were perfectly contented. There is nothing whatever in Mr. Davidson's letters to show that these rates should not be maintained.

2. His Lordship in Council had hoped that the Revenue Commissioner would in his further report notice the important questions raised by the Collector and Superintendent in their former reports regarding the disrepair of the bundharas, and he is surprised that so important a subject has not been by this time fully discussed and settled.

See Collector's report No. 1476, paragraph 14 to end.

3. Mr. Fawcett should, without further delay, submit a report containing details of the probable expenditure required to put the bundharas in repair, and exhibiting the extent of land dependent on them.

B. H. Ellis,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1859.

No. 2479 of 1859.

Revenue Department.

From S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

To B. H. Ellis, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I regret I should be under the necessity of troubling Government again in a matter which has already been settled by them in their Resolution No. 3844, dated 28th September 1859, viz. the assessment under the revenue survey of pathustul lands in the Amulnair talooka, Khandeish.

2. In acknowledging the receipt of the above Government Resolution, copy of which was sent him by me when Collector of Khandeish, Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, has stated as follows:—"He is unable to alter the opinion already expressed by him that Rs. 5 is as high a rate as should be placed upon any portion of the pathustul land in the talooka. The former rates should not in his opinion have been allowed to influence the present settlement.

"2. The bundhara of Mandul, which, according to the present settlement, is assessed lower than those of Betawud and Moodhee, is not only higher up the stream but is superior to both, affording a better supply of water than Betawud, and in the present state of the Moodhee bundhara the Mandul land has greatly the advantage. The former rate upon the Moodhee lands was Rs. 6-12 per beega, and not Rs. 5-12 as by the clerical error in the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum it is shown to be. The new rates will therefore be Rs. 6-12 per acre on those lands. Had the maximum rate of Rs. 5 per acre been approved of, every subsidiary circumstance with respect to the lands under each bundhara would have been taken into consideration and dealt with in conformity with the classification rules."

3. The former and proposed maximum rates of the pathustul lands under the Mandul bundhara, which is described to be higher up the stream than the bundhara of other villages, and to be superior to both, is (per beega and acre) only Rs. 5, and Mr. Robertson, the present Collector, observes as follows :—

"It therefore appears to me that to ensure uniformity in the rates throughout the talooka, the rates of the Mandul lands should either be raised to correspond with the rates of the other villages or the rates in those villages reduced."

4. Perhaps Government are not aware that the supply of water in the bundharas in question is very uncertain. I would beg to point out that the difference between the expenses of cultivating baghayut and jerayut crops in Khandeish does not bear so great a proportion to the profits as to make it a matter of anxiety on the part of the ryots to irrigate their lands. The high prices of cotton, linseed, and wheat, which are the chief jerayut crops of this district, and the small cost of cultivating them, have of late years rendered the ryots thereof more indifferent even than before to baghayut cultivation, and I am of opinion that the maximum rates of Rs. 5, recommended by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey, is sufficiently high, and should be sanctioned in supersession of those settled in the Government Resolution quoted in paragraph 1 hereof.

5. I have heard indirectly that the repairs of all bundharas in Khandeish, with the exception of that of Antapoor in the Baglan districts, have been countermanded by the Chief Engineer under the orders of Government. I have called for information from the Collector on the subject, and when I receive it will address Government further on the subject of the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the Resolution above referred to.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. MANSFIELD,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Kote,
14th December 1859.

No. 5193 of 1859.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

Mr. Davidson should be informed that it was his duty to place complete information before Government so as to save unnecessary correspondence.

2. The proposed modification is now sanctioned.

B. H. Ellis,
Acting Secretary to Government.

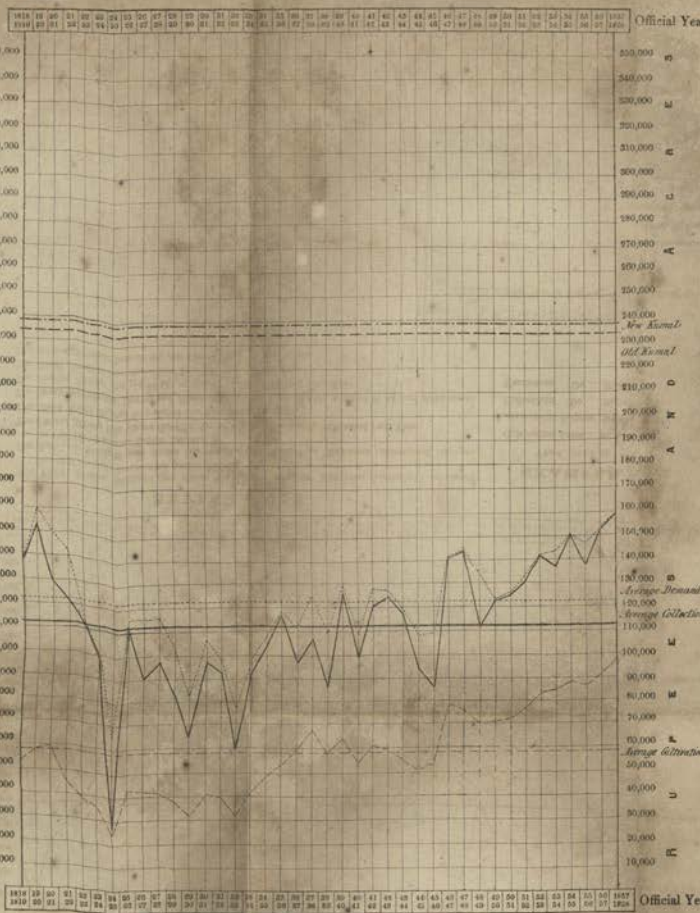
Bombay Castle, 30th December 1859.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

ERUNDOLE TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, & COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the ERUNDOLE TALOOKA for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Thick Broken Straight* line shows the Old Kumal or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Bar-Dot Straight* line shows the new Survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space between* the *Dotted* and *Black Zigzag* line indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *Broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Straight* line shows the Average past Collections.

The *Broken Straight* line shows the Average past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR 1848-49.

Cultivation Acres	69,602
Assessment Rupees	130,899
Collections Do.	111,541
Remissions Do	22,349

(Signed.) A. F. DAVIDSON, Supt.
Khandesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

No. 206 of 1859.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I now do myself the honour to submit for the consideration of Government a detailed report in explanation of the revised rates of assessment which with your sanction I introduced during the past season into the Erundole talooka.

2. The accompanying sketch-map exhibits the talooka in its original form.

3. The talooka of Erundole, containing 232 villages, lies eastward of and immediately adjacent to Amulnair, into which revised rates were introduced the year previous. The two talookas are so identically similar in their general character that it would be but a repetition and waste of time to go over in detail all the information necessary to be included in a report of this nature. The various products, modes of husbandry, and other statistical particulars were fully noticed in my assessment report for Amulnair.

4. The natural features and soil of the district also closely assimilate to those of Amulnair, the best soil being in the north of the district along the banks of the Taptee and Girna rivers, deteriorating gradually towards the south; but it is only in the neighbourhood of the rocky hills in the south-east that the soil can be said to be very poor. Even amidst the extensive tracts of uncultivated land which prevail in the south-west, there is a fair proportion of good land which now yields excellent grass, and a portion of this is reserved as a koorun and let annually by auction.

5. A reference to the map will show that the talooka is well watered, being intersected by streams of various sizes, besides having the rivers Taptee and Girna along two entire boundaries on the north and east.

Rivers.

Many of the smaller streams running through the district retain water sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants and their cattle throughout the year. Among the villages where there is no surface water there were fewer complaints of a scarcity or difficulty in obtaining this necessary than is usual in such cases. There is no work for the purposes of irrigation upon any of the rivers or streams in the talooka.

Roads.

6. There are no metalled roads in the talooka. The road from Bombay *viâ* Malligaum to Asseerghur passes through the district, entering at the village of Sarweh, passing the towns of Erundole, Paldee, and so on to Julgaum. Along this road there is considerable traffic during the dry weather. Several other roads in different directions have within the last few years been cleared, and these are annually levelled and kept in tolerably good order, but of course from the want of metal they are generally in a very rough and uneven state.

Market-towns.

7. Weekly bazars are held at the following towns and villages within the limits of the talooka :—

1. Erundole.	5. Amulgaum.
2. Dhurrungaum.	6. Chawulkheira.
3. Pathoonda.	7. Nandheir.
4. Sonewud.	8. Kassoda.

The close vicinity of the Mhyjee fair is also a source of profit and convenience to the cultivators, particularly to those in the southern villages, from which the fair is distant only a few miles.

Population.

8. The abstract statement given below shows the population to be chiefly agricultural :—

	Agriculturists.	Traders and Merchants.	Shoemakers and other professions.	Weavers	Brahmins and other occupations	Total of Inhabitants
In Sooba Erundole.	17,379	6,023	6,387	3,618	15,730	49,137
In Petta Pathoonda.	6,402	1,359	1,799	363	4,454	14,377
Total....	23,781	7,382	8,186	3,981	20,184	63,514

The number of inhabitants to the square mile over the entire area is 146.

Manufactures.

9. There are no manufactures of any great magnitude in the talooka. At the towns of Erundole, Dhurrungaum, Kassoda, and the other larger villages turbans, sarees, and dungaree cloths are made; in all there are about 336 looms in the various towns, Dhurrungaum having most (140). At Erundole paper is manufactured, but in texture the paper is inferior to that produced at Jooneir and Nassick. At Kassoda cotton-carpets (sutrinjees) of a good description are made, and the town being close to the Mhyjee fair, those manufactured find a ready market there.

Cattle.

10. The supply of cattle for agricultural purposes is obtainable at the weekly fairs in neighbouring talookas at the undermentioned places:—Julgaum, talooka Nusseerabad; Naree, talooka Jamnair; Parola, talooka Burgaum, and the annual fair at Mhyjee. The indigenous cattle of the district appear to be of a very poor description, although there is no reason that they should be so. In a district where the supply of surface water is so plentiful, having both large and small streams in different directions over the district, and from the circumstance of there being such large tracts of waste land, very much might be done to improve the cattle of the district. Capital would be most remuneratively employed in raising herds of cattle, the produce of which would be easily disposed of at the Mhyjee fair. If it were possible that the attention of the local Government servants could, in conjunction with their other duties, be more directed to the subject of improving and developing the resources of the country at the present period, a very marked and favourable change in the condition of the people would soon become apparent. If judiciously imparted the ryots would willingly listen to advice and instructions, which they would soon understand was intended for their own improvement and benefit; they would consequently anticipate with feelings of pleasure the visits of European officers to their villages. A show of interest in the concerns of cultivators on the part of a European officer would also be beneficial to the ryots in many ways: it might save them from undue oppression of the sowcars; it would lead them to look

upon the European as a friend free from prejudice or self-interest, and one willing to give advice and information which they can rely upon, and which they do not, or cannot, obtain from the more influential and better informed natives, whose interest it is to keep the cultivators as much in the dark as possible regarding the state of the markets, or the special demand for any particular description of produce.

11. In so far as regards the first steps towards securing an improvement in the cattle of the district, I would suggest that premiums be established for the best of every description of live stock. Prizes might be allotted for such as are raised within the talooka, others open to competition for stock raised within the collectorate, but all to be the produce of animals *bonâ fide* in Khandeish. There might also be a prize for the best pair or pairs of bullocks, the property of residents within the province. The expenditure annually of a small sum of money in this manner would undoubtedly be most beneficial, and would in the long run be attended by many very favourable results. It cannot be said that attention to such minor subjects is unworthy the notice of a Government whose desire it is to improve the state of the rent-paying population.

12. I would also suggest that a few Arab stallions be kept by Government in various parts of the collectorate. The good effects arising from such a measure must be obvious at the present time. To the best of my belief there is no such animal in the province. I know from having in my possession a horse that I allowed to serve mares last year how much he was sought after, and how valuable four or five stallions would be to a large number of persons within the collectorate. Government are aware how much difficulty was experienced in obtaining horses and ponies when required for Government purposes during the recent disturbances, and the wretched style of animal which in many cases had in consequence to be admitted into service.

13. With regard to the condition of the larger towns within the talooka I would remark that while they are, perhaps, in no worse state than the generality of native towns, yet there is in a very prominent degree the presence of those unfailing disagreeables around and in the town of Erundole that makes the approach to it far from pleasant. If

Condition and state of towns.

particular localities were marked off for dunghills and for the inhabitants to resort to, an improvement in the public health would necessarily follow, and a great nuisance would be removed. At Dhurrungaum the large tank which lies on the north of the town between it and the lines of the Bheel Corps was last year in a most offensive state. So great was the stench which arose from it that I took especial occasion to inquire of the medical officer in charge of the corps, Mr. Burn, if the health of the men was not affected by it; but he informed me that the strong westerly breeze which generally prevailed carried off in a great measure the unpleasant odour produced by the stagnant water in the tank in question. The water of this tank is, I believe, used solely for washing purposes, and it contains an immense accumulation of mud, as no attempt has been made to cleanse the tank for a number of years. The inhabitants of the town of Dhurrungaum suffer very much from a scarcity of good water, and as it is a town which I think will increase in importance when the country is opened up by railway communication with the coast, attention to its requirements is not unworthy of notice. The town of Dhurrungaum, besides being the head-quarters of the Bheel Corps, has the advantage of the Government Saw-Gin Factory, which is overlooked by a European superintendent. I believe there are altogether about 120 saw-gins available at the Factory, and these are held at the service of cultivators and merchants for the purpose of ginning cotton preparatory to transmitting it to the coast. The charge made for the use of a gin is, I understand, Rs. 10 per mensem, and as there are nine gins on hire at this rate (say for five months in the year), the sum of Rs. 450 is therefore annually recovered, which after all goes but a small way towards meeting the expenses of the establishment, which, if my information be correct, is Rs. 120 per mensem, or Rs. 1,440 a year. If the sum charged for the hire of a gin was reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 2 per mensem, or charging them simply for repairs, the ryots might be induced to apply more readily for their use, and by still exacting a small sum, those hiring would continue to look upon the gins as strictly Government property, and requiring the necessary regard to attention and care which the possession of an article belonging to Government demands.

Saw-Gin Factory.

14. Should the Superintendent of the Factory have any leisure time at his disposal (which one may infer he has if only nine gins are employed), he might devote some portion of it, provided he be a mechanic, towards improving the oil-mills of the country. A good oil press is still a great desideratum all over the country. Nothing in supersession of the very primitive wooden affair has ever yet been introduced, the great fault of which is that it allows so much of the pulp of the seed to become mixed with the oil that putrefaction rapidly follows.

The crops raised.

15. A few passing remarks under this head seem only to be required. As I have already stated, the crops produced closely resemble those raised in talooka Amulnair, last year reported upon. The following abstract statement shows the amount in acres of each description of crop grown during the year 1857-58:—

Bajree.	Jowarree.	Wheat.	Cotton.	Linseed.	Gram.	Tillee.	Coriander.	Other sorts, including Beghayut.	Total of Cultivation in 1857-58.
22,696	18,907	15,101	13,222	11,927	5,348	4,942	2,770	2,844	97,757

Bajree and jowarree predominate in extent cultivated, being the grain chiefly required by the population for home consumption, while for export there are wheat, cotton, and linseed, &c. in very considerable quantities.

Old and new rates.

16. I proceed now to the consideration of revised rates. In determining new rates for this talooka I was mainly guided by those introduced the previous year into Amulnair, which immediately adjoins. Indeed I had simply to view the two talookas as one, and apply rates over Erundole by extending the line eastwards, which defined the groups in Amulnair. The best and most productive soils in Erundole, as in Amulnair, are those along the banks of the Taptee. A line running from Duheewud on the western border by Nishaneh, Turdeh,

and Donegaum cuts off the first class villages. The second class are those immediately south of this line, embracing nearly the whole of the central villages, and including also the villages on the eastern boundary along the banks of the Girna, where the soil is good, with the additional advantage of the vicinity of the Mhyjee fair, for the disposal of produce advantageously. The third class contains such villages whose circumstances are not so favourable as the preceding, and the fourth class comprises all the poorer and more barren villages—those on the extreme south-east, where the land is almost all waste, also those in the neighbourhood of the hills to the south-west of Erundole.

17. The rates upon the respective classes are as follows:—

Class I.....	Rs.	2 4
„ II.....	„	2 2
„ III.....	„	2 0
„ IV.....	„	1 14

18. The application of the above rates had more the effect of equalising than lowering the assessment of a large portion of the villages. This will be more clearly seen by a reference to Appendix A, in which the effect on each village is separately shown. By comparing the old and new assessment upon the actual cultivation of the current year, which is exhibited in columns 7 and 8, it will be observed that there are instances where the assessment is raised and a great many in which it remains very much the same as formerly, although upon the whole talooka there is a reduction of Rs. 22,448, while there is still a very ample margin left for an increase to take place, and this I confidently anticipate will soon be the case. This talooka is very favourably situated as regards the line of railway which passes close along its eastern boundary, and I look forward to seeing a large increase in the cultivation rapidly following the new settlement, as much of the land now lying waste is of an excellent quality and capable of producing the best description of crops. It was not until I had determined upon and framed the new rates that I became aware that a revision of assessment of a greater portion of the villages in this talooka had already been carried into effect. From the information supplied by the mamlutdar and such as I had obtained from the cultivators, I noticed that the rates of certain

villages had at various periods been altered, but it was only on being furnished with the file of English correspondence from your office relating to the subject that I became sensible of the question having been so fully gone into previously. In the year 1845 the Collector, Mr. Bell, forwarded a proposition for reducing the jerayut rates of fifty-one villages in the Jullode and Chandsur pergunnas, the original rates obtaining being from Rs. 2-10 to Rs. 1-6 per beegá; but in many of the villages there were but two rates—Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 2-2 per beega. These rates being found to be excessive, the opinion of the cultivators themselves was sought, and the mamlutdar seems at the same time to have been instructed to state what he considered a fitting assessment for the lands in question. The cultivators appear to have named Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 per beega for the Jullode villages which are the best in the talooka. The mamlutdar would seem to have proposed Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1-4 per beega for the same lands; but there is nothing on record to point out by what means either of the rates proposed were arrived at. Preference was, however, given to those chosen by the cultivators, and sanction for their adoption was granted by Government. At a subsequent period (1848-49) a further revision of assessment of most of the remaining villages of the talooka seems to have taken place. The matter having been submitted to Captain Wingate for his opinion, and which being in favour of the proposed reduction, it was carried into effect in 1849.

Vide Collector's letter No. 1238, dated 7th November 1845.

Vide letter from Secretary to Government No. 320, dated 21st January 1846.

19. The above circumstances are sufficient to account for the revised rates which it became my duty to frame and introduce not having had the effect of reducing the standing rates in an equal ratio to those of previously-settled talookas. In the adjoining talookas of Chopra and Amulnair the immediate reduction effected by the introduction of the revised rates may be shown by a percentage on former collections:—

In Chopra the reduction was		33	per-cent.
Amulnair	do.	19	do.
Erundole	do.	13	do.

In introducing the rates I took every care to explain to each individual ryot the effect of the survey assessment upon his holding;

and in cases where the rents were raised, I gave the holders every possible explanation, so that the greater proportion of the cultivators were very well satisfied with the results of the survey, and none were, I believe, unconvinced of the good effects and justness of the new assessment. Instances of fields being relinquished were extremely few, and those were entirely confined to the poorer soils, where only very small portions of the surveyed fields were under cultivation.

20. I can now state from information I have subsequently received from the district that there will be an increase in the cultivation of next year of at least 20,000 acres; and taking this at the average rate over the entire talooka, which is Rs. 1-1-6, we have in one year the revenue improved by Rs. 21,875, to compensate for the reduction of Rs. 22,448 caused by the new rates.

21. The extent of irrigated land in the talooka is but trivial, there being only 2,567 acres of bhagayut land throughout the whole, all of which is exclusively derived from wells. The produce raised is nothing beyond the common garden crops and vegetables, more for home consumption than the market. For bhagayut land in this talooka I have preserved the same rate as was applied to mothustul irrigation in Amulnair, namely, a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre, exempting all wells of a depth exceeding forty-five feet.

22. Throughout the talooka there are a number of mango orchards, and at Erundole in particular mangoes are extensively cultivated, occupying a great deal of space in the fields, where the soil is of the best description. The owners of the trees were particularly well pleased at the remission of the cess hitherto exacted by Government under this head.

23. During the Jummabundee I took particular care to inform the ryots of each village of the intention of Government to reserve the right to levy a school rate at any future period. The ryots expressed their willingness to pay the additional school cess, and gladly anticipated the establishment of schools throughout the country.

24. I have delayed despatching this report until I could state that the duty which, according to the suggestion made in your letter No. 361, dated 1st March last, was left to the mamlutdar to carry

out, viz. that of apportioning the waste land, was accomplished. This has now been completed, or very nearly so, and I am informed that in that portion of the talooka where the soil is good the waste land was eagerly taken up.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
10*th October* 1859.

APPENDIX A.

List of Government Villages of the ERUNDOLE TALOOKA *referred to in the 18th paragraph of Report.*

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS I.—Maximum Jeraiut rate Rs. 2-4.	1	Vichkheira	63	82	142	123	255	0 15 7
	2	Kolee.....	22	186	221	292	443	1 4 2
	3	Sathree.....	129	152	150	135	457	1 1 4
	4	Hingona Boodrook	538	955	981	916	992	1 12 4
	5	Wagaum	153	275	321	280	706	1 3 4
	6	Kullalee.....	341	505	556	439	818	1 2 7
	7	Hingona Khoord	301	477	541	449	781	1 0 2
	8	Nimbora	963	1,164	1,340	1,096	1,309	1 7 8
	9	Wagoda.....	248	564	602	549	699	1 10 8
	10	Dhodewud.....	778	857	952	714	1,083	1 8. 1
	11	Hingona Sheem	215	380	474	495	663	1 10 5
	12	Bapree	265	578	605	486	554	1 12 5
	13	Amulgaum	1,573	1,716	1,748	1,394	1,532	1 13 3
	14	Khedee Sheem.....	187	415	461	439	515	1 13 0
	15	Pimplee.....	415	443	480	481	952	1 3 9
	16	Dhoopee	110	159	183	223	353	1 10 0
	17	Kowshee Boodrook	449	973	1,105	1,095	1,577	1 10 1
	18	Khedee Khoord	279	528	564	657	850	1 10 7
	19	Jullode.....	3,858	7,838	8,003	7,805	9,434	1 3 6
	20	Kowshee Khoord.....	283	516	571	482	611	1 12 3
		Carried over.. Rs.	11,201	18,763	20,040	18,551	24,584	....

CLASS I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	11,201	18,763	20,040	18,551	24,584	....
	21	Nandooree	379	432	455	329	401	1 11 4
	22	Pathoonda	3,973	4,142	4,251	3,380	4,092	1 15 5
	23	Dangurkhullee	55	195	200	230	241	2 3 1
	24	Gungapooree Khoord	182	580	623	665	721	1 10 11
	25	Khapurkheira	221	250	287	253	335	1 4 10
	26	Nalkheira	285	888	991	1,066	1,111	1 15 8
	27	Mutgowhan*	454	853	871	795	835	2 0 9
	28	Roondatee	726	1,153	1,190	1,053	1,141	1 15 3
	29	Vittulpooree	131	260	279	260	322	1 13 9
	30	Dapooree Khoord	407	530	566	533	662	1 13 11
	31	Moongsa	1,123	1,436	1,543	1,484	1,581	1 15 5
	32	Dapooree Boodrook.....	529	641	679	645	792	1 14 6
	33	Adla	331	496	538	471	561	2 0 9
	34	Sonekherree	1,165	1,614	1,732	1,723	2,196	1 14 9
	35	Dhaiwud	2,057	3,107	3,615	3,472	7,128	1 3 4
	36	Nimjurree	1,032	1,611	1,857	1,510	2,325	1 6 4
	37	Sackra	1,101	1,165	1,348	1,257	1,719	1 8 3
	38	Gondehgaum	306	582	626	518	645	1 6 2
	39	Rotewud	2,305	2,819	2,935	2,523	3,120	1 14 2
	40	Sowkheira	1,602	2,027	2,184	1,987	2,172	1 15 2
	41	Dhawda	1,534	1,874	1,954	1,633	1,859	1 12 9
	42	Nandhed	6,172	8,215	8,543	7,034	8,615	1 12 4
	43	Salwa	2,173	2,662	2,871	2,584	3,392	1 9 5
	44	Neeshana Khoord.....	169	216	385	436	620	1 5 5
	45	Neeshana Boodrook.....	338	439	550	532	1,522	1 2 4
	46	Pushtaneh Khoord	487	483	548	424	1,009	1 4 11
	47	Pushtaneh Boodrook	413	592	688	616	1,148	1 5 7
		Carried over.. Rs.	40,851	58,025	62,353	55,964	74,849	....

CLASS I.—Maximum Jeraut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	40,851	58,025	62,353	55,964	74,849	....
	48	Thurda Boodrook.....	265	421	445	472	677	1 6 7
	49	Haira Khoord	170	263	297	292	412	0 15 2
	50	Ookulwarraee	286	400	469	443	901	1 14 4
	51	Bamurdee.....	214	296	323	307	900	1 1 10
	52	Khurda Boodrook.....	1,298	1,962	2,081	1,777	2,642	1 8 3
	53	Khurda Khoord	243	357	349	303	348	1 15 8
	54	Kamuthwarree Khoord ..	168	217	242	226	306	1 8 6
	55	Kamuthwarree Boodrook..	212	321	374	321	490	1 6 0
	56	Narna	267	388	454	411	540	1 0 10
	57	Baboolgaum	535	764	911	742	1,253	0 15 8
	58	Haira Boodrook	385	521	577	543	663	1 6 6
	59	Chumgaum	358	693	780	654	871	1 0 9
	60	Wagtookee	170	297	356	370	469	1 4 8
	61	Sonewud Boodrook	1,795	2,556	2,726	2,180	2,444	1 7 8
	62	Sonewud Khoord	478	600	679	631	827	1 6 10
	63	Thurda Khoord	221	259	292	309	463	1 10 2
	64	Hummuntkheira Khoord..	570	864	940	972	1,286	1 3 9
	65	Pimpleh, Pergunna Chandsur	927	779	774	668	758	1 12 6
	66	Kuppat.....	290	554	597	474	545	1 6 8
	67	Goozurkheira	259	435	439	473	527	1 12 1
	68	Suthkheira	623	778	802	653	697	1 8 11
	69	Joorkheira.....	1,272	1,245	1,290	1,003	1,098	1 11 8
	70	Doojkheira	383	677	694	531	729	1 3 8
	71	Anjunveera	385	586	621	405	651	1 0 11
	72	Daiheedoola	225	383	471	498	798	1 1 5
	73	Nimbora, Pergunna Chandsur.....	744	1,169	1,362	1,205	1,351	1 2 10
		Carried over.. Rs.	53,594	75,823	81,698	72,827	97,495	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	53,594	75,823	81,698	72,827	97,495	....
Class I.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-4—(*continued*).	74	Choregaum	507	1,053	1,255	1,072	1,331	1 1 2
	75	Kamkheira	299	499	599	484	717	1 0 8
	76	Dhar.....	1,008	1,875	2,095	1,959	2,583	1 5 11
	77	Sherce	768	820	935	959	1,760	1 6 3
	78	Kowtul.....	419	617	703	573	639	1 0 4
	79	Chandsur	1,740	3,035	3,241	2,834	3,059	1 4 11
	80	Ladlee	541	839	902	709	921	1 1 0
	81	Rail	610	1,217	1,277	1,159	1,387	1 2 11
	82	Donegaum Boodrook	339	1,195	1,308	1,732	3,503	1 2 4
	83	Donegaum Khoord	352	708	812	796	1,097	1 0 11
	84	Erundole	6,718	8,984	9,610	7,376	10,252	0 15 7
	85	Dhurrungaum	4,589	4,252	4,471	2,881	7,174	0 14 6
	86	Cassoda.....	1,506	1,521	1,886	1,033	1,658	0 11 11
	86	Villages. Total.. Rs.	72,987	1,02,438	1,10,793	96,394	1,33,376	1 5 8
Class II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2.	1	Kundaree Khoord	353	542	616	559	1,134	1 5 3
	2	Mankal	181	376	398	358	702	1 2 4
	3	Kundaree Boodrook.....	70	122	152	173	430	0 15 1
	4	Pimpla Khoord	336	468	618	503	857	0 15 11
	5	Babla Khoord	124	198	368	351	385	1 7 0
	6	Babla Boodrook	265	267	249	288	796	1 1 10
	7	Gungapooree Boodrook ..	361	586	642	536	1,308	1 5 7
	8	Dhanora	578	829	851	751	1,107	1 3 7
	9	Garkheira	335	434	502	486	675	1 0 0
	10	Anora	1,050	1,438	1,553	1,211	1,746	1 0 10
	11	Waglood Khoord	140	223	254	299	617	0 14 2
	12	Chawulkheira	331	347	325	260	508	0 12 4
		Carried over.. Rs.	4,120	5,830	6,562	5,775	10,355	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jeraut rate Rs 2-2—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	4,120	5,830	6,562	5,775	10,355	....
	13	Bhoda, Purgunna Erundole	208	349	402	385	578	0 14 6
	14	Kullian Boodrook.....	256	589	672	666	845	1 2 10
	15	Kullian-hole.....	343	530	534	492	625	1 1 7
	16	Kullian Khoord	775	830	861	635	720	1 10 5
	17	Bhoda, Pergunna Chandsur.	834	1,224	1,366	1,154	1,191	1 7 8
	18	Pimpree Khoord	776	785	820	658	751	1 5 8
	19	Waglood Boodrook	983	1,223	1,296	1,065	1,140	1 8 3
	20	Chinchpoor, Pergunna Chandsur	275	520	618	725	947	1 2 7
	21	Moossai, Pergunna Chandsur	392	395	398	446	546	1 6 8
	22	Moossai, Pergunna Erundole	198	416	414	438	648	0 15 3
	23	Eklugna Khoord	50	56	85	52	476	0 11 11
	24	Eklugna Boodrook	92	142	200	226	1,066	0 13 2
	25	Borekheira	388	525	556	456	503	1 3 5
	26	Wunjaree Boodrook.....	330	601	669	759	1,128	1 3 5
	27	Puthrad Khoord	95	156	173	145	474	0 12 6
	28	Puthrad Boodrook	173	172	187	155	682	0 10 0
	29	Paldee Boodrook	1,094	1,326	1,406	1,182	1,894	0 15 0
	30	Foolpat.....	72	175	227	226	349	0 13 11
	31	Taklee Boodrook	76	363	392	517	724	1 2 7
	32	Taklee Khoord.....	418	598	645	552	632	1 7 6
	33	Awanee.....	414	620	662	553	723	0 14 8
	34	Bhooknee.....	216	242	242	173	225	0 13 4
	35	Bambhooree.....	664	1,071	1,232	877	1,078	0 14 3
	36	Paldee Khoord.....	714	990	1,051	750	1,727	0 12 7
	37	Takurkheira.....	135	315	329	277	467	0 10 10
	38	Waijunath.....	251	353	378	259	320	0 15 0
		Carried over.. Rs.	14,337	20,396	22,407	19,598	30,817	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2—(*continued*).

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	14,337	20,396	22,407	19,598	30,817	....
	39	Bheeladee.....	62	40	39	29	134	0 12 1
	40	Lassoor	257	495	534	442	614	1 0 2
	41	Kudolee	999	1,278	1,351	1,109	1,470	1 3 4
	42	Khedee Khoord	675	832	882	656	836	1 4 11
	43	Kuddoor	203	320	360	328	547	0 15 2
	44	Dapooree	318	392	435	370	710	0 13 9
	45	Rowunjeh, Pergunna Erundole	759	739	790	617	880	1 1 9
	46	Kurchee Khoord	350	348	367	308	562	0 13 0
	47	Sookeshwur	53	116	118	102	323	0 10 1
	48	Jamdee.....	43	15	16	17	601	0 11 9
	49	Nagdoolee.....	261	297	358	342	1,433	0 16 9
	50	Waglood Sheem	113	390	405	315	679	0 11 5
	51	Pimpree Sheem.....	117	338	357	396	429	1 4 9
	52	Chandsur, Pergunna Erundole	119	463	489	343	726	0 9 4
	53	Thada	448	664	796	868	1,526	1 4 7
	54	Bamna	654	755	751	556	816	1 6 11
	55	Amba	53	109	212	256	739	1 3 4
	56	Bhokur.....	15	152	145	170	403	0 15 4
	57	Neepanee	306	629	738	811	1,441	1 3 8
	58	Nandkeshwur	122	236	233	193	250	1 3 4
	59	Chinchpoor, Pergunna Erundole	44	126	130	158	225	1 0 11
	60	Jowkheira, PergnnnaChandsur.....	549	623	691	703	1,008	1 5 5
	61	Heiyona Boodrook	982	997	1,023	775	960	1 9 3
	62	Heiyna Khoord	390	502	564	531	755	1 2 9
		Carried over.. Rs.	22,229	31,252	34,191	29,993	48,884	....

CLASS II.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2-2—*(continued)*.

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	22,229	31,252	34,191	29,993	48,884	....
	63	Jowkheira, Pergunna Erundole	456	752	762	750	1,023	1 6 4
	64	Bambhoree Boodrook	631	937	1,015	803	2,118	1 0 0
	65	Budruk.....	24	92	88	90	369	1 2 4
	66	Bhoregaum Khoord.....	293	323	363	287	1,006	0 13 0
	67	Bhoregaum Boodrook	428	502	527	444	1,527	1 0 10
	68	Viwra	147	220	262	262	808	0 12 4
	69	Bhorekheira Boodrook....	347	401	474	325	1,099	0 11 10
	70	Bhorekheira Khoord	77	124	136	105	326	0 9 4
	71	Pullaskheira Khoord	131	147	159	160	684	1 0 10
	72	Pullaskheira Boodrook....	172	262	319	286	881	0 10 9
	73	Rajwur	495	421	555	450	1,734	0 13 3
	74	Khedee Dohe	217	253	337	262	847	0 11 6
	75	Bheelkheira	216	226	259	225	796	0 11 5
	76	Jambhoree	463	654	777	722	2,046	0 11 0
	77	Sarwa Khoord	112	122	149	180	494	0 15 11
	78	Sandus	65	57	71	64	237	1 0 10
	79	Bhona Khoord.....	62	33	66	103	402	1 0 0
	80	Junore	164	165	186	175	1,145	0 12 3
	81	Bhona Boodrook	516	580	680	578	857	1 3 10
	82	Shamkheira	79	84	105	110	280	0 15 2
	83	Lone.....	236	311	354	348	418	1 8 10
	84	Kodhlee	114	123	160	188	286	1 7 0
	84	Villages. Total.. Rs.	27,674	38,041	41,995	36,910	68,267	0 15 7

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
CLASS III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2.	1	Tolee Khoord	139	169	191	210	314	1 2 11
	2	Tolee Boodrook	138	256	267	269	375	1 4 0
	3	Nandgaum Khoord	112	218	332	336	630	0 14 6
	4	Nandgaum Boodrook	97	228	316	366	508	1 0 5
	5	Bhalgaum Boodrook	403	436	503	318	896	0 10 11
	6	Bhalgaum Khoord	85	30	36	26	885	0 11 4
	7	Pullasdhud	97	131	190	189	812	0 9 5
	8	Dharagur.....	188	507	559	645	1,124	1 0 9
	9	Hunmuntkheira Boodrook.	100	273	311	234	339	0 12 10
	10	Soneburdee	49	106	110	80	160	0 12 7
	11	Wur-Dhanoree	26	67	73	64	336	0 11 6
	12	Hunmuntkheira Mujreh ..	31	131	139	119	253	0 14 10
	13	Nandkhoord Khoord	406	570	632	454	576	1 1 5
	14	Moath	63	226	261	208	339	0 10 3
	15	Kunnassee	89	69	167	117	471	0 8 3
	16	Singasee	101	125	148	72	271	0 8 11
	17	Subgowhan	37	28	38	29	238	0 8 7
	18	Bambhoree Khoord	342	583	694	528	805	0 13 10
	19	Vickrun	789	1,109	1,270	1,080	1,928	0 13 5
	20	Dewlee	149	207	210	196	254	1 2 1
	21	Pimpulkhota, Pergunna Erundole	100	109	131	104	270	0 11 5
	22	Pimpree, Pergunna Chandsur	313	536	538	513	717	1 7 7
	23	Pimpree Boodrook	314	453	533	406	1,192	0 10 9
	24	Wurad, Pergunna Erundole	372	470	581	381	700	0 12 1
	25	Wurad, Pergunna Chandsur	284	346	425	325	614	0 13 6
	26	Pokree	32	14	22	25	606	0 8 8
		Carried over.. Rs.	4,856	7,388	8,677	7,294	15,553	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Class III.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 2.—(*continued*).		Brought over..	4,856	7,388	8,677	7,294	15,553	....
	27	Pimpulkhota, Pergunna Chandsur	389	794	866	753	985	1 3 9
	28	Rowunja, Pergunna Chandsur.....	392	596	627	630	820	1 4 8
	29	Kurchee Boodrook	665	654	658	473	781	1 2 1
	30	Kurkeh Boodrook	444	563	648	590	1,271	0 12 9
	30	Villages. Total.. Rs.	6,746	9,995	11,476	9,740	19,410	0 13 3
Class IV.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-14.	1	Bablah-nag	201	214	267	202	557	0 9 6
	2	Sarwa Sheem	68	114	125	111	302	0 10 11
	3	Sangvee.....	240	322	198	275	1,109	0 10 10
	4	Itwa	178	219	237	175	691	0 15 6
	5	Itnair	127	151	157	118	543	0 12 3
	6	Sarwa Boodrook	194	229	290	213	552	0 10 2
	7	Wulla	36	112	104	82	344	0 9 6
	8	Kunnair	139	251	278	226	668	0 10 3
	9	Sowkheira Hole	115	194	256	206	400	0 11 8
	10	Sowkheira Toork	58	160	180	179	414	0 11 8
	11	Sowkheira Murat.....	74	192	222	203	416	0 14 10
	12	Sonaree.....	19	34	61	48	99	0 12 6
	13	Julloo	430	575	643	449	1,273	0 12 3
	14	Nandkhoord Boodrook.....	102	186	263	203	848	0 10 9
	15	Wunkoota.....	239	340	381	305	963	0 9 5
	16	Kurka Khoord.....	115	308	324	255	560	0 9 7
	17	Kurka Sheem	133	211	216	167	538	0 8 8
	18	Gallapoor	16	57	57	60	1,116	0 8 10
		Carried over.. Rs.	2,488	3,872	4,259	3,477	11,493	....

Class.	No.	Names.	Average of past Collections for 40 years.	Collections of 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	2,488	3,872	4,259	3,477	11,493	....
Class IV.—Maximum Jerayut rate Rs. 1-14 (*continued*).	19	Bundar	3	..	..	..	160	0 5 6
	20	Gunjapooree Khoord	29	58	58	41	187	0 8 1
	21	Mookpat	18	53	39	31	565	0 6 7
	22	Wurkherree	108	120	135	103	512	0 12 0
	23	Oomurda	242	319	346	343	868	0 11 6
	24	Powtaneh	88	121	126	133	448	0 9 3
	25	Choretakee	22	233	274	245	646	0 10 7
	26	Sowda	317	207	250	207	1,236	0 11 2
	27	Shelawee Boodrook	707	869	1,021	700	1,128	0 14 9
	27	Villages. Total . Rs.	4,022	5,852	6,508	5,280	17,243	0 10 6

Abstract.

I.	2	4	86	Villages.	72,987	1,02,438	1,10,793	96,394	1,33,376	1 5 8
II.	2	2	84	Do.	27,674	38,041	41,995	36,910	68,267	0 15 7
III.	2	0	30	Do.	6,746	9,995	11,476	9,740	19,410	0 13 3
IV.	1	14	27	Do.	4,022	5,852	6,508	5,280	17,243	0 10 6
IV.	..		227	Villages.....	1,11,429	1,56,326	1,70,772	1,48,324	2,38,296	1 1 6

A. F. Davidson,

Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX B.

STATISTICAL RETURN OF HOUSES, INHABITANTS, AND CATTLE, &c. IN TALOOKA ERUNDOLE, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

STATISTICAL RETURN of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, *and*

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
KIND.					MALES.				FEMALES.						
Tiled.	Flat-roofed.	Thatched.	TOTAL.		Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	TOTAL.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Mother or other Relation whose Husband is not in the house.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Relatives.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
....	2	....	2	Christians	2	....	2	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3
....	673	6	679	Brahmins	855	502	1,357	946	299	626	236	9	2	....	1,172
....	13	....	13	Kunnoojee Brahmins	13	6	19	12	9	9	7	....	....	....	25
....	13	....	13	Goozerathee do.	11	4	15	13	5	12	9	1	....	....	27
....	....	....	....	Shanevai	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	612	26	638	Rajpoot	856	611	1,467	65	452	674	273	6	4	1	1,410
1	3,657	201	3,859	Coombee	5,251	3,916	9,167	318	2,662	4,685	1,095	16	13	13	8,484
....	962	14	976	Malee	1,196	898	2,094	68	635	1,090	253	....	....	1	1,979
....	12	....	12	Doreek	9	9	18	1	8	11	3	....	....	....	22
....	17	....	17	Goluk	57	41	98	35	23	44	9	2	....	....	78
....	18	....	18	Vidhoor	45	26	71	37	20	38	13	1	1	....	73
....	42	1	43	Goorow	76	54	130	10	29	65	15	1	....	....	110
....	7	....	7	Pursai	17	8	25	3	6	11	6	1	....	....	24
....	367	91	458	Kolee	727	582	1,309	2	478	639	147	3	....	4	1,271
....	....	3	3	Gowlee	5	5	10	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	6
....	98	....	98	Londaree	137	108	245	17	61	116	35	2	....	....	214
....	2	....	2	Barre	2	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	68	7	75	Dhobie	102	66	168	1	51	83	20	1	....	....	155
....	329	7	336	Thelee	489	341	830	21	209	458	91	1	....	....	759
....	10	3	13	Kulall	20	17	37	2	7	18	1	....	....	....	26
....	....	15	15	Kumatee	19	24	43	....	15	21	6	....	....	....	42
....	11	2	13	Kahar	12	16	28	....	14	15	2	....	....	....	31
....	64	12	76	Bhoee	133	125	258	....	91	126	25	....	....	....	242
....	40	91	131	Pardhee	180	162	342	....	121	150	34	....	....	....	305
23	1,194	263	1,480	Mussulmen	1,889	1,335	3,224	95	1,124	1,426	543	19	5	9	3,126
2	270	2	274	Marwaree	202	121	323	184	79	130	64	2	....	....	275
....	58	....	58	Goozerathee Wanee	40	22	62	34	11	30	18	1	....	....	60
....	255	....	255	Ladsheekeh do.	265	153	418	90	91	203	84	....	....	....	378
....	272	1	273	Bhateh do.	231	134	365	92	65	169	91	3	1	1	330
....	10	....	10	Wanee	11	8	19	4	5	9	2	....	....	....	16
....	65	....	65	Gandhee Wanee	60	46	106	20	33	51	18	....	....	....	102
....	14	....	14	Walloonj do.	19	17	36	2	16	21	3	1	....	....	41
....	1	....	1	Chituleh do.	1	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	6	....	6	Neveh do.	8	4	12	5	3	7	1	....	....	....	11

....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2,529	2,196	95	238	476	133	1,198	262	85	....	5	2,159	105	102	207	145
....	44	39	....	5	30	7	33	28	....	....	....	98	11	2	13	7
....	42	40	1	1	2	2	47	20	6	....	....	77	2	1	3	....
....	2	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....
....	*2,877	2,306	178	393	1,005	224	1,465	811	37	....	212	3,754	106	187	293	354
1	17,051	14,456	1,019	2,176	7,828	930	9310	5,406	208	....	1,988	25,670	962	1,252	*2,214	2,584
....	4,073	3,309	218	546	1,519	133	1,470[1]	727	24	....	290	4,163	159	244	403	577
....	40	33	3	4	23	9	72	30	....	....	....	134	6	2	8	3
....	176	139	7	30	31	7	72	38	7	....	....	155	3	4	7	10
....	144	123	3	18	30	2	69	22	4	....	....	127	7	....	7	8
....	240	206	13	21	36	16	29	33	4	....	2	120	5	13	18	5
....	49	44	1	4	16	....	27	27	3	....	....	73	1	3	4	6
....	2,580	2,076	177	327	627	58	767	428	14	....	466	2,390	45	80	125	204
....	16	12	1	3	....	5	9	47	....	....	....	61	1	....	1	....
....	459	374	35	50	188	11	126	100	1	12	6	444	29	17	46	55
....	5	5	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....
....	323	272	7	44	76	24	98	71	1	26	55	351	13	17	30	10
....	1,589	1,329	90	170	604	190	478	432	3	....	7	1,714	79	114	199	250
....	63	49	6	8	17	....	16	3	....	....	....	36	5	....	5	3
....	85	52	17	16	....	1	....	....	....	15	18	34	....	....	....	....
....	59	52	1	6	5	....	13	4	....	46	4	72	....	1	1	1
....	500	420	17	63	22	5	21	17	3	407	73	548	5	3	8	6
....	647	548	18	81	102	28	191	204	4	....	209	738	16	10	26	41
....	6,350	5,569	126	655	713	252	739	598	99	5	789	3,195	138	161	229	269
....	598	520	18	60	249	76	263	142	17	....	....	747	70	59	129	61
....	122	104	8	10	25	4	17	7	....	....	....	53	4	13	17	5
....	796	690	28	69	237	71	275	117	2	....	2	704	50	59	109	65
....	695	641	7	47	68	193	190	57	5	....	....	513	19	94	113	21
....	35	27	4	4	21	10	47	11	2	....	....	91	4	4	8	7
....	208	190	....	18	21	21	133	28	1	....	....	204	11	8	19	2
....	77	70	1	6	30	1	12	21	1	....	....	65	5	6	11	10
....	4	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	....
....	23	17	1	5	16	....	19	4	....	....	....	39	3	2	5	3

....	20	9	29	Lingaeet Wanee	32	35	67	4	16	24	9	....	....	....	42
....	23	....	23	Kathur do.	33	15	48	26	10	28	3	....	....	....	41
....	....	1	1	Boodulkundee	2	1	3	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	4
....	60	315	375	Wunjaree	524	394	918	12	276	316	105	1	1	....	699
....	10	1	11	Katick	21	10	41	....	13	17	2	....	....	....	32
....	249	7	256	Sonar.....	425	299	724	2	156	390	72	2	....	1	621
....	162	3	165	Sootar	226	168	394	6	126	201	45	1	....	....	373
....	162	1	163	Shimpee	286	173	459	81	138	246	64	....	....	....	448
....	35	....	35	Kassar	54	29	83	18	19	44	10	....	....	....	73
....	56	....	56	Koshtee.....	129	83	212	11	55	100	25	1	....	....	181
....	117	4	121	Salee	357	245	602	28	186	268	62	....	....	1	517
....	125	....	125	Khuthrie	236	152	388	34	73	220	35	....	....	....	328
....	216	69	285	Dunghur	394	291	685	8	228	346	73	2	....	2	651
....	....	....	....	Hutkur	1	2	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	11	1	12	Gudree	13	14	27	....	20	12	4	....	....	....	37
....	65	....	65	Rungaree	78	50	128	16	41	71	11	....	....	....	123
....	13	....	13	Jingur	14	3	17	2	5	13	2	....	....	....	20
....	3	....	3	Otharee.....	8	3	11	....	7	8	....	1	....	....	16
....	63	3	66	Koombhar.....	96	77	173	....	71	89	19	....	....	....	179
....	103	....	103	Lohar.....	116	80	196	5	49	107	20	....	....	1	177
....	15	3	18	Pathurwut.....	22	25	47	....	15	21	6	....	....	....	42
....	16	4	20	Baledar	30	23	53	1	19	29	8	....	....	....	56
....	161	6	167	Nahvee	262	178	440	1	155	232	49	1	....	....	437
....	2	21	23	Lonaree.....	15	13	28	....	7	14	4	....	....	....	25
....	16	....	16	Jogee.....	28	26	54	1	17	23	7	....	....	....	47
....	....	9	9	Kaikaree	11	12	23	....	7	7	9	....	....	....	23
....	7	431	438	Bheel.....	600	528	1,128	1	438	533	95	4	....	....	1,070
....	273	536	809	Mahar	1,200	922	2,122	1	703	1,119	249	3	....	2	2,076
....	5	63	68	Mang	82	68	150	....	48	78	14	....	....	1	141
....	84	33	117	Chambar	209	156	365	....	117	200	40	....	....	....	357
....	23	17	40	Dohar	59	49	108	....	41	56	12	....	....	....	109
....	58	16	74	Manbhow	31	23	54	2	10	18	7	....	....	....	35
....	3	1	4	Kanfattee	7	5	12	....	6	5	4	....	....	....	14
....	62	2	64	Gosavee.....	104	61	165	18	49	63	17	....	....	....	129

....	116	89	5	22	23	25	80	160	2	....	....	290	11	1	12	5
....	89	77	2	10	24	4	22	9	....	....	....	59	6	7	13	8
....	7	5	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	1,617	1,298	90	229	82	1,992	3,007	68	113	....	551	5,813	12	17	29	33
....	73	55	1	17	9	4	13	7	....	....	130	163	1	3	4	3
....	1,345	1,148	82	115	234	52	292	165	10	....	26	779	63	37	100	63
....	767	621	34	112	123	57	211	186	3	....	15	595	26	25	51	35
....	907	793	32	82	111	69	183	105	1	....	42	511	40	28	68	26
....	156	130	9	17	27	22	28	22	1	....	....	100	7	11	18	3
....	393	329	27	37	8	11	42	20	....	....	....	81	11	1	12	2
....	1,119	896	114	109	41	10	84	29	....	....	37	201	12	9	21	13
....	716	633	40	43	13	28	49	18	2	....	21	131	12	9	21	3
....	1,336	1,069	91	176	350	50	667	226	7	....	6,840	8,140	35	56	91	102
....	4	4	....	....	....	....	11	2	....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....
....	64	57	....	7	2	....	1	....	....	....	339	342	....	....	....	1
....	251	208	12	31	28	16	18	18	1	....	....	81	6	7	13	9
....	37	35	....	2	2	4	13	3	....	....	11	33	2	1	3	....
....	27	24	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	352	293	13	46	12	2	26	66	....	234	28	368	4	1	5	2
....	373	314	23	36	62	33	84	99	....	....	37	315	15	15	30	14
....	89	69	7	13	5	25	28	9	....	....	10	77	....	10	10	1
....	109	87	3	19	28	11	53	28	....	....	3	123	5	3	8	9
....	877	720	51	106	139	26	214	186	7	....	61	633	27	27	54	37
....	53	47	....	6	6	....	6	1	1	19	12	45	....	....	....	3
....	101	84	....	17	....	....	4	1	....	....	9	14	....	....	....	....
....	46	44	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	20	2	22	....	....	....	....
1	2,198	1,789	69	340	49	27	178	49	23	....	1,795	2,121	3	1	4	10
....	4,198	3,570	57	571	403	96	614	167	70	....	437	1,787	41	80	121	109
....	291	250	....	41	8	12	39	9	7	....	64	139	....	1	1	2
....	722	624	5	93	35	17	159	98	2	....	41	352	23	3	26	7
....	217	200	....	17	5	15	19	3	....	....	7	49	10	....	10	....
....	89	72	8	9	6	3	36	9	15	....	....	69	2	2	4	2
....	26	20	....	6	2	....	4	1	2	....	4	13	....	....	....	....
....	294	233	22	39	93	28	166	85	27	....	9	408	12	16	28	31

....	15	22	37	Gondlee	22	19	41	3	7	21	5	2	....	....	35
....	....	7	7	Chitthurkathee	31	17	48	....	22	17	7	....	....	....	46
....	3	33	36	Josee	33	21	54	....	17	25	14	1	....	....	57
....	57	1	58	Takoor	89	76	165	7	64	83	28	....	....	....	175
....	....	17	17	Thirmullee	23	20	43	....	22	21	10	....	....	....	53
....	7	1	8	Bairagee	27	9	36	3	3	12	4	2	....	....	21
....	29	....	29	Bhat	20	12	32	4	15	20	5	....	....	....	40
....	6	2	8	Buradee	2	8	10	....	1	1	3	....	....	....	5
....	....	17	17	Hurdass	21	13	34	....	13	14	16	3	....	....	46
....	....	....	....	Halwai	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	Goleh	2	1	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	3
....	3	....	3	Tukaree	13	8	21	....	5	11	....	....	....	....	16
....	4	2	6	Joharee	12	2	14	1	2	8	7	....	....	....	17
....	1	2	3	Deewur	5	3	8	....	1	4	1	....	....	....	6
....	3	....	3	Neeralee	6	4	10	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	7
....	3	....	3	Gowd	5	5	10	4	1	4	1	....	....	....	6
....	....	10	10	Gopal	12	11	23	....	15	10	6	....	....	....	31
....	9	20	29	Kungar	42	39	81	1	28	36	10	....	....	1	75
....	....	....	....	Dangut	6	3	9	....	2	3	3	....	....	....	8
....	....	6	6	Shikulkur	10	4	14	....	3	9	1	....	....	....	13
....	5	....	5	Thambutkur	11	5	16	....	4	7	3	....	....	....	14
26	11,525	2,441	13,992	89 Castes	19,039	13,867	32,906	2,479	9,976	16,155	4,317	94	27	39	30,608

DIX B.

CATTLE, &c. in TALOOKA ERUNDOLE, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

					CATTLE.								CARTS.			
		MALES AND FEMALES of which			BULLOCKS AND HE-BUFFALOES.											
Can Read, or are Learning.	Total of Columns 6 and 16.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes, and young He and She-Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and their young ones; and Ponies, Mule and Female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, &c., large and small.	TOTAL.	Small.	Large.	TOTAL.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	76	66	4	6	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....
....	94	91	2	1	1	1	9	51	2	....	....	64	....	....	....	....
....	111	100	1	10	....	10	4	2	5	....	2	23	....	....	....	....
....	340	270	27	43	65	2	87	56	21	....	5	236	7	7	14	20
....	96	82	7	7	16	11	6	7	1	....	1	42	....	3	3	3
....	57	49	3	5	8	3	21	10	6	....	....	48	....	2	2	2
....	72	57	4	11	5	....	2	10	3	....	....	20	....	....	....	1
....	15	10	4	1	....	1	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
....	80	64	10	6	2	12	6	50	1	....	11	82	....	....	....	....
....	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	6	6	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	37	34	....	3	....	3	5	....	2	....	....	10	1	....	1	....
....	31	30	....	1	3	7	11	5	2	....	4	32	3	2	5	....
....	14	11	1	2	1	....	10	3	....	....	....	14	....	1	1	1
....	17	13	3	1	4	....	3	7	....	....	....	14	1	1	2	2
....	16	13	2	1	....	6	14	3	....	....	....	23	1	1	2	1
....	54	35	8	11	....	6	2	16	....	....	11	35	....	....	....	....
....	156	138	3	15	9	1	16	4	3	....	54	87	3	1	4	2
....	17	16	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	27	27	....	....	....	1	....	8	....	....	33	42	....	....	....	....
....	30	29	....	1	....	6	4	2	....	....	....	12	2	1	3	....
2	63,514	52,959	2,979	7,576	16,063	5,136	23,764	11,782	871	784	14,779	73,179	2,269	2,849	5,118	5,170

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS

Division.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH: Agriculturists.	Writers.	Weavers.	Waiters and Servants.	Dyers.	Washermen.	Sawyers.	Potters.	Sweepers.	Potters.	Tailors.	Venders of Brass and Copper Utensils.	Potters.	Blacksmiths.	Turnhokers.	Dhobies.	Barbers.	Jingars, i.e. Bookbinders or Country Stationers.	Stone Masons.	Bricklayers.	Millers.	Shoemakers and Tailors.	Labourers.	Bangle-Makers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Soona.	1. Kusba Erandole	1,812	571	1,217	535	184	208	310	71	84	36	184	33	14	50	25	58	132	15	..	15	147	101	146	74
	2. Monjeh Jowkheira	121	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	33	..	..	15	..	..	..	10	..	2	..
	3. Mureh Kendeepoora	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	5	..
	4. Moujeh Vikrun	308	..	13	..	..	115	..	..	13	..	8	..	..	6	..	..	11	..	..	..	50	13	17	..
	5. Do. Dewlee	....	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Do. Pimpulkhote	75	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	16	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
	7. Do. Pipuree Boodrook	98	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	8. Do. Panpree	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
	9. Do. Hingona Boodrook	232	..	..	23	..	..	16	0	10	4	3	..	..	25	7	..	12	..	..	..	20	3	2	..
	10. Do. Kullian Khoord	127	..	85	5	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..
	11. Do. Bodka	117	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
	12. Do. Pimpree Khoord	280	..	29	28	..	..	5	4	7	23	10	..	..	12	6	4	2	..	..	..	31	7	..	..
	13. Do. Waglood Boodrook	114	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	15	..	..	..	51	2	..	..
	14. Do. Pimpleh	173	9	7	14	..	..	10	..	14	..	4	..	..	25	..	10	..	..	..	..	18	14	..	..
	15. Do. Suthkheira	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	16. Do. Haseera Boodrook	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17. Do. Baboolgaum	123	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	20	..	..	8	..	..	..	20	..	4	..
	18. Do. Chumgaum	98	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	16	14	..	..
	19. Do. Waktookee	134	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	8	..
	20. Do. Anjunveera	90	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..
	21. Do. Doojkheira	44	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	22. Do. Joozkheira	304	8	..	17	..	..	12	8	12	3	4	..	..	26	..	4	7	..	..	..	16	23	9	..
	23. Do. Kuppal	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..
	24. Do. Barekheira	141	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	5	..	..
	25. Do. Chinchpoor	82	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	26. Do. Moosaee	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
	27. Do. Wurad	121	3	..	10	..	..	4	9	4	6	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	44	17	..	..
	28. Do. Wurad, Pergunna Chandeur	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
	29. Do. Moosaee, Pergunna Chandeur	211	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	..	..
	30. Do. Eklugun Khoord	29	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	31. Do. Wunjaree Boodrook	116	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	3	4	..
	32. Do. Puthrad Khoord	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..
	33. Do. Puthrad Boodrook	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	34. Do. Sheree	132	31	22	68	..	..	12	4	3	4	12	..	4	31	..	..	3	..	..	6	24	16	13	10

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35.	Moujeh Dhar	228	7	46	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	10	..	17	..	30	..	..	..
36.	Do. Kankheira	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..
37.	Do. Dhaichoola	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
38.	Do. Nimbhora.....	135	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..
39.	Do. Chowgoom	88	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	153	..	3	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..
40.	Do. Kowtala	119	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
41.	Kusba Chandsur.....	319	31	52	58	..	..	46	1	20	5	22	..	..	184	..	9	8	..	..	..	76	31	..	..
42.	Moujeh Ladlee	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..
43.	Do. Rail	155	11	26	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	7	..
44.	Do. Doneegaum Bk....	82	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..
45.	Do. Doneegaum Khoord	78	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..
46.	Do. Awaree	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..
47.	Do. Bhokeree.....	32	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
48.	Do. Bhumbhoree ..	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	3	..
49.	Do. Taklee Khoord ..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	..
50.	Do. Foolpat	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
51.	Do. Paldee Khoord ..	242	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	..	..	..	8	11	..	3	..	..	..	61	24	2	..
52.	Kusba Paldee Boodrook ..	309	180	92	73	..	..	71	1	18	12	38	..	..	23	18	12	33	..	50	..	147	29	..	25
53.	Moujeh Takurkheira.....	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
54.	Do. Wujunath	43	..	15	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..
55.	Do. Kadolee	107	3	11	124	..	..	9	..	6	3	6	..	..	89	..	16	11	..	4	..	39	8	89	..
56.	Do. Sowda	45	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
57.	Do. Pimpalkhote, Pergunna Chandsur	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	..
58.	Do. Kurchee Boodrook	360	12	..	25	..	..	6	9	18	6	6	..	..	7	..	6	12	..	..	..	39	8	..	..
59.	Do. Rawanjee	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..
60.	Do. Kheree Khoord ..	111	1	..	10	..	..	20	8	9	..	5	..	..	120	..	..	12	..	..	..	43	25	2	..
61.	Do. Kudoor.....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
62.	Do. Ruwunja, Pergunna Chandsur	140	9	14	12	..	..	..	3	4	18	20	..	..	84	7	7	16	..	..	..	22	5	3	..
63.	Do. Dapooee	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64.	Do. Koosunda	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
65.	Do. Kachee Khoord ..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
66.	Do. Nagdodee	20	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..
67.	Do. Kudkeh Boodrook-	139	..	7	183	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	19	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
68.	Do. Wurkheira	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Soodra.

69.	Moujeh Oonerdeh	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
70.	Do. Mookpat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
71.	Do. Wagkud Sheem ..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72.	Do. Pimpree Sheem ..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
73.	Do. Thada	84	32	26	..	2	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
74.	Do. Hamna	135	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	5	..
75.	Do. Anjoovera	128	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	5	..	34	..	2	..
76.	Do. Neepanee	113	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	14	3	..
77.	Do. Kudkeh Sheem ..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	5	..
78.	Do. Kudkeh Khoord ..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79.	Do. Sun-burdee	10	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80.	Do. Bamlhuree Khoord	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81.	Kuiba Cassoda	924	142	336	319	17	..	133	29	46	14	85	..	2	69	19	17	89	5	28	49	141	47	11	72
82.	Moujeh Moath	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83.	Do. Nandkhoord Kut..	51	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84.	Do. Nandkhoord Boodrook	26	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
85.	Do. Hanmantkheira Boodrook	99	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
86.	Do. Dharagree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
87.	Do. Pullaedhur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88.	Do. Soukheira Murat..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..
89.	Do. Soukheira Hole ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	13	..	..	..	15	..	2	..
90.	Do. Kunnir	117	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	11	..	..
91.	Do. Juloo	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	5	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
92.	Do. Bahlehnag	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
93.	Do. Sangvee	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..	2	..
94.	Do. Wunjaree Khoord	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
95.	Do. Shelaree	203	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	12	..	..	9	..	..	..	59	..	5	..
96.	Do. Kheree Doke	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
97.	Do. Rajoor	159	..	..	3	..	62	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
98.	Do. Pullaskheira Boodrook	61	..	..	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	1	..
99.	Do. Pullaskheira Kd..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100.	Do. Vitvah	45	..	15	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
101.	Do. Vitmit	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	8	9	..	..

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..	..	14	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	144
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
81	100	..	..	..	11	..	149	1,234	33	508	8	..	22	41	5	9	15	87	384	..	..	..	.	11	6	..	..	..	9,038	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	920
..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150

135.	Moujeh Pushtuneh Khoord.	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	56	..	8	..
136.	Do. Gingapooree Boodrook	86	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
137.	Do. Pushtuneh Boodrook	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	3	..	..	..	22	..	3	..
138.	Do. Dhanreh	169	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	..
139.	Do. Anureh	163	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	49	7	8	..
140.	Do. Gurkheira	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
141.	Do. Bableh Boodrook	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
142.	Do. Pimpleh Khoord	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
143.	Munreh Pimpleh Boodrook	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
144.	Moujeh Neeshaneh Khoord	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145.	Do. Neeshaneh Boodrook	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
146.	Do. Sarveh Boodrook	19	..	..	7	..	183	..	..	19	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	22	1	..
146	Villages	17,379	1,641	3,618	2,889	300	903	148	249	571	221	707	199	264	2,893	153	221	670	37	235	543	3,086	668	712	181
1.	Moujeh Soneswadh Bk	247	17	66	45	..	..	12	5	10	22	15	..	..	13	..	3	25	..	..	..	27	15	11	..
2.	Do. Salwa	509	12	..	42	..	..	22	9	7	12	..	..	5	43	..	..	18	..	..	..	104	15	..	..
3.	Do. Kardeh Boodrook	89	11	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	8	6	..	..	92	..	6	4	..	..	..	46	23	..	..
4.	Do. Kamuthwaree Kd	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Do. Kamuthwaree Bk	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	18	..
6.	Do. Naruna	67	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	14	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Kusba Nandher	976	68	88	100	2	..	42	7	40	24	19	..	234	32	17	28	35	..	12	22	45	18	43	8
8.	Do. Dhowra	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
9.	Do. Sowkheira	95	30	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	15	..	..	..	77	..	1	..
10.	Do. Moongsa	114	11	11	33	..	..	34	7	..	..	1	..	91	2	..	4	5	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
11.	Do. Dapooree Boodrook	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
12.	Do. Rotewul	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	12	6	..	..	30	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	63	14	..	..
13.	Do. Sackra	169	..	..	23	..	..	22	15	..	1	1	..	8	17	..	2	3	..	30	..	44	29	..	..
14.	Do. Sonekherre	69	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	.5	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	4	..
15.	Do. Dhaeewad	476	30	20	19	..	..	18	16	33	8	9	..	..	13	23	2	14	..	..	..	44	3	..	..
16.	Do. Nandoree	45	4	29	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
17.	Do. Pathonda	977	107	55	216	9	..	107	11	20	11	..	8	68	22	14	13	28	..	52	..	97	82	46	19

Soosa.

Peita Pathonda.

..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	353
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
163	341	56	..	45	188	209	395	3,948	263	2,172	45	4	24	82	45	9	20	154	1,089	14	30	116	4	18	30	23	185	58	49,137
17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	647
..	5	..	..	..	4	..	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115
15	88	..	5	6	22	..	7	30	16	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	536
..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	405
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	779
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
5	49	..	..	7	28	..	64	142	16	34	5	..	11	..	..	..	10	..	28	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	341		2,997

Petta Pathonda.

18.	Moujeh Dapooree Khoord..	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
19.	Do. Boondatee	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	95	..
20.	Do. Mutgowhan	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
21.	Do. Nalkheira	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Do. Kapurkheree	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
23.	Do. Gungapooree	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..
24.	Kusba Jullode	429	66	..	8	..	..	3	12	11	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	..	..	..	71	10	13	..
25.	Moujeh Kowsee Boodrook	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..
26.	Do. Pimplee	133	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	..	..
27.	Do. Dhoopee	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
28.	Do. Kheree Khoord ..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Do. Kheree Boodrook .	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	7	..	12	..	2	..
30.	Do. Amulgaum	283	36	44	115	3	..	45	31	23	28	7	..	..	..	70	5	22	13	..	..	..	94	25	22	7
31.	Do. Deodwudh	131	..	16	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..
32.	Do. Hingona Boodrook	106	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..
33.	Do. Nimbhora	230	2	28	7	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	12	..	35	11	8	..
34.	Do. Hingona Khoord..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
35.	Do. Kullalee	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	2	..
36.	Do. Sathree.....	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
	36 Villages	6,402	407	363	629	14	..	327	120	194	130	84	8	600	585	64	106	195	..	113	54	1,086	268	271	34
	146 Villages	17,379	1,641	3,618	2,886	300	98	1,001	249	571	221	707	199	264	2,893	153	221	670	37	235	543	3,093	668	712	181
	182 Grand Total	23,781	2,048	3,981	3,515	314	98	1,328	369	765	351	795	207	864	3,478	217	327	865	37	348	597	4,179	936	983	215

DIX C.

in which the Population of the ERUNDOLE TALOOKA *is engaged.*

THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Gooroo, i. e. Preceptor.	Bhogees and Hurrahs.	"Lunarees," i. e. people engaged in making and selling Charcoal.	Gardeners.	Liquor-venders.	Cotton-cleaners.	Dhangurs, i. e. Shepherds.	Butchers.	Hired Servants.	Basket-makers.	Beggars.	Steel and Iron Polishers.	Goldsmiths.	Weavers and Fringe-makers.	Kolutees and Prostitutes.	Musicians and Dancers.	Sweetmeat-makers.	Moulders in Metal.	Shikarees.	Tailors.	"Athar," i. e. Scent-venders.	"Powal," i. e. those skilled in Jugglery, Tumbling with Ball, Cord, &c.	"Thurki," Village Watchmen.	Blacksmiths.	Jotee or Pearl-edgers.	Coppersmiths.	Peshwa, Camel or Elephant Drivers.	Paper Manufacturers.	"Gowlie," Milk-sellers.	Total.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	5	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
5	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	798
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
5	17	..	..	..	3	..	40	48	9	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	150	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1,314
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	5	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
59	213	..	5	13	88	..	123	353	76	684	5	..	11	..	..	10	2	136	475	..	38	16	6	6	..	..	..	..	14,377
103	341	56	..	45	188	209	395	3,948	263	2,172	45	4	24	82	45	9	26	154	1,089	14	30	116	4	18	30	23	185	58	49,137
222	354	56	5	58	276	209	518	4,301	339	2,856	50	4	35	82	45	19	28	290	1,564	14	68	132	10	24	30	23	185	58	63,514

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description, for which information for each Village has been obtained from the Records prepared

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Fourshi-Yated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Unassessed (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remainder on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Investigation.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collection from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Mohtasib and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collection.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	232	195	53,311	....	53,311	1,37,853	....	1,37,853	....	1,37,853	200	151	6,178	6,529	1,44,382
1819-20	232	199	58,106	....	58,106	1,60,025	....	1,60,025	6,687	1,53,338	....	119	6,712	6,831	1,60,169
1820-21	232	204	59,595	....	59,595	1,49,892	....	1,49,892	20,152	1,29,740	....	142	19,479	19,621	1,49,361
1821-22	232	204	45,292	52	45,240	1,43,053	132	1,42,921	21,754	1,21,167	....	516	1	517	1,21,684
1822-23	232	203	39,673	....	39,673	1,13,143	....	1,13,143	1,069	1,12,074	42	166	1	209	1,12,283
1823-24	232	207	37,257	1,712	35,545	1,04,626	4,989	99,637	299	99,338	430	500	911	1,841	1,01,179
1824-25	232	206	43,457	18,983	24,474	1,12,531	47,805	64,726	36,834	27,892	8	243	196	447	28,339
1825-26	232	209	43,384	154	43,230	1,15,630	538	1,15,092	2,697	1,12,395	340	669	2,804	3,813	1,16,208
1826-27	232	211	42,634	334	42,300	1,15,744	645	1,15,099	23,157	91,942	....	507	3,109	3,616	95,558
1827-28	232	212	42,017	409	41,608	1,16,673	967	1,15,706	15,889	99,817	156	1,162	2,882	4,200	1,04,017
1828-29	232	212	39,698	1,320	38,378	1,07,511	4,635	1,02,876	17,220	85,656	375	875	2,574	3,824	89,480
1829-30	232	212	39,621	8,045	31,576	1,06,310	24,479	81,831	15,843	65,988	12	1,299	1,906	3,217	69,205
1830-31	232	218	41,312	703	40,609	1,08,797	2,137	1,06,660	8,973	97,687	160	865	2,701	3,726	1,01,413
1831-32	232	221	39,866	351	39,515	99,037	754	98,283	4,391	93,892	90	570	2,322	2,982	96,874
1832-33	232	217	34,592	3,117	31,475	83,605	7,410	76,195	16,431	59,764	392	760	1,398	2,550	62,314
1833-34	232	220	41,957	171	41,786	98,922	422	98,500	4,634	93,866	125	1,319	2,150	3,594	97,460
1834-35	232	222	48,904	486	48,418	1,08,751	1,176	1,07,575	3,100	1,04,475	224	1,162	2,362	3,738	1,08,213
1835-36	232	221	54,419	87	54,332	1,17,948	165	1,17,783	766	1,17,017	....	1,279	2,792	4,071	1,21,088
1836-37	232	223	61,270	1,378	59,892	1,14,979	3,169	1,11,810	14,353	97,457	149	943	3,116	4,208	1,01,665
1837-38	232	224	67,639	150	67,489	1,25,344	204	1,25,040	17,441	1,07,599	16	858	3,665	4,539	1,12,138
1838-39	232	224	63,096	5,308	57,788	1,23,133	10,350	1,09,783	23,378	86,405	124	1,087	1,247	2,458	88,863
1839-40	232	223	64,580	410	64,170	1,29,709	673	1,29,036	2,850	1,26,186	5	1,245	3,712	4,962	1,31,148
1840-41	232	223	59,102	4,881	54,221	1,22,654	13,982	1,08,672	8,975	99,697	85	901	1	987	1,00,684
1841-42	232	224	61,022	60	60,962	1,28,205	100	1,28,105	7,667	1,20,438	143	1,083	1	1,227	1,21,665
1842-43	232	225	59,699	45	59,654	1,26,809	88	1,26,721	2,977	1,23,744	146	990	1	1,137	1,24,881
1843-44	232	224	56,010	70	55,940	1,19,216	145	1,19,071	1,538	1,17,533	188	821	1	1,010	1,18,543

2,500	....	2,500	....	....	....	1,46,882	....	....	....	....	1,46,882
3,159	....	3,159	542	....	542	1,63,879	....	....	....	....	1,63,870
3,631	....	3,631	372	....	372	1,53,364	....	....	....	....	1,53,364
3,466	96	3,370	919	....	919	1,25,973	....	....	....	....	1,25,973
2,940	....	2,940	1,318	....	1,318	1,16,541	....	....	....	*	1,16,541
2,857	....	2,657	867	....	867	1,04,703	....	....	....	....	1,04,703
760	96	664	238	....	238	29,241	....	....	....	....	29,241
2,773	....	2,773	630	....	630	1,19,611	....	....	737	....	1,18,874
2,656	....	2,556	743	10	733	98,847	1,746	....	1,746	....	97,101
2,582	....	2,582	786	43	743	1,07,342	2,815	3	2,818	....	1,04,524
2,412	....	2,412	685	105	580	92,472	3,433	7	3,440	....	89,032
1,955	....	1,955	517	4	513	71,673	1,883	26	1,909	....	69,764
2,605	....	2,605	698	....	698	1,04,716	214	....	214	....	1,04,502
2,660	....	2,660	773	69	704	1,00,238	404	....	404	....	99,834
2,371	....	2,371	586	51	535	65,220	20	....	20	....	65,200
2,837	....	2,837	811	18	793	1,01,090	514	....	514	....	1,00,576
2,919	....	2,919	809	....	809	1,12,022	90	....	90	....	1,11,932
3,107	....	3,107	964	....	964	1,25,159	198	....	198	....	1,24,961
3,043	....	3,043	934	11	923	1,05,631	311	....	311	....	1,05,320
3,155	6	3,149	962	8	954	1,16,241	413	....	413	....	1,15,828
3,067	432	2,635	961	229	732	92,230	190	....	190	....	92,040
3,040	....	3,040	1,084	....	1,084	1,35,272	479	....	479	....	1,34,793
2,446	....	2,446	130	....	130	1,03,260	44	....	44	....	1,03,216
3,131	....	3,131	143	....	143	1,24,939	....	....	....	....	1,24,939
3,015	....	3,015	146	....	146	1,28,042	....	....	....	....	1,28,042
2,944	....	2,944	106	....	106	1,21,593	144	13	157	....	1,21,436

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, and 20 are entered in the Taluka accounts as "Shewai jemma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows:—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees in waste and cultivated lands.
2. "Koorus," or sale of pasture land.
3. Sale of wood.

B.

Proceeds from—

1. "Pattkhar," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
2. "Chuckuhee," land cultivated without the knowledge of the Revenue authorities.
3. "Pangit kasur," land at first cultivated with jeruyat crops and afterwards beyjayat; difference of assessment between the two.
4. "Kurbeeaeeree," or melon-beds.

C.

Taxes formerly levied and now abolished.

1. "Barbidaree."
2. "Nowsuljaree."
3. "Patter-ek-salee."

Taxes still levied.

1. Kule pattee.

D.

1. Inam salamee.
2. Alma salamee.

E.

1. Inam jupte.

1844-45	232	223	54,239	3,519	50,720	1,18,320	10,183	1,08,137	13,804	94,333	524	945	1	1,470	95,863
1845-46	232	225	61,163	7,721	53,442	1,32,149	22,747	1,09,402	23,885	85,517	165	1,564	1	1,730	87,247
1846-47	232	227	75,065	99	74,966	1,42,215	197	1,42,018	346	1,41,672	47	1,356	1	1,404	1,43,076
1847-48	232	230	75,852	41	75,811	1,44,350	79	1,44,271	154	1,44,117	303	1,267	1	1,571	1,45,688
1848-49	232	231	70,146	744	69,402	1 35,472	1,583	1,33,889	22,348	1,11,541	509	1,008	1	1,518	1,13,059
1849-50	232	231	70,327	52	70,275	1,22,506	91	1,22,415	748	1,21,667	460	886	1	1,347	1,23,014
1850-51	232	230	72,229	370	71,859	1,26,783	558	1,26,225	1,740	1,24,485	422	1,042	1	1,465	1,25,950
1851-52	232	231	77,115	229	76,886	1,33,913	415	1,33,498	2,919	1,30,579	872	1,478	1	2,351	1,32,930
1852-53	232	231	83,367	44	83,323	1,43,063	72	1,42,991	367	1,42,624	301	1,372	1	1,674	1,44,298
1853-54	232	231	84,945	478	84,467	1,44,991	827	1,44,164	7,728	1,36,436	409	1,587	1	1,997	1,38,433
1854-55	232	230	89,308	2	89,306	1,50,737	3	1,50,734	343	1,50,391	494	1,613	1	2,108	1,52,499
1855-56	232	230	88,403	1,334	87,069	1,48,852	2,830	1,46,022	9,359	1,36,663	556	1,497	1	2,054	1,38,717
1856-57	232	230	92,308	52	92,256	1,52,844	68	1,52,776	314	1,52,462	349	1,384	1	1,734	1,54,196
1857-58	232	231	97,802	38	97,764	1,58,540	43	1,58,497	362	1,58,135	781	1,388	*1	2,170	1,60,305
Total....			23,90,002	62,949	23,27,053	50,44,835	1,67,761	48,77,074	3,63,492	45,13,582	9,602	38,609	72,236	1,20,447	46,34,029
General Average....			59,750	1,574	58,176	1,26,121	4,194	1,21,927	9,087	1,12,840	240	965	1,806	3,011	1,15,851

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandoree rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees at a reduction of Rs. 4-11 per-cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced Carcoon from the Survey Department.
5. The general average shown is for all the cultivated villages.

DIX D.

whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 232 Villages forming the ERANDOLE TALOOKA *for forty years, from* 1818-19 *up to* 1857-5
according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.

Alienated Lands.			Inam Jagire.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Assessment.			Government, Alienated, and Inam Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Jasdee Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment. E	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Remissions on account of Column 11.	Remissions on account of Columns 15, 18, and 21.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,623	....	2,623	100	....	100	98,526	....	....	....	98,526	
2,528	....	2,528	132	....	132	89,907	....	....	....	89,907	
3,682	....	3,682	....	....	....	1,46,758	....	....	....	1,46,758	
3,601	....	3,601	298	....	298	1,49,587	....	....	....	1,49,587	
3,117	....	3,117	78	....	78	1,16,254	....	....	....	1,16,254	
3,328	....	3,328	147	....	147	1,26,489	....	....	....	1,26,489	
3,372	....	3,372	120	....	120	1,29,442	....	....	....	1,29,442	
3,419	....	3,419	272	....	272	1,30,021	....	....	....	1,30,021	
3,532	....	3,532	1,005	....	1,005	1,49,435	....	....	....	1,49,435	
3,362	....	3,362	684	....	684	1,42,479	....	....	....	1,42,479	
3,660	....	3,660	917	....	917	1,57,076	....	....	....	1,57,076	
3,434	....	3,434	934	....	934	1,43,085	....	....	....	1,43,085	
3,737	2	3,735	605	8	597	1,58,528	....	....	....	1,58,528	
3,633	3	3,630	252	....	252	1,64,187	....	....	....	1,64,187	
1,18,759	635	1,18,124	22,949	556	22,393	47,74,546	13,635	49	13,684	47,60,862	
2,960	16	2,953	674	14	660	1,19,364	341	1	342	1,19,022	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 1968 of 1859.

From A. R. Grant, Esq.,
First Assistant Collector in charge,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a detailed report, with accompaniments, from the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey in Khandeish, dated 10th October 1859, No. 206, on the revision of the assessment of the Erundole talooka, which was effected last season in anticipation of the approval of Government.

2. To much of this district as forms part of the valley of the Taptee is a rich black soil plain, then comes a central strip of undulating country, and the remainder at a distance from the river is traversed by low ranges and spurs of rocky hills, with the usual addition of scrub jungle. In respect to this natural division into three large tracts, each of which has a marked character of its own, and also with regard to the capabilities of the soil and other advantages, the district under notice is to all intents and purposes a continuation of the adjoining talooka of Amulnair, which received the new assessment during the preceding season, and the villages have been classed on the same principles and the same rates adopted, viz :—

Superintendent's paragraphs 3, 4, and 16.

For 1st class villages	Rs.	2	4	0
For 2nd do.	„	2	2	0
For 3rd do.	„	2	0	0
For 4th do.	„	1	14	0

Superintendent's paragraph 17.

3. As, however, the assessment of most of the villages of this talooka was reduced by a former survey, commenced in Mr. W. W. Bell's time, in 1845, and completed in 1848, the introduction of the new revised settlement has made a less important change in the rates than in the districts previously settled.

Superintendent's paragraph 18.

4. The only irrigation existing in the district is from wells, and for this description of land the same rate has been fixed as in Amulnair, viz. Rs. 3 per acre, with exemption in favour of wells more than 45 feet deep.

5. In paragraphs 10 and 11 of his report Mr. Davidson has some interesting observations on the subject of cattle, and his proposal to encourge the breeding of stock by offering prizes will of course meet with the attention to which the opinions of so experienced an officer are entitled; but it appears to me that the people will require a great deal of encouragement before they can be induced to enter into any serious competition with the dealers of Nimar and Berar and of other parts of our own country, in which there are more extensive grazing grounds.

6. The subject of Arab stallions, brought forward in Mr. Davidson's 12th paragraph, is one well worthy of the attention of Government, as something ought most certainly to be done to improve the breed of ponies, which is generally supposed to be deteriorating very rapidly. Mares being much more in request amongst natives than horses, are to be found in most parts of the country, and many are rather nice animals; but horses of equally good quality are seldom procurable, and patells and others have often complained to me of the difficulty of finding stallions such as they would care to put their mares to.

7. The measure suggested by Mr. Davidson would therefore, I think, be of great benefit to the whole country, and a very few stallions would suffice, as the people would not object to go considerable distances to make use of them. For example I may mention that some time since the patell of Argaum took a mare all the way to Malligaûm because the late Mr. Neave had kindly promised to allow one of his horses to serve her.

8. In the end of his report (paragraph 23) the Superintendent states that he took particular care to inform the ryots that Government has reserved the right of levying a school rate at any future period, and he adds that they were well pleased at the prospect of schools being established throughout the country. But it strikes me that the matter should not be left on this uncertain footing, and

that a clause should be added to the survey rules providing in express terms for the levy of the rate referred to.

9. By paragraph 25 of Government letter No. 5593 of 1848, a proclamation to the effect of Rule I. is or ought to be published whenever the revised rates are introduced into a fresh district, and nothing could be easier than to add such a clause to this proclamation.

10. Another power which I think ought to be reserved by Government is that of imposing a bhagayut assessment upon any land now assessed at dry-crop rates, if at any future time irrigational works should be constructed, either by the State or with their assistance, which afforded the occupants the means of irrigation. The necessity for exercising such a right is of course likely to arise very seldom, but still it may arise, and I myself remember an instance in the Nassick sub-division in which the construction of a bundarra was objected to by several of the persons who would have benefited by it from motives of dislike to others who would have been greater gainers than themselves. It is easy, moreover, to guard against the difficulty which the reservation is intended to meet, and I see no reason therefore why it should not be done.

11. Modifications of some importance have been made in the survey rules by orders and constructions passed from time to time by Government, but the Marathi version of the rules is very incomplete as regards such supplementary but necessary information, and as this is a defect which ought to be remedied, I beg to bring the matter to your notice. The rules in question constitute the written agreement between Government and its tenants, and define the tenure under which land is held under the new survey settlement, and they are distributed to the village officers for general information. It is right therefore that all alterations made in them should receive the *same* and, if possible, *equally early* publicity as the rules themselves, and I think the only means of ensuring them such publicity in a way fair to the public is to embody and publish them as part of the rules. In my opinion there is still room for some slight improvements in the rules themselves, and as I have no doubt but that many other officers could point out necessary alterations, I take the opportunity of suggesting

whether it would not be advisable for Government to take advantage of experience, and after calling for the opinions of their revenue officers, cause a revised edition of the rules to be prepared for those districts that have not yet been surveyed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. R. GRANT,
First Assistant Collector in charge.

Khandeish Collector's Office, Dhoolia,
28th November 1859.

[COLLECTOR OF KHANDEISH'S LETTER AND ACCOMPANIMENTS, NO. 1968, DATED 28TH NOVEMBER 1859].

No. 2612 OF 1859.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted to Government for orders.

Natural features.

The natural features of the Erundole talooka are similar to the Amulnair talooka assessed last year, and the circumstances which formed the basis of consideration in the settlement introduced in the latter have guided the Superintendent in his proceedings under report.

Mr. Grant's paragraph 2.
Mr. Davidson's paragraphs 3 and 4.

New Assessment, and Financial results.

3. The assessment of Erundole just superseded was much lighter than that of the four talookas which preceded it, owing to the revision made under the orders of Government so lately as 1845-46 and 1848-49, and the rates now proposed, which are the same as in Amulnair, have had more the effect of equalising than lowering the

Mr. Grant's latter part of paragraph 2, and paragraph 3.
Mr. Davidson's paragraph 16 to 20.

assessment. The following table exhibits the financial results of the new settlement :—

Description of Villages.	No of Villages.	Rates of Assessment.	Average of past Collections for forty years.	Collections for 1857-58.	Revenue on Cultivated Land in 1858-59 or year of introduction of New Survey Rates according to		Survey Rental.
					Old Assessment.	New Survey Rates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class.	86	2 4 0	72,987	1,02,438	1,10,793	96,394	1,33,376
2nd do.	84	2 2 0	27,674	38,041	41,995	36,910	68,267
3rd do.	30	2 0 0	6,746	9,995	11,476	9,740	19,410
4th do.	27	1 14 0	4,022	5,852	6,508	5,280	17,243
Total..	..	....	1,11,429	1,56,326	1,70,772	1,48,324	2,38,296

As compared with column 4....Increase Rs. 36,895

Do. do. 5....Decrease Rs. 8,002

Do. do. 6.... Do. Rs. 22,448

showing a deficit of Rs. 22,448 as compared with what would have been realised had the collections been made under the old rates, which is unimportant, considering that there is a very ample margin left for improvement.

4. From the Superintendent's 20th paragraph it will be seen that there has this year been an increase of cultivation to the extent of at least 20,000 acres. Calculating this at the average rate

over the whole talooka, viz. Rs. 1-1-6, the revenue has already, in Mr. Davidson's own words, "improved by Rs. 21,875, to compensate for the reduction of Rs. 22,448 caused by the new rates."

Bhagayut Cultivation.

5. The bhagayut cultivation in Erundole is very small, the extent of land under irrigation being 2,567 acres. There are no bundarras, and the whole of this land is watered from wells. The rate imposed is the same as that fixed in the districts already assessed, *viz.* Rs. 3 per acre, with full exemption in favour of wells, the depth of which exceed forty-five feet from the lift of water.

Mr. Grant's 10th paragraph.

6. In paragraph 10 of his letter Mr. Grant suggests the reservation of the right of Government to impose a bhagayut assessment upon lands now assessed at dry-crop rates in the event of means of irrigation being supplied hereafter at the expense wholly or partly of the state. Mr. Grant seems not to have been aware of the existence of the Government Resolutions No. 1835, dated 26th May 1856, and No. 2502, dated 9th July 1856, which fully provide for such cases. A copy of these Resolutions is given below for facility of reference :—

"No. 1835.

"2. It is clear from a perusal of these papers that during the term of his leave under the new settlement it is optional with the cultivator to avail himself or not of improved or newly-created means of irrigation supplied by Government; but if he use such means they must be paid for. This payment in excess of the survey settlement should in each case be regulated by a special agreement.

"3. It seems absolutely necessary that in future the conditions on which the additional assessment is to be charged on lands taken at the rates fixed for dry lands, but which during the period of the lease may be rendered irrigable by means supplied by Government, should be clearly laid down and defined in accordance with the local circumstances of the land in each case, it being at the same time distinctly provided that no wells

or tanks made at the expense of the cultivator himself shall entail any increase of assessment whatever."

"No. 2502.

"Under the established custom of the country the water rate is included in the enhanced land assessment placed on irrigable lands, and where the survey had not been introduced it will be easy to provide prospectively for the levy of an enhanced land revenue if means should be supplied by Government for irrigating lands at present under dry cultivation. But under the leases granted by the revenue survey we are debarred from increasing the land assessment, and must provide for cases of the kind under consideration by withholding any supply of water until the cultivator agrees to cancel his existing lease, and to accept another providing for an enhanced land assessment."

Cattle.

7. The Revenue Commissioner cannot coincide with Mr. Davidson regarding the inferiority of the cattle of Khandeish. During the seven years he was in that province as Collector he always kept up between thirty and forty bullocks, and the work they were capable of undergoing was something surprising; the only difference between them and the other cattle was that they were well fed and well kept. The fact is the natives do not appreciate the advantage of feeding their cattle, and until they do, no benefit can be derived from attempts to improve the breed.

Mr. Grant's 5th paragraph.
Mr. Davidson's 10th and 11th paragraphs.

8. When cattle are employed in carts conveying cotton and other produce they receive a small quantity of grain, but immediately the trip is over the grain is stopped, and the cattle are driven out to pick up what they can. If the indigenous cattle were not extremely hardy they could not last long under such treatment, and any other breeds brought from other countries would infallibly die under it.

9. Another circumstance to be taken into consideration is the difficulty of finding any European officers acquainted with the art of breeding cattle. Certainly not one man in fifty, either in the

covenanted or uncovenanted service, knows anything about it, and any money expended by them on such an object would only be thrown away.

10. It may, perhaps, be in the recollection of Government that so early as 1827 endeavours were made by the local officers in Khandeish to improve the breed of cattle there. The suggestion emanated fron Mr. Giberne, who in a letter dated 22nd September of that year requested to be authorised to offer rewards annually for the best bull, cow, and bullock, draft and pack, and his proposal was sanctioned by Government in their letter No. 3142, dated 13th December 1827, Military Department. An abstract of the proceedings consequent thereupon was submitted to Government in Mr. Mansfield's report No. 256, dated 8th February 1856, which is transcribed below :—

Vide Government Resolution No. 799, dated 11th March 1856, Revenue Department.

"2. In the following year 1828 Government stud stallions were sent to Khandeish, and it was decided to give rewards for fine colts and *fillies*, at the same time rewards were distributed for home cattle. The sum sanctioned for rewards for the former was one thousand and for the latter five hundred rupees.

"3. Captain Hodges in a letter to the Military Department, dated 22nd April 1829, states that no candidates came forward this year or the last for the prizes on account of bulls and cows.

"4. In a report of a Committee composed of Messrs. Boyd, Chamier, Stevens, and Captain Jameson, dated 10th May 1830, it is stated 'with regard to pack cattle, the show was exceedingly small: only seven bulls were exhibited; they were, however, extremely fine; the cows were so inferior that we could not admit the claim of the best of them to a reward.'

"5. In the ensuing year the Committee 'report the show of pack cattle was this year much the same as last, though we conceive little improvement was visible.'

"6. There is no report on the records for 1832. In 1833 the committee report that 'the exhibition of horned cattle was decidedly superior this year, both as to number and size. There

is no report for 1834. In 1835 the committee state the show of horned cattle was exceedingly scanty, and only one pair of bullocks appeared at all worthy of notice.' In 1836 the show of horned cattle is stated to be superior to that of any former season. There is no report for 1837. In 1838 Mr. Blane, the the Acting Collector, says, 'I was also disappointed in none of the very finest specimens of the Khandeish bullocks being produced as on former occasions.'

"7. After this year there is no record of any rewards having been distributed, nor is there any letter explaining why they were discontinued."

11. In 1855-56 Mr. A. St. John Richardson obtained permission to improve the breed of cattle in his capacity as a private gentleman, but he did not avail himself of it.

Government Resolution No. 799, dated 11th March 1856.

Arab Stallions.

12. As to the beneficial results of keeping stallions in different localities in Khandeish, the Revenue Commissioner quite concurs with Mr. Davidson. The country is particularly bare of horses, and any measure calculated to increase the number would be very advantageous. Mr. Mansfield understands that Arab stallions have been kept in some of the collectorates of the Southern Division for use by the public under certain restrictions, but in the absence of the correspondence which took place on the subject he is unable to offer any definite suggestion.

Mr. Grant's paragraphs 6 and 17.
Mr. Davidson's para. 12.

Condition and State of Towns.

13. The subject discussed in the first half of paragraph 13 of Mr. Davidson's report is for the consideration of the Police Department, and the Collector has been informed accordingly, who has also been told that the tank therein alluded to can be cleared of mud by a grant-in-aid from his discretional allowances.

First part of Mr. Davidson's paragraph 13.

Cotton Gins and Oil Mills.

14. Mr. Davidson is not quite correct in giving the number of gins available at the Dhurrungaum factory at 120, the last report of the overseer stating it to be 93, including those worked by bullock power. His suggestion connected therewith, as well as the employment of the overseer to improve the oil mills of the province, has been referred to the Collector of Khandeish for opinion and report.

Mr. Davidson's latter part of paragraph 13.

Mr. Davidson's para. 14.

School Rate.

15. The Revenue Commissioner is not prepared to second Mr. Grant's proposition, that the levy of the school rate should be provided for in the notification directed to be issued at the time revised rates are introduced in a district, it being uncertain whether the levy will ever come into force.

Mr. Grant's paragraphs 8 and 9.
Mr. Davidson's para. 23.
Paragraph 25 of Government letter No. 5593 of 1848.
Page 81 of the revised edition of Joint Report.

Revision of the Marathi version of the Survey Rules.

16. The Superintendents of Survey, the Settlement Officer in Gujarat, and the Revenue Commissioner S. D. have been addressed for an expression of their views on the point, and a communication will be made to Government in the event of the case requiring their orders.

Mr. Grant's paragraph 11.

17. In conclusion the Revenue Commissioner would submit for the consideration of Government whether the period of thirty years is not too long to guarantee the rates for any district at present. The great production of gold in enabling England to pay high prices for cotton, linseed, &c., the great influx of silver into India, and the introduction of railways, are raising the value of land yearly, but to what extent this value will reach in the course of a very few years it is impossible to say. The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that it would be unwise in Government to debar themselves from the benefit of such increased value.

18. The increasing value of land is not owing to any outlay of capital or labour on the part of the agricultural community, but

quite independent of it, and the Government are legitimately entitled to benefit by it. The Revenue Commissioner would therefore recommend that the rates should not be guaranteed at present for a longer period than ten years, though the advantage of any improvements in the interval might be guaranteed for thirty years; that is to say, no increased tax should be raised because jerayut land is made bhagayut, though the land itself should be liable to any increased jerayut rates introduced in the whole of the talooka. Also if the proposition of taxing alienated land 25 per-cent be carried out, the rates now proposed should, for obvious reasons, be adopted as the permanent assessment on such lands.

19. In ten years' time land will probably in many localities rise 50 and 100 per-cent in value, and additional assessment may be imposed. If this rise, however, does not take place, the present rates will be continued in force, and no harm will be done.

20. The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that the alteration of the period of the lease will have little or no effect in making the ryots discontented with the settlement or unwilling to take up waste lands.

S. MANSFIELD,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Ahmedabad,
31*st December* 1859.

P. S.—The sketch map alluded to in Mr. Davidson's 2nd paragraph has not yet been received.

No. 954 of 1860.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

The rates now submitted for sanction were introduced provisionally last season into Erundole. As this talooka is stated to be of essentially the same character in every respect as the adjacent talooka of Amulnair, the rates proposed for sanction are the same as those which were authorised last year for Amulnair.

2. The old assessment seems to have been light, and the proposed assessment will not make much difference in the present realisations, while hereafter it may be hoped that the revenues will largely increase. The full survey rental is Rs. 2,38,296, while the realisations in the first year of the new rates were Rs. 1,48,324, thus leaving a large margin for future improvement. As compared with the average collections of the past forty years, the present rental shows an increase of Rs. 36,895, though in comparison with 1857-58 there was a decrease of Rs. 8,002, and, as compared with what the realisations of 1858-59 would have been under the old rates, a decrease of Rs. 22,448.

3. But as shown by Mr. Davidson (paragraph 2) the additional cultivation of some 20,000 acres in the first year subsequent to that in which the rates were introduced has already gone far to compensate for this decrease. And it is also observable that the survey has probably caused a considerable increase in cultivation prior to the introduction of the new rates, for the revenue in the year of the introduction of the new rates exceeded by Rs. 14,446 the collections for 1857-58. The immediate increase in cultivation and the prospective additions are therefore both highly satisfactory.

4. The rates for bhagayut, of which there is a very trifling amount in Erundole, are also approved.

5. The orders quoted by Mr. Mansfield in his 6th paragraph sufficiently provide for the objection taken by Mr. Grant in his 10th paragraph regarding the imposition of extra assessment for works of irrigation executed by Government.

6. His Lordship in Council also concurs with Mr. Mansfield in his observations regarding the breed of cattle. It would not be advisable to make further experiments in the way of distribution of prizes after the ill success recorded of the former trial.

7. With regard to the breed of horses, His Lordship in Council also concurs with the Revenue Commissioner. A few stallions might be placed at convenient stations in Khandeish, as has already been sanctioned in some collectorates of the Southern Division. The Collector should be requested to report separately regarding Mr. Davidson's suggestions on this subject.

8. Mr. Mansfield's disposal of Mr. Davidson's remarks regarding the state of the towns and the gin factory is approved.

9. If there be no immediate intention of imposing a school rate, it would be useless to issue any notification beyond that which is usually made. The Revenue Commissioner to be informed that the subject is under consideration in the General Department.

10. The question raised in the 17th and following paragraph of the Revenue Commissioner's report is very important, and the remarks of an officer of Mr. Mansfield's experience and ability are deserving of careful consideration. But His Lordship in Council, though ready to give all weight to considerations which may be estimated at the time the rates are fixed, would be reluctant to see the period of guarantee shortened, or any settlement such as that suggested in paragraph 18 substitued for the plain and simple assurance now given to the ryots.

11. It should, however, be kept in view that since the low standard of assessment now adopted was first fixed there has been a marked and rapid rise in the value of land and produce. In future settlements this point should be considered by Superintendents in fixing the rates. Even in the district which forms the subject of this report, it is evident that the rates might have been raised one or

two annas in the rupee without either pressing on the cultivators or placing them at a disadvantage with others whose assessment, as it was settled earlier, will be earlier subject to revision.

12. Although it does not seem desirable in the present instance to enhance for the benefit of the State the assessment which the Superintendent and Collector have already introduced experimentally, yet it would not be expedient to defer the introduction into this district of the measure which His Lordship in Council has for some time past been anxious to introduce generally.

13. The advance in the prices realised by agricultural produce at the great marts throughout India demands a corresponding improvement in the means of transport from distant districts, so that while the consumer may benefit by the additional quantity brought into the market, the producer in remote localities may be enabled to compete with those who hold land more favourably situated.

14. The great stimulus given to production in outlying districts by the extension of railways must be supplemented by a net work of roads before the great benefits of railway communication can be fully developed. To supply the want of such roads meeting the great trunk lines of communication, local funds must be raised, and the revision of assessment appears to His Lordship in Council to be the most seasonable time for making such provision—so far at least as the agricultural population is concerned.

15. His Lordship in Council is therefore pleased to direct that in future each Superintendent of Survey after fixing the assessment of a district shall add, over and above the amount which on other considerations he may deem to be appropriate, one anna on every rupee of revenue as a contribution to a local fund for the improvement of the internal communications of the district.

16. Though calculated over and above the ordinary assessment, this levy should be incorporated with it, and should not be shown separately either in the ryot's books or in the village accounts. Thus a ryot whose field would but for this cess have paid Rs. 10 will now pay Rs. 10-10, and the assessment will be so entered in the accounts.

17. The land revenue of the whole talooka, as realisable by Government, will thus contain one anna in every seventeen due to

this local fund. The emoluments of village officers (to whom alone hucks on this cess would be payable) being deducted, the balance would be the amount available for local improvements.

18. Where Major Wingate's or other similar scale is in force, eight per-cent should be deducted for the remuneration of the village officers.

19. It will be borne in mind that this fund being derived from the agricultural classes, should be expended entirely on works from which they will derive benefit, and that it is not to be expended in beautifying and improving towns the inhabitants of which do not contribute to it.

20. The Revenue Commissioners should report what general rules they would recommend for regulating the expenditure of the fund, and for organising machinery for the efficient working of the system.

21. With the addition of one anna on every rupee, the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for the Erundole talooka are sanctioned, and may be guaranteed for the usual term of thirty years. It will of course be understood that the additional anna is not to be levied in arrears for the past year.

B. H. Ellis,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1860.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

A
SKETCH MAP
of the
HUSSEERABAD TALOOKA.
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.

No. 59 of 1860.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To A. D. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—Under the instructions which I have received, it is my duty to lay before you a brief report on the Talooka of Nusseerabad, in order that the subject of a revision of its rates of assessment may obtain the consideration of Government.

2. The accompanying sketch map exhibits the talooka in its original form.

3. The talooka of Nusseerabad forms one of the richest and best districts in the valley of the Taptee, which river bounds it entirely on the north; the river Girna encompasses it wholly on the west; to the south lies the talooka of Jamnair, and on the east is the territory of His Highness Scindia, from which it is partly separated by the Waghoor, a small tributary of the Taptee.

4. The talooka as it is at present constituted contains in all 123 villages. Of these, however, 93 only are inhabited, 65 forming the principal division under a Mamlutdar; the remaining 28 constitute the Kanulda petta under a Mahalkurree. It covers an area of 224,353 acres, or 350½ square miles. The number of inhabitants to the area bears a proportion of 149 to the square mile. An arrangement is under consideration to alter the external boundaries of such talookas in the collectorate as are faulty and inconvenient in their configuration, and a portion of this talooka (the Kanulda petta) under the new arrangement is made over to Erundole. The expediency, however, of this proposed change, as regards this particular talooka, has always seemed to me to be of a questionable nature. Although the narrow projecting point contained between the two rivers running eastward presents to the eye a district of an awkward and inconvenient form, yet the rivers would seem the natural boundary, and the difficulty in crossing the Girna during

the monsoon months, which during that period becomes a rapid and rather dangerous river to cross, may cause considerable hinderance to the local officers in the execution of their duties.

5. In its aspect and natural features this talooka assimilates pretty closely to that contiguous to it—Erundole, which was last season reported upon. Being also on the southern bank of the Taptee, it has its best soil in the northern villages; but the soil here is in quality superior to that in either of the similarly situated and already settled talookas of Erundole and Amulnair. Unlike Erundole, the deteriorating scale is less gradual: here you pass from the rich black soil almost at once to that of an inferior description over a rocky and uneven surface.

6. At intervals over the lands where the best soil prevails are some fine mango topes, although throughout the talooka mango plantations are not so plentiful as is the case in previously-settled districts.

7. About three-fourths of the villages contained in the talooka have an abundant supply of water, as will be observed by a glance at the map, the talooka having a river on three of its sides. Nor do the villages situated in the interior seem to suffer from any scarcity. Water is found at no great depth in all the interior yillages, where besides there are nullas affording water for the use of the cattle during the greater portion of the year.

8. There are no metalled roads within the district. The road leading from Asseerghur to Bombay, *viâ* Malligaum, passes through it, crossing the Taptee at Bhosawul and Sailgaum, proceeding *viâ* Julgaum across the centre of the talooka to the Girna at Nimbkheira Khoord. This is simply a cleared track over the black soil, commonly designated a fair-weather road. While proposing revised rates of assessment for the talookas of Sowda and Yawul in the year 1854, I took occasion to mention the state of this road; more especially I drew attention to the condition of the fords of the Taptee at Bhosawul and Dhewulwarree, particularly the former, trusting that some measures might be adopted towards improving the approaches on either side of the river, even if the crossing itself could not be rendered less difficult except at great expense. On again examining these fords I find them still in the same state. Within the last

few years much has been done by your predecessor Mr. Mansfield in the way of connecting the principal market towns within the province by means of these fair-weather roads, so that no doubt the facilities of communication are greatly improved; but when it is considered that during the monsoon months traffic and communication of every sort is completely closed, I trust it may not appear inapposite my so frequently in these my assessment reports recurring to the subject of the inadequacy and indifferent description of the roads within the collectorate; but so impressed am I of the necessity of a better means of communication than is afforded by these unmetalled tracks, that I venture again this season to bring the subject forward, in order that it may, more especially at the present crisis, receive the consideration of Government. Now that a new era is about to dawn on this country, and this district being particularly affected thereby (I allude to the establishment of railway communication with the coast), the importance of preparing in time a few metalled roads over the black plain towards the principal railway stations, of which I believe Julgaum (a town in the centre of this talooka) will form one, must be obvious to all. Without some such feeders traffic during the monsoon months must necessarily be greatly impeded. The line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway enters the talooka on the south-eastern corner, running almost parallel with the course of the Girna till it reaches Pimprala, from whence it turns off to the east, passing the town of Julgaum, and through the lands of Thursoda, Moorar, Kheira, Nusseerabad, Julgaum Khoord, and Kirdee, on the boundary of which it crosses the river Waghoor on to Bhosawul, a village in the territory of His Highness Scindia, about three miles from our boundary.

9. As principal towns in the talooka I may mention Nusseerabad, Julgaum, Nandra, Assodeh, Kanuldeh, Pimprala, and Koora, each having weekly markets, as given in the margin. Julgaum, however, is deserving of more especial mention. Of late years this town has greatly increased in importance, and is now not only the most important commercial town in Khandeish, but extends its trade far beyond into the Berar country, many

Kanulda	Sunday.
Koora	Monday.
Pimprala	Tuesday.
Assoda	Wednesday.
Nandra	Thursday.
Nusseerabad ..	Friday.
Julgaum	Saturday.

of the mercantile houses in Bombay having agencies established here for the purchase of all the exports of the country, but more particularly of cotton, linseed, and tillee.

10. The modes of husbandry in practise in this talooka and the products raised are essentially similar to those of the districts already reported upon.

11. Of manufactures there are none of any importance. Turbans of a somewhat inferior quality, and the commonest description of cotton fabrics, are made at Nusseerabad, Julgaum, Assoda, &c. In all there are 880 looms in the district, the greater number being at Nusseerabad and Julgaum.

12. The population according to the census returns gives an aggregate total of 52,338 souls, the greater proportion of these being agriculturists; in fact the whole population may be classed as an agricultural one.

13. The statistical returns give a total of 40,900 horned cattle. From the absence of uncultivated waste land in the northern portion of this talooka, and in consequence the limited extent of ground available for pasture, the number of cattle is comparatively small, being 26,000 fewer than in Erundole; for although in the south there is a large extent of waste, the rocky nature of the soil renders it less favourable for raising herds of cattle than is the case in Erundole. In the northern villages the inhabitants during the monsoon months send most of their cattle beyond the Taptee into the Satpoora range for the benefit of pasture. The condition of the working cattle appeared to me to be extremely indifferent throughout the district, and upon inquiry as to the cause of this was told that the demand for carriers at Julgaum is now so continual that whenever men and animals can be spared from the labours of the field they betake themselves to Julgaum, and seek carriage to Wassind, from whence they are now always certain of a return load, if not of goods, of railway material to Bhosawul.

14. Before entering upon the subject of the new rates, I will advert for a short space to an examination of the old. In the best villages where the soil is good, viz. in the northern villages, the prevailing rate is Rs. 2-6-9 per beega, or Rs. 3-3-8 per acre, but the rates range as low as Rs. 0-7-6 per beega to suit soils affected by

the influence of floods on the banks of the rivers; but for all land not liable to such there seems to be one general rate, many of the villages having but two rates, viz. Rs. 2-6-9 and Rs. 1-15 per beega; yet there is nothing to indicate that the ryots have suffered much under the pressure of an over-high assessment. There is no appearance of an impoverished condition perceptible in or around their villages. On the contrary the better style of houses in many of the villages of the Kanulda petta at once arrests the attention in coming either from the Chopra or Erundole direction; and when the crops are on the ground, the face of the country presents all the appearance of a highly cultivated and thriving district. In the southern villages, where the soil is of a poorer description, the old rates seem to have been arranged correspondently to the inferiority of the soil, but there is a great want of uniformity perceptible in the rates of adjoining villages, which are similar in feature and circumstances. The prevailing rate in this portion of the talooka is 15 annas per beega, or Rs. 1-4 per acre. For irrigated land there is but one rate, viz. Rs. 2-14-3 per beega, or Rs. 3-13-8 per acre.

15. I will now without further delay proceed to the consideration of the new assessment of this district and of the rates which seem most applicable for future adoption. I must state, however, that I approach this subject with considerably less confidence than I have experienced when similarly occupied with reference to other districts for which it has been my duty to frame a revised assessment. This difficulty has not been lessened by the correspondence which has already taken place on the subject between your predecessor, the then Revenue Commissioner N. D., Mr. Fawcett, and myself. You are aware that I ventured an opinion expressive of the advisability of postponing the settlement of this district until such time as some estimate could be formed of the effects the railway might have upon it. Although the survey operations had all been carried on and completed up to date, in anticipation of this talooka being the next in order for a revision of its assessment, yet I conceived it my duty to refer the matter for the consideration of higher authority. The opinion of both your predecessor and Revenue Commissioner were against any delay in carrying into effect an immediate

Vide Superintendent's letter to the Collector of Khandeish, No. 182, dated 22nd August 1859.

revision of assessment, and in stating his opinion Mr. Fawcett writes as follows:—

"I fully concur with you as to the inadvisability of deferring the revision of the assessment of the Nusseerabad talooka, as suggested by Mr. Davidson. The progress of the revision of the assessment has not in other districts been postponed for this reason, and in my opinion the railway will not affect these districts materially for some years to come, nor would it be just to regulate the new rates in Nusseerabad in anticipation of a rise of prices likely to follow the expected facilities of transport, when the talookas bordering upon that district have already been revised, independently of a consideration fo this circumstance."

Copy of letter from the RevenueCommissionerN.D. to the Collector of Khandeish, No. 1666, dated 30th August 1859.

Under Memorandum from the Collector to the Superintendent Revenue Survey, No. 1552, dated 6th September 1855.

16. Herein therefore lies the difficult nature of my present duty. As settlement officer I have ever been impressed with the necessity of carrying into consideration not only actual present influences bearing upon the economy of a district where a revision of assessment is about to take place, but that every circumstance affecting that district, prospectively as well as retrospectively, must be duly weighed. When therefore we have railway communication in immediate prospect, I conceived we had a very important element forced upon our consideration. Whether the fact of the resources of the country being thus opened up by a ready and unfailing means of transport, creating as it must a steady and continued demand for all articles of exportation, will require a lengthened period to show its effects, or whether such will be at once exhibited, may at the present moment be a matter for conjecture. I am, however, strong in the belief that the change will very soon become apparent. The very circumstance of several thousand labourers being employed within the limits of the district will affect the prices of all articles of consumption, and thereby tend to secure the cultivating classes from the losses attending a constantly fluctuating market. Labour will also be enhanced, or rather it is already so, for the demand for labourers is very great at this present time, and grain and all other necessaries are also much increased in value, but to what actual

extent land and all its products may eventually be enhanced it is impossible at the present time to say.

17. I respectfully trust it may not appear that in the remarks I have made, and have still to make, that I pass over unheedingly the views thus expressed by Mr. Fawcett, "that it would not be just to regulate the new rates in Nusseerabad in anticipation of a rise of prices likely to follow the expected facilities of transport, when the talookas bordering upon that district have already been revised, independent of a consideration of this circumstance." With perfect deference to the above, I am compelled to state that were I to act upon it, the loss entailed upon the Government would, as I shall presently show, be much greater than the state of things seem to call for. The neighbouring talookas already under a revised assessment are Sowda, Yawul, Chopra, and Erundole, and I allow that in framing my proposals for new rates for Sowda and Yawul, the facilities of railway communication with the coast were not taken into consideration. At that period the line which is now under construction had not received the sanction of Government; but now the prospect of this advantage is no longer either distant or uncertain, and the influences of it are already being felt. I therefore, in framing rates more subsequently for Chopra and Erundole, conceived it but right to give this consideration a certain weight, as mentioned in my assessment reports upon these talookas.

18. As previously noticed, the talooka of Nusseerabad is divided into two compartments, differing materially in respect to their soil—one, the northern, along the banks of the Taptee, having an excellent soil, and the other containing much that is indifferent, gradually deteriorating towards its centre, where there is series of rocky ridges running in an irregular form towards the south-east. In applying new rates, I have therefore adhered as nearly as possible to the division thus marked by nature, and have included in Class I. the villages having the best soil, and capable of producing the superior description of crops. The road marked in the map as crossing the Girna at Nimbkheira, proceeding *viâ* Julgaum Boodrook to Nusseerabad and Julgaum Khoord on the Waghoor, indicates the division. On the north of this line are the 52 villages included in Class I. For these I have prepared three different rates, viz. Rs. 2-8,

Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 3 per acre, the effects of which upon the cultivated area of last season are approximately shown in appendix A. I say approximately because until the rates can be applied to the actual acres under cultivation a slight difference must necessarily exist. I have not shown in detail the effects of a rate corresponding to that applied to the adjoining talookas of Chopra and Erundole, where in both the contiguous villages have been assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4. Had this rate been applied to the 52 villages comprised in this class the result would have been Rs. 86,536, causing a reduction in this portion of the talooka alone of about Rs. 49,606 from the collections of last year.

But even excluding all consideration of future benefits to be anticipated as likely to follow the opening of the railway, I consider that the superior nature of the soil, and the present favourable condition of the cultivators, justify the adoption of a higher rate than has hitherto been imposed on soil of perhaps the same value and similar in circumstances. I trust therefore I may be excused so far in not following the views expressed by Mr. Fawcett by recommending a maximum rate of not less than Rs. 2-12. This gives an average rate upon the cultivation of last year of Rs. 1-13-8 per acre. Of the 75,786 acres of arable land contained in the villages of this class, 56,980 were under cultivation during 1858-59, leaving a margin of 18,806 acres. A considerable portion of this waste is broken land among the ravines on the banks of the Taptee and Girna. I anticipate, however, that 10,000 will at once be taken up; but this is about the extent I can look for towards an increase in cultivation.

19. With respect to the southern division I have less difficulty in expressing my views, inasmuch as the inferior quality of the soil, and disadvantages arising from a less favourable position, it is necessary to preserve the rates applied to villages similarly circumstanced in previously-revised talookas. I have therefore divided this portion of the talooka into two classes, having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 and Rs. 1-12 respectively.

Class II. (Rs. 2-2) includes the villages lying along the banks of the Girna, south of the ford at Nimbkheira Khoord and contiguous to villages in Erundole, bearing a similar rate; it also includes

the villages immediately south of the road already mentioned as marking the divisions, together with a small group of villages beyond the Waghoor to the west.

Class III. (Rs. 1-12) comprises the remaining villages, of which 21 are uninhabited.

I have already stated that the former rates obtaining in this division appear to have been more suited to the nature of the soil than is generally found to be the case; so that the relief of 25 per-cent, which the proposed rates afford to the villages included in Classes II. and III., will be sufficient, in my opinion, to encourage an extension in cultivation, although I cannot hold out much expectation of a very great increase, as the greater portion of the land now lying waste is of a very inferior quality, and requires a term of fallowing after a few years' cultivation. These lighter soils, however, seem well adapted for the growth of cotton, and linseed in small quantities is grown; these seem to be the only exports produced. The crops are chiefly khurreef, being jowaree, badjree, and cotton.

19. *Garden Land.*—There is but one bundarra within the talooka at the village of Downda, and this, according to the information given by the inhabitants, was constructed by a patell of the village 120 years ago at a cost of Rs. 2,500. It waters only 3 acres of land, there being no more available. This amount of land has hitherto been assessed at an equivalent rate to that obtaining throughout the talooka for bhagayut cultivation, viz. Rs. 2-14-3 per beega. As the supply of water afforded by this bundarra is more than sufficient to enable the best description of garden produce being raised, I do not see why it should be assessed at a less rate than Rs. 5 per acre, and this I propose to place upon it.

Across a small stream at the village of Mehebroona are constructed two dams of mud, from which 65 acres of land have received a partial watering in favourable seasons. This land has also up to the present time been assessed as garden land at the general bhagayut rate, Rs. 2-14-3 per beega or Rs. 3-13-8 per acre. This I propose altering to Rs. 3-8, which is the rate I purpose recommending for mothustul irrigation.

20. The extent of land under irrigation from wells is very inconsiderable, being only 1,470 acres throughout the talooka. Nus-

seerabad, Julgaum, Assoda, and Bhadlee are the only villages where the amount of acres irrigated exceeds one hundred. The villages in the southern division have but a few acres, from ten downwards, around the village sites. Water is, however, much nearer the surface than in Sowda, Yawul, or Chopra. At Julgaum and Assoda the depth of the wells averages from 25 to 35 feet; yet the ryots are not at all eager to increase the garden cultivation; in fact it does not pay them so well as dry-crop cultivation. The labour and expense is about trebled, while the profits are not by any means commensurate with either trouble or cost. I am therefore of opinion that the garden rates should not exceed Rs. 3-8 for the best villages and Rs. 3 for those in the southern division.

21. Much of the delay in furnishing this report has been occasioned by the additional labour caused by the alteration in fields cut up by the railway, also by a number of fields having been redivided since the original measurements were completed, in order to suit the convenience of the cultivators; in all upwards of 3,000 fields had to be reëxamined.

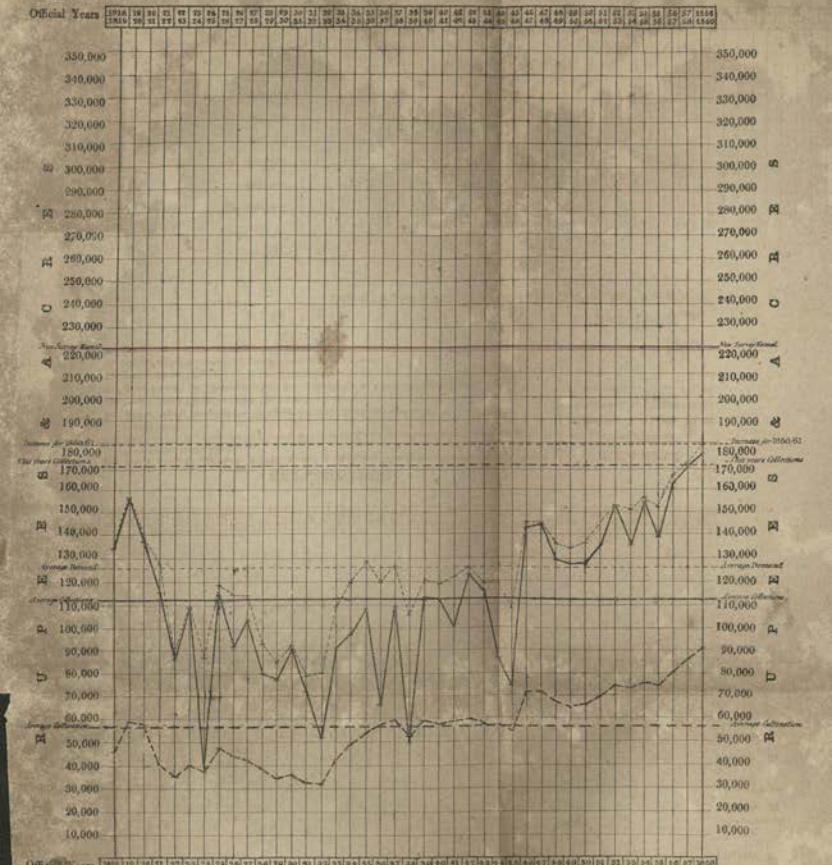
22. The usual appendices accompany the report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Durumgaum,
29th February 1860.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, and COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA, for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the Revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Green Straight* line shows the Old Kumal or Maximum Assessment nominally imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Red Straight* line shows the New Survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each year.

The *Strong Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space between the Dotted and Black* lines indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each year.

The *Strong Black Straight* line shows the Average Past Collections.

The *broken Straight* line shows the Average Past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR 1842-43.

Cultivation.....	Acres	59,951
Assessment.....	Rupees	134,882
Collections.....	,,	132,384
Remissions.....	,,	2,498

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Khandesh Revenue Survey and Assessment.

APPENDIX A.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT VILLAGES OF THE NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA, REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPHS 17 AND 18 OF REPORT.

APPEN-

List of Government Villages of the NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA,

Class.	No.	Names of Villages.	Total Khalsa.	Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.	Collections for 1858-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
	1	Pulsoda	1,007	296	374	570
	2	Jamodeh	959	271	329	540
	3	Bhoker	2,507	1,464	1,222	2,664
	4	Amodeh Boodrook	1,040	1,001	527	1,301
	5	Gadodeh	1,053	1,644	902	2,106
	6	Dewgaum	537	312	296	667
	7	Bharlee Khoord	947	697	635	1,445
	8	Kutoreh	444	493	316	821
	9	Foopnee	991	695	685	1,733
	10	Keenoodeh	869	907	618	1,631
	11	Sow Kheireh Khoord	439	291	271	585
	12	Nundgaum	990	634	427	952
	13	Fesurdee	383	342	189	478
	14	Kurrunja	874	439	461	1,125
	15	Dhanoreh Khoord	288	116	183	367
	16	Peel Kheireh	507	643	352	866
	17	Nandreh Boodrook	1,681	1,947	1,293	3,139
	18	Ghardee	599	229	411	511
	19	Amodeh Khoord	585	411	411	849
	20	Muthaneh	281	222	227	454
	21	Reedhoor	537	667	441	947
	22	Digsai	932	701	694	1,241
	23	Eedgaum	1,206	1,262	989	1,959
	24	Kanuldeh	4,152	5,396	3,459	8,092
		Carried over..	23,808	21,080	15,712	35,043

FIRST.

DIX A.

referred to in paragraphs 17 *and* 18 *of Report.*

Estimated effects of Rates upon the Cultivation of 1858-59.			Total amount realisable.		
If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
501	551	601	1,200	1,320	1,440
377	414	452	1,002	1,103	1,203
1,782	1,960	2,138	3,562	3,919	4,275
741	815	889	1,375	1,512	1,649
1,597	1,757	1,917	1,812	1,994	2,175
427	470	513	772	850	927
1,124	1,237	1,349	1,630	1,793	1,956
604	664	724	847	932	1,017
1,356	1,491	1,627	1,905	2,095	2,285
1,278	1,406	1,534	1,757	1,933	2,109
466	512	559	707	778	849
471	519	566	1,065	1,171	1,277
290	319	348	522	575	627
540	594	648	970	1,067	1,164
181	199	217	280	308	336
422	464	506	602	663	723
2,054	2,259	2,464	2,620	2,882	3,144
379	417	455	555	610	665
535	589	643	755	830	905
343	377	411	412	454	495
740	814	888	895	984	1,073
850	934	1,019	1,127	1,240	1,353
1,581	1,740	1,898	1,910	2,101	2,292
5,261	5,787	6,313	6,267	6,894	7,521
23,900	26,289	28,679	34,569	38,008	41,460

Class.	No.	Names of Villages.	Total Khalsa.	Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.	Collections for 1858-59.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	23,808	21,080	15,712	35,043
	25	Koowar Kheireh.....	350	441	276	533
	26	Foopunggaree.....	1,517	2,131	1,182	2,533
	27	Wudnuggaree.....	760	1,417	716	1,786
	28	Khedee Khoord	540	1,009	441	1,070
	29	Awhanch.....	3,294	4,413	2,532	5,942
	30	Nimb Kheireh Khoord ..	668	290	412	547
	31	Julgaum Boodrook.....	3,316	4,029	2,719	5,925
	32	Khedee Boodrook	546	339	411	590
	33	Assoda.....	6,734	9,182	5,653	14,940
	34	Thandlaz.....	223	230	212	265
	35	Mumoorabad	6,056	9,652	5,472	15,702
	36	Awar	456	552	367	851
Finer.	37	Thoor Kheireh	420	356	330	572
	38	Dhamungaum.....	741	642	577	1,486
	39	Khapur Kheireh.....	268	224	216	530
	40	Nandreh Khoord.....	496	337	320	832
	41	Soojdeh	1,723	1,843	1,263	3,381
	42	Dehoolwareh	661	1,086	612	1,610
	43	Bholaneh.....	2,137	2,843	1,605	4,374
	44	Kanuswadeh	834	347	360	794
	45	Shaligaum	1,269	757	636	1,459
	46	Kudgaum.....	3,675	4,596	2,835	7,698
	47	Bhadlee Boodrook	2,478	4,794	2,304	6,574
	48	Thursoda.....	1,345	1,985	1,142	2,573
	49	Nusseerabad	8,671	10,338	6,924	14,717
	50	Julgaum Khoord.....	1,135	1,772	827	2,253
	51	Khurdee	599	410	368	704
	52	Thugreh	1,066	442	556	858
		Total....	75,786	87,537	55,980	1,36,142

Estimated effects of Rates upon the Cultivation of 1858-59.			Total amount realisable.		
If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23,900	26,289	28,679	34,569	38,008	41,460
431	474	517	545	599	653
2,075	2,282	2,489	2,592	2,852	3,111
1,592	1,752	1,911	1,685	1,853	2,021
774	851	928	920	1,012	1,104
4,682	5,150	5,618	5,842	6,427	7,011
584	642	700	925	1,017	1,109
4,560	5,016	5,472	5,520	6,072	6,624
535	589	643	710	781	852
10,805	11,886	12,967	12,735	14,008	15,281
466	513	560	492	542	591
10,102	11,113	12,123	11,495	12,644	13,793
625	688	751	772	849	926
605	665	725	772	849	926
1,028	1,131	1,234	1,312	1,444	1,575
424	467	509	510	561	612
612	673	734	910	1,001	1,092
2,335	2,569	2,803	3,145	3,459	3,773
1,281	1,410	1,538	1,352	1,488	1,623
2,800	3,080	3,360	3,670	4,037	4,404
416	458	500	960	1,056	1,152
835	918	1,002	1,625	1,787	1,949
5,050	5,555	6,060	6,402	7,043	7,683
4,824	5,306	5,788	5,177	5,695	6,213
1,874	2,061	2,248	2,202	2,423	2,643
10,170	11,187	12,204	12,540	13,794	15,048
1,538	1,691	1,845	1,917	2,109	2,301
540	595	649	852	938	1,023
686	755	824	1,245	1,369	1,493
96,149	1,05,766	1,15,381	1,23,373	1,35,717	1,48,046

Class.	Rate.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Khalsa.
1	2	3	4	5
				Acres.
		1	Ghoor Kheireh	377
		2	Nimb Kheireh Boodrook	822
		3	Thar Kheireh	411
		4	Sow Kheireh Boodrook	892
		5	Pimpraleh	1,624
		6	Dhunthaleh	770
		7	Ghosleh	437
		8	Khedee Sheem	148
		9	Dhanora Boodrook	522
		10	Punalee	413
		11	Mehehroona	5,728
		12	Munyar Kheireh	2,372
SECOND.	Rupees 2-2.	13	Belee	1,213
		14	Balehole	628
		15	Downda	1,135
		16	Wurad	2,081
		17	Gozoreh	1,607
		18	Ghurgaum	526
		19	Soonusgaum	1,796
		20	Gombhee	375
		21	Pimpleh	460
		22	Khudkeh	354
		23	Wanjoleh	1,157
		24	Meergowhan	645
		25	Chorewadeh	299
			Total	26,792
THIRD	Rs. 1-12.	1	Kooreh	7,168
		2	Jogulkhoree	935
			Carried over	8,103

Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.	Collections for 1858-59.	Estimated effects of proposed Rates.	Total amount realisable.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
270	183	440	230	463
130	240	312	331	912
49	197	207	222	425
450	416	594	438	852
1,427	1,174	1,674	1,039	1,383
94	215	194	230	657
41	157	114	177	402
17	36	34	38	134
345	335	476	385	544
82	289	202	307	414
1,118	859	1,296	799	3,999
845	1,411	1,638	1,465	4,537
686	888	1,205	874	1,164
312	362	410	317	501
373	475	582	531	1,120
1,588	1,144	1,840	1,266	2,165
1,098	1,178	1,466	1,275	1,657
168	202	214	172	408
1,176	1,272	1,766	1,364	1,861
184	235	291	206	321
240	252	355	264	465
126	159	172	204	412
241	512	557	486	986
134	263	278	265	595
368	231	422	301	389
11,562	12,665	16,739	13,186	26,766
2,004	1,951	2,517	1,476	4,762
257	258	271	182	549
2,261	2,209	2,788	1,658	5,311

Class.	Rate.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Khalsa.
1	2	3	4	5
				Acres.
			Brought over...	8,103
		3	Roomneh	280
		4	Mahaluksheemee	1,491
		5	Hingona Khoord	381
		6	Nimbgaum Boodrook	783
		7	Kundaree	3,881
		8	Raipoor	1,195
		9	Theetvee	675
		10	Keeroleh	1,109
		11	Khurug	465
		12	Shingaeeth	1,275
		13	Gungapooree	679
		14	Nimbgaum Khoord	832
THIRD.	Rupees 1-12.	15	Doharee	858
		16	Pohoree	304
		17	Khathgaum	1,184
		18	Mehenjaleh	466
		19	Hingona Boodrook	1,075
		20	Hingona Sheem	440
		21	Thupowun	873
		22	Baglan	726
		23	Baledhar	556
		24	Gondehgaum	1,688
		25	Gar Kheireh	337
		26	Pullas Kheireh	3,564
		27	Naigaum Boodrook	1,910
		28	Kulmadeh	1,786
		29	Deoharee	1,330
		30	Oomaleh	2,250
			Carried over...	40,446

Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.	Collections for 1858-59.	Estimated effects of proposed Rates.	Total amount realisable.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,261	2,209	2,788	1,658	5,311
283	241	389	261	287
439	606	624	441	962
209	191	308	161	282
203	260	350	191	478
594	1,194	1,002	925	2,579
200	331	343	298	968
94	209	172	170	439
112	185	131	121	602
148	215	184	271	434
307	495	468	482	894
17	191	103	154	485
126	229	186	213	555
171	359	330	320	647
46	104	77	93	229
360	506	558	345	724
20	110	62	84	280
157	505	432	452	789
45	148	177	103	236
114	435	326	298	560
165	469	517	363	542
59	221	269	167	367
390	1,069	798	740	1,106
166	265	305	254	324
2,156	2,346	3,228	1,608	2,321
253	903	658	553	1,061
422	922	1,042	587	1,097
202	301	294	208	765
434	510	506	367	1,234
10,153	15,729	16,627	11,888	26,558

Class.	Rate.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Khalsa.
1	2	3	4	5
				Acres.
			Brought over....	40,446
		31	Bhagpoor.....	988
		32	Mooradpoor.....	681
		33	Chincholee	1,414
		34	Koosoombeh Khoord	1,946
		35	Koosoombeh Boodrook	1,100
		36	Pimpleh	844
THIRD.	Rupees 1-12.	37	Dhanwuda	3,851
		38	Naigaum Khoord	1,575
		39	Nehehreh Boodrook	1,155
		40	Nehehreh Khoord	1,033
		41	Jamhhole.....	571
		42	Bamkheireh.....	557
		43	Sheersolee	2,467
		44	Dharagheer.....	281
		45	Tokela.....	557
		46	Mahadee	1,304
			Total....	61,370

ABSTRACT.

Class.	Number.		Total Khalsa Acres.	Average of past Collection for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.
I.	52	Villages	75,786	87,537	56,980

Class.	Rate.	Number.				
	Rs. a.					
II.	2 2	25	Villages	26,792	11,562	12,665
III.	1 12	46	Do.	61,370	12,976	21,126

Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Cultivation in 1858-59.	Collections for 1858-95.	Estimated effects of proposed Rates.	Total amount realisable.
6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,153	15,729	16,627	11,888	26,558
167	612	545	375	585
152	471	383	279	404
527	637	859	458	915
364	681	630	411	1,104
63	81	87	59	908
163	174	234	111	401
307	946	984	690	1,831
47	322	220	241	927
53	195	188	128	754
25	90	55	59	493
3	38	23	30	311
45	126	77	69	297
757	761	883	618	1,487
44	138	85	90	178
35	37	41	23	308
71	88	89	73	789
12,976	21,126	22,010	15,602	38,250

Collections for 1858-59.	Estimated effects of Rates upon the Cultivation of 1858-59.			Total amount realisable.		
	If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	If at Rs. 2-12 per Acre.	If at Rs. 3 per Acre.
1,36,142	96,149	1,05,766	1,15,381	1,23,373	1,35,717	1,48,046

	Estimated effects of proposed Rates.	Total amount realisable.
16,739	13,186	26,766
22,010	15,602	38,250

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS

Division.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH																						
		Agriculturists.	Writers.	Weavers.	Weavers and Sewers.	Dyers.	Washermen.	Smiths.	Labourers.	Smelters.	Potters.	Tailors.	Vendors of Brass and Copper Utensils.	Knifers.	Bakeshikars.	Tinsmiths.	Thatchers.	Barbers.	Jaggery, i.e. Rockshalt, or Country Salt Manufacturers.	Stone Masons.	Bricklayers.	Shoes.	Shoemakers and Tailors.	Labourers.	Employments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Seeds.	1. Kasba Nusseerabad	2,639	769	1,035	671	132	61	152	12	16	72	62	24	11	52	28	46	110	50	21	..	182	54	105	373
	2. Manjeh Assaleh	1,502	254	58	151	..	..	56	19	69	26	27	9	100	58	7	24	24	..	..	..	213	25	28	84
	3. Do. Mamoorabad	582	37	18	[illegible]	..	..	30	15	20	10	13	..	6	14	1	15	23	..	..	11	136	11	8	1
	4. Do. Bhadlee Boodrook	1,022	23	32	[illegible]	..	..	16	12	19	13	17	..	..	93	..	11	25	..	..	..	107	60	19	6
	5. Do. Bholanch	479	27	12	14	..	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	26	4	..	..
	6. Do. Julgaum Boodrook	1,158	182	41	511	285	..	141	23	57	25	100	24	..	181	3	9	43	5	..	6	144	74	69	..
	7. Do. Kargaum	386	69	57	10	..	..	15	13	18	16	5	..	..	318	9	12	19	..	..	..	65	8	9	..
	8. Do. Pullaskheirah	830	63	34	27	..	30	52	17	10	11	31	..	13	..	9	16	25	..	..	10	85	3	34	26
	9. Do. Koorlich	535	43	14	136	6	..	32	6	9	7	3	..	..	16	86	9	15	..	24	..	89	7	15	..
	10. Do. Mehrbreena.....	225	38	28	48	..	322	47	..	4	3	..	..	..	22	12	33	7	..	..	..	62	21	11	..
	11. Do. Soojdeh	25	10	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	200	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	44	8	11	..
	12. Do. Thursodeh	392	15	..	1	..	..	23	..	6	11	13	..	19	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	33	24	2	..
	13. Do. Julgaum Khoord..	351	..	37	8	..	..	6	11	10	..	7	..	..	17	..	..	13	..	..	..	61	8	8	..
	14. Do. Warad	612	15	21	13	..	..	21	23	40	11	10	..	25	27	1	5	24	..	..	..	69	40	15	2
	15. Do. Oomaleh	155	..	..	1	..	72	..	5	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	6	..	..	..	32	..	3	..
	16. Do. Kandaree	274	..	4	7	..	121	11	4	10	8	10	..	..	9	..	..	17	..	..	..	58	9	4	..
	17. Do. Soonnegaum.....	399	30	10	..	..	..	11	..	24	19	2	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	62	8	15	..
	18. Do. Manyarkheirah....	176	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	..	38	4	..	..	..	42	..	5	..
	19. Do. Shafegaum	111	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	42	..	..	..
	20. Do. Drhoolwarah	136	12	..	12	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	101	..	4	38	..	..	..	107	25	9	..
	21. Do. Dhanwar	138	..	..	..	..	219	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	5	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
	22. Do. Pingaleh	418	103	401	500	115	..	35	11	23	37	49	..	44	13	155	12	28	11	5	5	67	11	42	11
	23. Do. Dhamungaum	34	8	41	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	6	..	..	..	30	4	1	..
	24. Do. Gonreh	311	..	..	18	..	..	12	12	1	2	8	..	..	123	6	..	4	..	..	..	42	7	1	..
	25. Do. Gitchgaum	457	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	2	17	..	..	5	..	..	..	37	4	6	..
	26. Do. Bolee	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	6	..	..	..	25	15	9	..
	27. Do. Sowkheirah Dk. ..	106	..	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	15	..	..
	28. Do. Nandeh Khoord..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
	29. Do. Kulmurah	48	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
	30. Do. Chincholeh	184	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	20	6	19	..
	31. Do. Wanjoleh	28	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	12	..
	32. Do. Hingonch Boodrook	60	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
	33. Do. Kanuswarah	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
	34. Do. Dhanseh Boodrook	163	..	..	7	..	..	3	8	..	9	..	..	..	32	..	..	7	..	..	..	23	29	11	..
	35. Do. Khaneloe	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36. Do. Koonoomleh Kd..	96	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	6	..

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SOONA.

37.	Moujeh Khathgaum	186	1	11	6	..	62	..	12	8	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	11	..	..	..	28	3	11	..
38.	Do. Shingareth	102	..	19	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	14	3	..
39.	Do. Seersolee	436	17	..	3	..	..	39	6	9	9	14	..	4	37	..	11	13	..	..	..	22	..	4	7
40.	Do. Theegreh	84	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	4	1	..
41.	Do. Kheeree Boodrook	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
42.	Do. Downda	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
43.	Do. Dewharee	31	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
44.	Do. Pimpleh	63	..	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	Do. Meergowhen	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..
46.	Do. Khapurkheireh....	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Do. Chorewarah	159	..	..	4	..	..	4	12	4	..	7	..	..	9	..	..	12	..	..	..	15	8	5	..
48.	Do. Garkheireh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49.	Do. Nimlegaum Bk. ..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
50.	Do. Mahalukheemee ..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51.	Do. Pimpree	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52.	Do. Nalgaum Boodrook	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
53.	Do. Jogulkhore	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
54.	Do. Goulthee	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
55.	Do. Baglan	62	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
56.	Do. Bale Hole	219	3	15	..	..	..	..	5	10	..	6	..	..	13	..	..	4	..	..	..	46	5	7	..
57.	Do. Dohoree	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	3	..
58.	Do. Bhagpoor.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
59.	Do. Thapowun	9	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	5	..	..	..
60.	Do. Raipoor	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	19	..	3	..
61.	Do. Dhuthaleh	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62.	Do. Awhuneh	381	18	..	58	26	20	29	10	..	10	18	..	..	16	..	5	4	39	..	..	92	9	..	..
63.	Do. Kheree Khoord ..	190	4	..	1	..	..	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	2	..	..	..	99	12	..	..
64.	Do. Wadnuggoree	74	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
65.	Do. Foopsoggoree	153	15	13	10	..	..	10	15	4	..	10	..	..	34	..	..	19	..	..	..	45	5	8	..
	65 Villages	17,521	1,762	1,988	2,485	571	1198	762	270	403	919	478	57	734	1,985	322	247	582	105	130	41	2,633	544	524	510

PUNTA KANDEISH.

1.	Moujeh Kanahleh	834	98	47	78	..	..	40	7	42	10	16	..	..	301	6	19	37	..	..	14	110	28	25	6
2.	Do. Bhokree	249	27	22	39	..	..	6	11	5	14	6	..	9	223	..	4	13	..	..	..	53	4	..	14
3.	Do. Nandreh Boodrook	132	6	10	59	..	..	24	7	20	19	11	..	238	..	8	11	10	..	..	..	76	6	16	..

..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	29	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	438
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	351
6	5	..	..	..	21	..	9	6	6	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	748
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	344
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
..	7	..	..	..	21	33	1	46	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	393
2	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	44	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
																													442
38	262	49	4	30	325	98	182	2,905	190	1,870	79	11	27	14	89	18	46	72	829	16	8	47	..	..	23	..	..	20	43,629
5	70	5	..	2	9	..	..	91	10	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	30	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,978
4	17	..	..	28	22	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	808
6	..	..	..	..	13	..	10	35	3	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	19	71	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	875

Petta Kasulooh.	4. Moujeh Garodeh	245	5	..	8	..	..	14	..	7	6	28	..	9	51	3	7	20	..	..	..	128	5	..	..
	5. Do. Foopnée	96	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	25	..	2	..
	6. Do. Bhadlee Khoord..	139	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	6	..	..
	7. Do. Amodeh Boodrook	227	3	50	9	..	..	..	..	11	..	5	..	..	15	..	5	7	..	..	..	29	7	2	..
	8. Do. Eedgaum	83	25	23	1	..	..	9	4	18	..	10	..	319	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	30	5	..	..
	9. Do. Keenoleh	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	81	26	..	..
	10. Do. Nundgaum	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	4	..	..	23	..	..	15	..	12	..	40	10	..	..
	11. Do. Peelkheirch.....	259	15	..	..	..	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	8	..
	12. Do. Nimbkheirch Bk..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	1	..
	13. Do. Amodeh Khoord..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..
	14. Do. Awar	73	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	2	..
	15. Do. Digsai	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	7	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
	16. Do. Kurunja	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
	17. Do. Kutoreh	122	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	1	..
	18. Do. Jamodeh	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	19. Do. Pulsoda	56	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	26	..	..	..
	20. Do. Reedhoor	54	..	8	3	..	..	20	..	4	14	3	..	..	173	..	..	9	..	..	3	106	13	1	..
	21. Do. Thoorkheirch	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22. Do. Fesurdee	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
	23. Do. Ghoorkheirch	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	24. Do. Dewgaum	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25. Do. Sowkheirch Kd. ..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
	26. Do. Koowarkheirch ..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
	27. Do. Ghardee	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28. Do. Dhanoreh Khoord.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28 Villages	3,534	215	171	207	..	..	133	49	117	63	83	..	758	1,118	17	45	162	..	12	23	869	123	67	29
	65 Villages	17,521	1,762	1,088	2,485	571	1,196	782	270	493	319	478	57	734	1,985	322	227	582	105	130	41	2,65	544	324	510
	93 Grand Total	21,055	1,977	2,159	2,692	571	1,196	915	319	610	382	561	57	1,492	3,103	339	272	744	105	142	64	3,52	667	391	539

DIX B.

in which the Population of the NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA *is engaged.*

THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Gurrow, i. e. Barrow.	Flowers and Herbs.	"Lunguis," i. e. persons employed in making and selling Charcoal.	Gardeners.	Liquor-venders.	Cotton-cleaners.	Dhungurs, i. e. Shepherds.	Barbers.	Hired Servants.	Rahut-salehs.	Rajpoots.	Sirk and Iron Forgers.	Gildars-Gunners.	Necklace and Trinket-makers.	Kohrees and Potters.	Musicians and Dancers.	Sweetmeat-makers.	Shoulders in Mud.	Silkmen.	Tailors.	"Arkur," i. e. Seed-vendors.	"Pensil," whose duties consist in supplying Travellers with Milk Curd, &c.	"Thurd," Village Watchmen.	Dhersies.	Jamee or Post-sellers.	Coppersmiths.	Perhaps, i. e. Camel or Elephant Drivers.	Paper Manufacturers.	"Goalla," Milkmen.	Total.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	601
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	1	..	..	223
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	260
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	405
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	573
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	249
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	428
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
30	87	5	..	30	83	3	71	157	54	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	28	160	..	13	80	19	..	..	..	..	..	8,818
33	262	49	4	30	325	98	182	2,905	199	1,870	79	11	27	14	89	18	46	72	829	16	8	47	..	..	23	..	..	20	43,929
33	349	54	4	60	408	101	253	3,062	253	2,055	79	11	27	14	89	18	59	100	989	16	21	127	19	..	23	..	..	20	52,258

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description for which information for each Village has been obtained from the Records prepared

Official Years.	Total Number of Villages.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
		Cultivated Villages.	Total Acres.	Defect. Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Acres under Cultivation (Column 4).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 5).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 6).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collection from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Mhim-bunds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied and now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 11 and 12.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	122	94	43,834	....	43,834	1,28,999	....	1,28,999	....	1,28,999	343	....	9,315	9,658	1,38,657
1819-20	119	99	55,177	....	55,177	1,40,927	....	1,40,927	144	1,40,783	114	....	12,933	13,047	1,53,830
1820-21	119	99	53,598	....	53,598	1,29,530	....	1,29,530	845	1,28,685	313	....	12,233	12,546	1,41,231
1821-22	119	99	37,032	....	37,032	1,17,701	....	1,17,701	11,415	1,06,286	204	349	1,702	2,315	1,08,601
1822-23	119	101	31,499	....	31,499	79,049	....	79,049	2,252	76,797	255	....	484	739	77,536
1823-24	119	104	37,546	526	37,020	1,01,243	1,599	99,644	....	99,644	465	46	2,101	2,612	1,02,256
1824-25	119	104	51,165	19,657	33,508	1,05,379	26,824	78,555	48,345	30,210	367	....	528	895	31,105
1825-26	119	104	43,728	....	43,728	1,09,183	....	1,09,183	3,790	1,05,393	387	38	2,110	2,535	1,07,928
1826-27	119	106	40,149	86	40,063	1,05,212	149	1,05,063	21,857	83,206	309	1,619	2,094	4,013	87,219
1827-28	123	119	42,616	136	42,480	1,14,317	371	1,13,946	10,305	1,03,641	457	387	2,027	2,871	1,06,512
1828-29	123	114	38,811	425	38,386	94,059	1,245	92,794	11,406	81,388	406	2,065	2,053	5,484	86,872
1829-30	123	117	40,611	6,476	34,135	1,03,814	19,375	84,439	6,967	77,472	355	2,583	1,950	4,888	82,360
1830-31	123	118	36,835	368	36,467	99,370	1,132	98,238	1,038	97,200	489	456	1,950	2,894	94,094
1831-32	123	118	32,623	191	32,432	79,089	489	79,158	6,008	72,550	367	805	1,950	3,122	75,712
1832-33	123	117	32,708	1,007	31,701	82,739	2,372	80,366	28,227	52,139	521	908	1,223	2,732	54,871
1833-34	123	120	43,101	201	42,900	1,09,168	622	1,08,546	17,258	91,288	380	84	1,950	2,420	93,808
1834-35	123	119	48,067	214	48,753	1,20,084	371	1,19,713	22,089	97,625	467	99	1,784	2,350	99,975
1835-36	123	119	51,484	....	50,484	1,28,774	....	1,28,774	19,020	1,09,245	....	140	1,950	2,090	1,11,335
1836-37	123	120	57,429	456	56,973	1,30,933	1,017	1,29,916	62,297	67,709	508	109	1,950	2,567	70,276
1837-38	123	120	59,256	25	59,231	1,25,829	33	1,25,796	16,919	1,08,877	836	1,857	1,949	4,642	1,14,519
1838-39	123	120	58,097	5,862	52,235	1,19,461	14,014	1,05,447	55,737	49,710	415	39	1,949	2,403	52,093
1839-40	123	120	58,939	351	58,588	1,21,381	999	1,20,472	7,304	1,13,168	632	91	1,950	2,673	1,15,841
1840-41	123	120	57,716	352	57,364	1,19,501	811	1,18,690	6,579	1,12,111	523	95	1,949	2,567	1,14,678
1841-42	123	119	58,260	57	58,203	1,21,729	125	1,21,614	20,567	1,00,047	510	104	1,676	2,292	1,02,339
1842-43	123	120	50,270	19	50,251	1,24,929	47	1,24,882	2,498	1,22,384	518	123	1,681	2,322	1,24,706
1843-44	123	118	57,334	149	57,185	1,19,454	321	1,19,133	3,628	1,15,505	495	163	1,556	2,214	1,17,719

4,277	....	4,277	....	....	....	1,42,934	....	....	....	1,42,934
5,583	....	5,583	137	....	137	1,65,550	165	....	165	1,65,385
5,845	....	5,845	....	....	....	1,47,076	199	11	210	1,46,866
5,895	27	5,868	1,348	....	1,348	1,15,817	....	....	....	1,15,817
4,013	....	4,013	387	....	387	81,936	....	....	....	81,936
4,936	....	4,936	431	....	431	1,07,623	....	....	....	1,07,623
1,067	....	1,067	1,169	346	823	32,995	....	....	....	32,995
4,576	....	4,576	1,391	....	1,391	1,13,895	....	....	....	1,13,895
3,868	149	3,719	1,154	130	1,024	91,962	17	....	17	91,945
4,279	32	4,247	1,466	19	1,447	1,12,206	84	....	84	1,12,122
3,953	....	3,953	1,096	88	1,008	91,833	1,269	....	1,269	90,564
4,500	28	3,472	946	30	916	86,748	412	141	553	86,195
4,512	....	4,512	919	....	919	99,525	339	91	430	99,095
4,561	47	4,514	853	125	728	80,954	319	105	424	80,530
4,524	1,167	3,357	1,099	335	764	58,992	439	200	639	58,353
4,977	12	4,965	1,260	68	1,192	99,965	367	71	438	99,527
5,320	....	5,320	1,501	104	1,397	1,06,692	994	107	1,101	1,05,591
5,874	170	5,704	1,906	11	1,895	1,18,934	781	146	927	1,18,007
6,110	919	5,191	2,441	555	1,886	77,353	1,564	424	1,988	75,365
6,288	188	6,100	2,723	126	2,597	1,23,216	592	405	997	1,22,219
5,940	3,343	2,597	3,417	1,176	2,241	56,931	98	91	189	56,742
5,750	134	5,616	2,570	23	2,547	1,24,004	77	106	183	1,23,821
4,899	136	4,763	808	....	808	1,20,249	77	67	144	1,20,105
5,165	179	4,986	207	....	207	1,08,132	15	....	15	1,08,117
5,201	....	5,201	58	....	58	1,29,965	....	....	....	1,29,965
5,017	9	5,008	88	....	88	1,22,815	....	....	....	1,22,815

The collections of columns 12, 13, 14, 17, and 20 are entered in the Talooks accounts as "Shewai jumma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of produce of fruit-trees in waste and cultivated lands.
2. "Kooran," or sale of pasture land.
3. Sale of wood.

B.

1. "Panbhoor," or deposit of mud in beds or banks of rivers.
2. "Kurbooswaree," or melon-beds.
3. "Chowkashee," land cultivated without the knowledge of the Revenue authorities.
4. "Isthawah."
5. "Panklos."

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Havildaree."

Taxes still levied.

1. "Kole pattee."

D.

1. "Inam salamee."
2. "Aima maoshkath."

E.

1. "Inam juptee."
2. "Wattun juptee."

1844-45	123	118	58,191	1,521	56,670	1,23,200	3,916	1,19,284	33,534	85,750	669	260	1,217	2,176	87,926
1845-46	123	116	62,091	7,864	54,227	1,20,713	21,165	1,08,548	33,049	73,499	511	50	1,190	1,751	75,250
1846-47	123	119	71,471	41	71,430	1,45,751	84	1,45,667	2,675	1,42,992	573	254	1,205	2,032	1,45,024
1847-48	123	120	71,515	23	71,492	1,44,676	33	1,44,643	359	1,44,284	681	136	1,149	1,966	1,46,250
1848-49	123	121	66,521	120	66,401	1,30,510	242	1,30,268	7,038	1,29,230	880	102	1,034	2,016	1,31,246
1849-50	123	121	64,078	32	64,046	1,34,331	86	1,34,245	7,334	1,26,911	815	64	1,020	1,899	1,28,810
1850-51	123	121	65,123	358	64,765	1,37,118	876	1,36,242	9,147	1,27,095	696	653	1,044	2,393	1,29,488
1851-52	123	123	68,957	98	68,859	1,44,022	228	1,43,794	8,244	1,35,550	1,131	928	1,134	3,193	1,38,743
1852-53	123	123	73,843	.....	73,843	1,52,632	.....	1,52,632	3	1,52,629	947	839	1,287	3,073	1,55,702
1853-54	123	123	73,165	716	72,449	1,52,441	* 1,732	1,50,709	15,766	1,34,943	1,140	1,021	1,242	3,403	1,38,346
1854-55	123	123	74,988	.....	74,988	1,56,746	.....	1,56,746	1,083	1,55,663	1,321	1,710	547	3,578	1,59,241
1855-56	123	123	76,536	2,945	73,591	1,58,900	6,917	1,51,983	13,398	1,38,585	1,171	1,246	547	2,964	1,41,549
1856-57	123	123	80,652	13	80,639	1,65,160	32	1,65,128	3,690	1,61,438	1,145	1,975	547	3,667	1,65,105
1857-58	123	123	85,416	40	85,376	1,71,465	73	1,71,392	3,442	1,67,890	1,450	2,087	547	4,084	1,71,974
1858-59	123	123	90,808	34	90,774	1,78,126	63	1,78,063	3,170	1,74,893	1,114	1,790	547	3,451	1,78,344
Total			2,315,140	50,363	2,264,777	51,53,166	1,07,167	50,45,999	5,20,865	45,25,134	25,036	26,195	89,306	1,40,537	46,65,671
General Average			56,467	1,228	55,239	1,25,687	2,614	1,23,073	12,704	1,10,369	611	639	2,178	3,428	1,13,797

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chandoree rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees at a reduction of Rs. 4-11 per-cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the talooka cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced Canoon from the Survey Department.
5. The general average shown is for all the cultivated villages.

DIX C.

whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the Villages forming the NUSSEERABAD TALOOKA, *for forty-one years, from* 1818-19 *to* 1858-59, *according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam and Watan Jagire.			Government, Alienated, and Inam and Watan Jagire Lands together.	Reductions given in years subsequent to year of Jamabandee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam and Watan Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Joodee Assessment. D	Deduct Reductions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment. E	Deduct Reductions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 16, 19, and 22.	Reductions on account of Column 11.	Reductions on account of Columns 14, 16, and 20.	Total Reductions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Reductions (Columns 26).	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,200	1,019	4,181	101	....	101	92,208	....	....	....	92,208	
5,593	1,755	3,838	215	50	165	79,253	....	....	....	79,253	
5,918	14	5,904	114	....	114	1,51,042	....	....	....	1,51,042	
5,734	....	5,734	114	....	114	1,52,098	....	....	....	1,52,098	
5,286	98	5,188	106	....	106	1,36,540	....	....	....	1,36,540	
5,364	43	5,321	114	....	114	1,34,245	....	....	....	1,34,245	
5,447	97	5,350	113	....	113	1,34,951	....	....	....	1,34,951	
5,646	53	5,643	108	....	108	1,44,494	....	....	....	1,44,494	
5,862	....	5,862	183	....	183	1,61,747	....	....	....	1,61,747	
5,946	142	5,804	217	31	186	1,44,336	....	....	....	1,44,336	
6,114	....	6,114	241	....	241	1,65,596	....	....	....	1,65,596	
6,127	981	5,146	205	48	157	1,46,852	....	....	....	1,46,852	
5,972	10	5,962	123	27	96	1,71,163	....	....	....	1,71,163	
5,961	3	5,958	104	24	80	1,78,012	....	....	....	1,78,012	
6,021	2	6,019	113	....	113	1,84,476	....	....	....	1,84,476	
2,12,171	10,757	2,01,414	31,546	3,316	28,230	48,95,315	7,808	1,965	9,773	48,85,542	
5,175	262	4,913	769	81	688	1,19,398	190	48	238	1,19,160	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATISTICAL RETURN of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, *and*

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
KUTA.					MALES.				FEMALES.						
Tiled.	Tal-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.		Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Mother or other Relatives where Husband is not in the house.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Relatives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
72	528	44	644	Brahmins	495	866	1,361	1,019	253	661	196	8	1	1	1,120
6	189	148	343	Pardasee	294	440	734	39	204	347	111	4	....	....	666
17	3,703	932	4,652	Coonbee	4,036	6,014	10,050	390	2,625	5,629	1,174	7	7	....	9,442
....	12	1	13	Goluk	3	14	17	3	6	10	1	....	....	....	17
1	27	....	28	Vidhoor	39	66	105	48	34	61	16	....	....	....	111
3	21	8	32	Goorow	33	43	76	6	25	42	10	....	....	....	77
7	548	375	930	Kolee	1,000	1,283	2,283	21	778	1,163	234	....	....	....	2,175
....	4	7	11	Goolee	9	14	23	2	5	10	2	....	....	....	17
....	31	11	42	Lindaree	38	42	80	2	15	37	8	....	....	....	60
1	37	14	52	Dhobie	51	81	132	2	37	73	12	....	....	....	122
....	164	45	209	Thelee	193	317	510	17	132	288	64	....	....	1	485
2	37	27	66	Bhoee	76	95	171	....	74	90	13	....	....	....	177
....	2	40	42	Pardhee	60	58	118	....	43	53	9	....	....	....	105
195	398	469	1,062	Musoolmans	988	1,460	2,448	34	760	1,103	382	5	....	5	2,255
16	289	6	311	Marwadee	101	232	333	208	95	144	65	....	....	....	304
13	32	....	45	Goozeraithee Wanee	15	45	60	40	13	27	17	....	....	....	57
3	159	11	173	Ladsheekeh do.	101	191	293	104	81	151	40	1	....	....	273
....	16	1	17	Bhateh do.	8	37	45	32	7	11	4	....	....	....	22
....	3	....	3	Shravuk do.	6	7	13	4	5	5	1	....	....	....	11
....	10	....	10	Vanjool do.	11	11	22	1	4	8	2	....	....	....	14
21	90	4	115	Chitodeh do.	65	105	170	96	37	93	16	....	....	....	146
....	10	....	10	Neveh do.	9	11	20	12	2	12	5	....	....	....	19
3	9	5	17	Lingseet do.	17	32	49	13	13	27	10	....	....	....	50
1	52	1	54	Kuther do.	33	60	93	42	19	60	15	....	1	....	95
2	112	352	466	Wunjaree	372	588	960	39	306	365	114	2	....	....	787
6	150	19	175	Sonar	190	284	474	52	110	251	59	1	....	....	421
3	111	12	126	Sootar	128	189	317	3	95	164	34	....	....	....	293
4	138	14	156	Simpee	174	285	459	102	109	254	47	....	....	....	410
2	36	2	40	Kassar	28	55	83	33	23	51	9	....	....	....	83
14	67	14	95	Koshtee	105	172	277	5	76	142	30	....	....	....	248
6	29	16	50	Salee	67	146	213	5	55	111	22	2	....	....	190
2	2	....	4	Kuthree	7	10	17	....	3	10	2	....	....	....	15
5	131	94	230	Dhunghur	230	290	520	2	136	272	53	....	....	....	461
3	100	....	103	Rungaree	114	182	296	33	78	168	39	....	....	....	285

....	2,481	2,164	45	272	476	89	869	221	83	....	....	1,738	138	63	201	108
....	1,400	1,134	27	239	499	60	609	405	22	....	75	1,670	74	46	120	131
....	19,492	15,901	362	3,229	7,871	468	6,870	5,093	124	....	548	20,974	817	979	1,796	2,109
....	34	27	....	7	9	2	6	6	2	....	....	25	3	....	3	2
....	216	171	2	43	32	....	76	36	4	....	....	148	6	1	7	4
....	153	119	1	33	13	3	16	17	4	....	....	53	2	....	2	3
....	4,458	3,731	28	699	1,149	87	1,205	717	29	....	634	3,821	120	94	214	347
....	40	30	3	7	11	....	21	16	....	....	17	65	1	....	1	1
....	140	118	....	22	53	13	60	26	2	....	....	154	3	6	9	18
....	254	199	12	43	64	8	126	59	....	....	31	288	6	15	21	15
....	995	861	26	108	229	121	197	167	5	....	2	721	55	65	90	33
....	348	286	3	59	5	2	16	6	....	256	12	297	4	....	4	1
....	223	177	9	37	6	11	10	23	....	....	6	56	....	6	6	2
....	4,703	4,086	47	570	372	198	306	445	75	1	607	2,004	96	84	189	72
....	637	558	9	70	230	74	158	157	24	2	....	645	120	27	147	32
....	117	104	1	12	34	22	40	17	2	....	....	115	18	10	28	6
....	566	486	12	68	108	69	102	47	3	....	....	329	48	24	72	15
....	67	60	....	1	39	19	30	17	2	....	1	108	19	4	23	6
....	24	22	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....
....	36	23	2	11	14	4	13	9	....	....	....	40	2	6	8	5
....	316	298	4	14	37	42	60	14	3	....	....	156	26	13	39	3
....	30	29	2	8	4	5	9	3	....	....	....	21	1	1	2	1
....	99	91	1	7	3	17	13	7	2	....	....	42	3	1	4	....
....	188	158	4	26	47	19	22	20	4	....	....	112	18	8	26	6
....	1,747	1,330	71	346	206	2,357	2,497	99	75	....	489	5,723	28	35	63	43
....	895	759	16	120	141	24	179	107	14	....	3	468	36	12	48	27
....	610	496	12	102	117	11	152	110	1	....	6	397	18	7	25	18
....	869	753	17	99	74	52	78	81	19	....	8	312	33	7	40	14
....	166	137	....	29	39	29	19	16	1	....	....	104	13	10	23	4
....	525	437	22	66	5	11	60	18	2	....	....	96	9	....	9	1
....	403	360	11	32	....	3	24	2	....	....	3	32	4	....	4	....
....	32	25	4	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....
....	981	792	33	156	154	20	557	187	1	....	6,123	7,042	21	8	29	42
....	581	506	14	61	31	24	46	14	7	....	....	122	18	....	18	2

1	13	1	15	Jingur	17	21	38	2	9	23	3	....	....	....	35
....	4	2	6	Otharee	18	14	32	....	7	16	4	....	....	....	27
18	50	24	92	Koombhar	91	105	197	....	59	96	23	....	....	....	178
1	59	14	74	Lohar	73	91	164	....	46	81	15	....	....	....	142
....	5	4	9	Baledar	13	15	28	1	4	16	7	....	....	....	27
4	123	29	156	Nahvee	150	232	382	4	127	196	39	....	....	....	362
....	3	1	4	Lonaree	8	15	23	....	15	13	3	....	....	....	31
....	....	1	1	Kaikadee	....	3	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	....	176	176	Bheel	197	242	439	3	161	212	33	1	....	....	407
1	162	531	694	Mahar	794	1,019	1,813	4	658	967	195	1	....	1	1,823
3	3	56	62	Mang	54	73	127	....	35	68	12	....	....	....	115
1	80	34	115	Chambar	137	180	317	....	92	177	32	1	....	....	302
....	....	12	12	Dohar	10	14	24	....	10	13	5	....	....	....	28
....	11	3	14	Manbhow	11	24	35	4	11	17	8	....	....	....	36
1	6	5	12	Kanfathee	17	18	35	3	12	18	3	....	....	....	33
9	46	18	73	Gosavee	51	106	157	3	37	64	21	2	....	....	124
....	....	98	98	Josee	94	128	222	1	91	112	35	....	....	1	239
....	43	5	48	Takoor	56	74	130	14	38	68	15	....	....	....	121
1	7	4	12	Bairagee	4	21	25	1	4	3	4	....	....	....	11
2	7	20	29	Buradee	27	42	69	....	21	36	12	....	....	....	69
....	4	6	10	Deewur	15	17	32	....	10	14	4	....	....	....	28
....	3	1	4	Thambutkur	5	7	12	1	2	7	2	....	....	....	11
6	2	....	8	Bhoree	3	5	8	3	1	4	1	....	....	....	6
1	....	....	1	Kolatee	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	1	1	2	Ponchall	3	2	5	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
....	3	1	4	Kangur	1	4	5	....	4	3	2	....	....	....	9
....	....	4	4	Bamteh	3	2	5	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	5
456	7,882	3,723	12,061	Total 61 Castes	10,948	16,201	27,149	2,453	7,716	14,123	3,297	35	9	9	25,189

DIX D.

CATTLE, &c. in TALOOKA NUSSEERABAD, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

					CATTLE.								CARTS.			
		MALES AND FEMALES of which			BULLOCKS AND BE-BUFFALOES.											
Can Read, or are Learning.	Total of Columns 8 and 10.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes, and young He and She-Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and their young ones; and Ponies, male and female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, &c., large and small.	TOTAL.	Small.	Large.	TOTAL.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	73	69	....	4	2	5	2	3	2	....	....	14	4	....	4	1
....	52	47	1	11	4	5	9	4	....	....	2	24	2	....	2	....
....	375	310	8	57	15	1	32	50	....	222	10	330	1	3	4	2
....	306	239	9	58	47	15	62	45	4	....	7	180	12	3	15	9
....	55	45	1	9	10	4	16	31	....	....	34	95	....	2	2	3
....	744	605	17	122	130	22	186	188	4	....	59	589	24	7	31	27
....	54	45	....	9	4	....	4	5	2	53	1	69	2	....	2	1
....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	846	705	21	120	21	4	55	1	3	....	726	810	....	1	1	8
....	3,636	2,968	21	647	126	22	366	80	58	....	451	1,103	15	12	27	28
....	242	204	....	38	....	5	10	3	8	10	34	70	....	1	1	....
....	619	506	8	105	18	8	96	43	3	....	20	188	14	1	15	2
....	52	48	....	4	2	....	2	....	....	....	6	10	....	....	....	....
....	71	59	3	9	5	....	14	10	2	6	....	37	2	....	2	....
....	68	55	3	10	2	....	2	2	10	....	....	16	....	....	....	....
....	281	243	10	28	23	3	81	33	12	....	4	156	7	4	11	7
....	461	417	11	33	14	22	34	63	16	....	17	166	6	....	6	4
....	251	215	6	30	41	8	47	34	15	....	3	148	4	3	7	7
....	36	32	....	4	5	4	58	17	8	....	....	92	1	....	1	1
....	138	105	14	19	4	....	2	5	3	....	3	17	....	....	....	....
....	60	51	....	9	14	1	10	10	....	....	1	36	3	1	4	4
....	23	20	....	3	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	5	2	....	2	....
....	14	14	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	1	....
....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	8	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	10	....	12	....	....	....	....
....	14	10	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	10	4	....	6	8	....	3	2	....	....	....	13	....	1	1	2
....	52,338	43,462	933	7,943	12,569	3,998	15,538	8,795	662	561	9,943	52,066	1,862	1,541	3,403	3,177

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 459 of 1860.

From A. D. Robertson, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the report of Mr. Davidson, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khandeish, proposing revised rates of assessment for the Nusseerabad talooka of this collectorate.

No. 59, dated 29th February 1860.

2. Mr. Davidson has accompanied his report with a sketch-map of the talooka, an inspection of which will greatly facilitate a comprehension of the compartments into which he has subdivided the district for the purpose of assessing the rates hereafter to be considered.

3. In his 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs Mr. Davidson states the boundaries and area of the talooka, the number of villages it contains, and its natural features, which assimilate closely to the districts of Erundole and Amulnair, for which revised rates have already been proposed and sanctioned, and in paragraphs 8 and 13 he adverts to the state of the roads, the modes of husbandry, the manufactures, and the state of the population, on all of which points the district approximates so closely to the abovementioned talookas that it appears unnecessary to dwell upon them here.

Vide Mr. Davidson's report No. 206, dated 10th October 1859.
Ditto No. 37, dated 10th April 1858.

4. In paragraph 13 he describes the old rates of assessment. In the best villages where the soil is good, viz. the northern villages, the prevailing rate is Rs. 3-3-8 per acre, and many of these villages

have but two rates—Rs. 3-3-8 per acre (R. 2-6-9 per beega) and Rs. 2-9-4 per acre (Rs. 1-15 per beega); and Mr. Davidson observes, and in this I quite concur with him, that there is nothing to indicate that the ryots have suffered under the pressure of an over-high assessment. I must state that I have scarcely ever beheld a more luxuriant sight than the valley which comprises these villages presents just before the crops are cut, and nowhere on this side of India, whether in Gujarat or the Southern Maratha Country, have I witnessed *heavier crops*.

5. In the southern villages of the talooka, where the soil is of a poorer description than to the north, the prevailing rate of the old assessment was Rs. 1-4 per acre, although there was a great want of uniformity perceptible in the rates of adjoining villages similar in feature and circumstances to each other.

6. Mr. Davidson next goes on (paragraph 14 to 18) to take into consideration the new rates of assessment to be imposed. He however states that he finds considerable more difficulty in handling this question on the present than he did on previous occasions, the prospective influences of the railway passing through the centre of this talooka forming such an important element for consideration that he would have desired to postpone the settlement of the district until some estimate could be formed of the effects which the railway might have upon it.

7. The opinion of yourself however, when recently Collector of this province, and of your predecessor were against delay in carrying into effect an immediate revision of assessment, and there appears to be great force and justice in Mr. Fawcett's remarks quoted by Mr. Davidson at the close of his 14th paragraph, wherein he observes "that it would not be just to regulate the new rates in Nusseerabad in anticipation of a rise of prices." There is, however, no reason, it seems to me, why Government should not be entitled to benefit in any rise that has actually taken place, and which is likely to prove permanent, and should not share in the benefits of whatever measures it adopts for the advancement and progress of the country.

8. We will now proceed to consider the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, in fixing which he has divided the talooka into two compartments.

The first of these consists of the 52 villages which on a reference to sketch map will be found to lie to the north of the road which crosses the district at Nimkheda Khoord on the river Girna, and passing through Julgaum and Nusseerabad meets the river Waghoor. These form Class I.

The second compartment comprises all the remaining villages, but is again subdivided into two classes.

The first of these, forming Class II., embraces 25 villages, lying along the south bank of the river Girna and immediately to the south of the road already mentioned, together with a small group of villages beyond the river Waghoor.

Whilst Class III. includes the 46 remaining villages, all towards the south-east of the district, of which 21 are uninhabited.

9. For the first of the abovementioned class of villages Mr. Davidson has proposed three maximum rates for the consideration of Government, viz. Rs. 3, Rs. 2-12, and Rs. 2-8. The result of each of these rates upon the cultivated area of last season he has approximately shown in Appendix A. At the rate of Rs. 3 the revision of assessment entails a loss upon Government of Rs. 20,761, at the rate of Rs. 2-12 a loss of Rs. 30,376, and at the rate of Rs. 2-8 a loss of Rs. 39,993. Were the question left entirely to the Superintendent's own decision, he would, I think, adopt the highest rate; but as this is much higher than the rates already proposed in any of the districts into which the revised rates have already been introduced, he evidently hesitates to recommend it.

10. From the statement as per margin it will be perceived that the highest rates hitherto fixed have been Rs. 2-6 per acre in the Sowda division and Ravere petta, and that Rs. 2-4 is the maximum rate for all the remaining districts.

Sowda Division.			
1st Class.....	Rs.	2	6
2nd „	„	2	4
3rd „	„	2	2
4th „	„	1	8
Ravere Petta.			
1st Class.....	Rs.	2	6
2nd „	„	2	4
3rd „	„	2	0
4th „	„	1	12
5th „	„	1	4

11. Notwithstanding the rates already adopted, I have no doubt in my own mind that the 52 villages which form Class I. can easily bear the highest rate proposed, viz.

YAWUL TALOOKA.

1st Class	Rs.	2	4
2nd „	„	2	2
3rd „	„	2	0
4th „	„	1	12
5th „	„	1	4

CHOPRA TALOOKA.

1st Class.....	Rs.	2	4
2nd „	„	1	14
3rd „	„	1	2

AMULNAIR TALOOKA.

1st Class.

1st Division ...	Rs.	2	4
2nd „	„	2	2

2nd Class.

1st Division....	Rs.	1	14
2nd „	„	1	8

ERUNDOLE TALOOKA.

1st Class	Rs.	2	4
2nd „	„	2	2
3rd „	„	2	0
4th „	„	1	14

Rs. 3 per acre. It is to be observed that this is 3 annas and 8 pies lower than the prevailing rates hitherto in force in these villages, and the pressure of which, as remarked by Mr. Davidson, has not been felt by the ryots. There seems to me to be no sufficient reason for reducing rates for the mere sake of making a reduction, and because the rates in the districts which have already been settled have been fixed so low. Circumstances have much changed since these rates were first adopted, and undoubtedly if the prices which now rule had prevailed when the assessments of Sowda and Ravere were revised, the rates in these districts would have been fixed much higher than they were.

12. The staple productions of the Nusseerabad talooka, in common with the rest of Khandeish, are jowaree, wheat, cotton, linseed, and other oil-seeds. The following is a rough memorandum of the prices of these articles during the last ten years :—

YEARS.	PRICES PER MAN.						Rate per Maund of 40 Seers.		
	Wheat.			Tilseed.			Linseed.			Cotton.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A. D. 1851.....	9	8	0	12	0	0	8	12	0	9	0	0
1852.....	8	12	0	9	4	0	8	12	0	8	0	0
1853.....	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0
1854.....	9	4	0	12	0	0	13	12	0	7	4	0
1855.....	12	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0
1856.....	8	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0
1857.....	12	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0
1858.....	12	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	16	0	0
1859.....	12	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0
1860.....	12	12	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0

From this statement we gather that there has been a marked increase in the price of all those products since 1852 and 1853, the years of the first introduction of the new rates into the districts of this zilla, and which by comparison have been made the basis on which the rates introduced into the subsequently revised talookas have been fixed.

13. Now I have above remarked that there is no reason why Government should not benefit in any rise of prices that has *actually* taken place, and which is likely to prove permanent, and I therefore do not see why, in accordance with the advance in prices above indicated, Government is not entitled to impose an increased rate of assessment over that imposed in districts previously revised when prices were much lower, nor do I see sufficient grounds under these altered circumstances to adhere to these previously fixed rates.

One important point, however, for consideration in adopting the prices of produce as the criterion by which to fix the rates of assessment is whether present prices are likely to be maintained, or whether they are likely to again fall to what they stood in 1852-53. If so, the revised rates should not exceed the rates proposed in those years, excepting to allow for the consideration which I shall hereafter show.

14. Looking then to the points above adverted to, I am of opinion that the present advance in prices over those of 1852 and 1853 will be maintained, or at least nearly so, even after allowing for the various causes which always affect the mercantile barometer. I think therefore that present circumstances justify the imposition of the highest rate, viz. Rs. 3 per acre, proposed by Mr. Davidson as the maximum rate for the 52 villages which form Class I.

15. All the survey reports connected with this collectorate I find are wanting in the consideration of the state of the markets and prices of produce, both as they affect the existing and proposed rates of assessment, and as an index of the pressure of the rates in past years. There is also another point on which the reports do not enter sufficiently into detail, and that is in relation to the cultivation and remissions in past years; for I think the manner in which this subject is at present dealt with is very apt to mislead, inasmuch as taking the actual collections on the area under cultivation as an index of the average rates which a certain district or class of villages

can pay, all land for which remissions were obtained on account of its having been left waste should, I think, be excluded. This is not the case, and I am led to believe that in former years considerable remissions were granted on the above account.

16. The diagram too showing the cultivation, assessment, remissions, and collections should, I think, for the future be prepared not for the whole talooka, but a separate one for each group of villages forming a separate class should be submitted, a general diagram for the whole talooka being, if thought advisable, also appended.

17. To revert, however, to the consideration of the proposed rates, I think nothing can indicate more clearly the manner in which an assessment bears upon the people than the state of the collections at the close of the then current year. If the payments have been made with punctuality, it proves that the cultivators are able to find the means (and that of course from their crops) without difficulty to pay their rent. The prosperity of the ryots of Khandeish tried by this test is most remarkable, for I find that at the close of the following years the balances remaining for collection out of a land revenue varying from 20 to 22 lakhs of rupees were only as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
1853-54	21	6	9	since collected.
1854-55	166	6	11	„ „
1855-56	120	0	0	„ „
1856-57	Nil.			
1857-58	69	12	6	„ „
1858-59	125	8	0	„ „
1859-60	21	8	9	„ „

The above statement of course speaks most highly in favour of the administration of my predecessor; but at the same time nothing can speak more strongly than it does that what is called for in Khandeish is not so much any great or general reduction of rates as an adjustment so as to equalise them, and that it is only throwing away a fair revenue to reduce them much. It would have delayed the transmission of this report for too long a time had I detained it to obtain detailed information, regarding the remissions and the causes for which they were granted, to show the average rate of assessment per acre which each class of village had paid, with the care and

punctuality above pointed out, but from a study of the diagram I have roughly deduced, as shown in the margin, that the reduction on the existing assessment granted during the last ten years in the shape of remissions on all accounts, including the remissions for lands taken up but left uncultivated, has amounted to 4 per-cent. It may therefore be safely concluded that a reduction made by the revised rates to that extent ought to be sufficient. We, however, find that the percentage difference between the highest rate proposed by Mr. Davidson for consideration, viz. Rs. 3, and the prevailing rate of the villages forming Class I., which, as above shown, is Rs. 3-3-8 per acre, is as much as 9 per-cent. I have therefore no hesitation in thinking that the maximun rate of Rs. 3 per acre is the one which ought to be decided upon for these villages.

Years.	Approximate amount of Assessment.	Approximate amount of Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
1849-50	1,78,500	1,74,000
1850-51	1,70,500	1,69,000
1851-52	1,65,000	1,61,500
1852-53	1,51,000	1,39,500
1853-54	1,55,000	1,54,500
1854-55	1,50,000	1,35,000
1855-56	1,51,500	1,51,500
1856-57	1,44,000	1,35 000
1857-58	1,36,000	1,26,000
1858-59	1,35,000	1,26,000
	15,36,500	14,75,000
		15,36,500
		14,75,000
		61,500

The difference of the above sum is Rs. 61,500, and is an approximate average of remissions, and gives the following result :—15,36,500 : 61,500 :: 100 : p = about 4 per-cent.

18. At the close of my 13th paragraph I have, however, adverted to a circumstance which, independently of the question of prices of produce, operates in itself as a ground for making a difference in the rates to be imposed on this talooka as compared with those for the surrounding talookas, and especially those of Yawul, Chopra, Amulnair, and Erundole, in which the maximum rate has been fixed at Rs. 2-4 per acre. I allude to the very favourable manner in which the Nusseerabad talooka lies with reference to the railway line, as compared with the abovementioned talookas, which not only are more distant, if we except a portion of Erundole, but

have the further disadvantage of being cut off from the railway by rivers which are unfordable for several months, namely, Erundole and Amulnair by the river Girna, and Yawul and Chopra by the Taptee. The facilities which the cultivators of the Nusseerabad district will possess over those of the other districts for bringing their produce to the railway depôts of traffic is an appreciable advantage, and will be felt by them within another twelve months, and is certainly worth to them eight annas per acre; for if the cost of the conveyance of the produce of an acre of land over deep and difficult rivers, and for an extra eight or ten miles or more be considered, the advantage is indeed worth more; so that viewing the proposed rates in connection with this circumstance, as also in connection with the advance in prices which has taken place, and which is likely to a great extent to be maintained, the maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre will prove a very favourable rate for the people.

19. Mr. Davidson having disposed of the rates proposed by him for the villages in the first compartment and forming Class I., next goes on in paragraph 18 to consider the rates for Classes II. and III., which form the second of the two compartments into which he has divided the talooka. For the former of these classes he proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre, which will cause a loss on the land under cultivation during the past year when compared with the rates in force, amounting to Rs. 3,553; and for Class III. the proposed maximum rate is Rs. 1-12 per acre, causing a loss on the land in cultivation last year of Rs. 6,408.

20. The rate proposed for Class II. corresponds, it will be perceived on turning to the statement given in the margin of paragraph 10 of this letter, to the rates already introduced in the corresponding Class IV. of the Erundole talooka and division 1st of Class II. of Amulnair; but the rate proposed for Class III. is two annas per acre less than the rate introduced into the villages of the above-mentioned classes of those talookas, in which it is fixed at Rs. 1-14 per acre.

21. For the reasons for which I have advised the adoption of the rate of Rs. 3 on the villages which form Class I., and which is an advance on the corresponding class in the other talookas, I think that a slight increase over previously proposed rates might likewise

have been made in the rates proposed for Classes II. and III. of this talooka. As, however, the villages of Class II. in Erundole are so very contiguous to the villages of the same class in Nusseerabad, and as the revised assessment was introduced into them only last year, I have not thought it desirable to draw the attention of the Superintendent to this point, the more especially as the financial results which a modification in the rates of Class II. would produce are unimportant. I have accordingly authorised Mr. Davidson to commence, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, the introduction of the rates proposed by him into the villages forming that class.

22. I however cannot see sufficient reason for proposing a rate for the villages forming Class III. less than that introduced into the corresponding villages of Erundole and Amulnair, and accordingly in authorising the introduction of the rates into the villages forming Class II., wrote to Mr. Davidson as follows :—

"Before authorising you, however, to proceed with the villages included in Class III., I should feel obliged by your favouring me with further information as to the reasons which have induced you to propose a lower maximum rate (Rs. 1-12) for these villages than that recommended for the villages of the corresponding description in talookas Erundole and Amulnair. The villages in question appear to be as favourably situated with respect to bazars, &c. as the similar villages in the abovementioned talookas, and as far as my personal knowledge enables me to form an opinion, I think that they are as well, if not better, supplied with water than these. It therefore seems to me that the rates adopted in Erundole and Amulnair should be applied to Nusseerabad."

Mr. Davidson in reply to the above extract states as follows :—

"My original intention in framing new rates for Nusseerabad was to have maintained equivalent rates for Classes II. and III. to those adopted for the corresponding classes in Erundole; but in applying the maximum rate Rs. 1-14 to the Nusseerabad villages included in Class III., the results in detail convinced me that the pressure would be more than they could well bear. On minute examination I found the land to be not

only poor, but rocky, uneven, and covered to a great extent with scrub jungle, rendering cultivation difficult. Besides, of the 46 villages of this group, 21 are uninhabited; for these reasons I considered a lower rate necessary.

"Were it not, as you have observed, that the villages in question are so well supplied with water, I should have been induced to have recommended a rate equivalent to the lowest in force in Amulnair, viz. Rs. 1-8."

23. The above reasons are to my mind not at all conclusive; for it is to be observed that in dealing with this subject we are not dealing with the details and minutiæ of the assessment, but are considering only the maximum rate, from whence all the other rates which provide for the poorness, rockiness, and unevenness of the land or other deteriorating causes flow. As a general feature, the soil of the villages in question may be poorer than in the corresponding villages of Erundole, but that does not satisfy one that there are not soils in the villages of class III. of Nusseerabad corresponding in quality with the soils of the villages of class IV. of Erundole, which are assessed at Rs. 1-14; and if so, they should bear a corresponding rate, for the situation and condition of the class of villages in question is the same in both talookas; but in consequence of deteriorating causes as a general feature being in excess in Nusseerabad, the result would be that a smaller extent of the land would bear the maximum rate; and as regards the scrub jungle, it is quite as dense in my opinion in the southern and eastern parts of Erundole as it is in Nusseerabad.

24. With respect to the maximum rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre adopted in 16 villages of talooka Amulnair, it will be perceived on turning to paragraph 20 of Mr. Davidson's report No. 37, dated 10th April 1858, proposing the revised rates for that talooka, that these villages were thus rated in consequence of their not being favourably situated as regards proximity to bazars, and in consequence of being almost all waste. The question therefore occurs, do these grounds for a reduction apply to the villages of Nusseerabad? The reason with respect to the villages being waste can hardly be held to apply; for notwithstanding this reason the villages forming class IV. in the Erundole talooka are assessed at Rs. 1-14 per acre, whilst Mr.

Davidson admits that as regards water the villages of Nusseerabad are better off than those in Amulnair, and as regards the reason having reference to proximity to bazars, Mr. Davidson in his reply has failed to advert to it. But this is a point which I think does not apply; for on the southern boundary of the taloooka lies the town of Neree, which possesses an important weekly bazar; and the district is by no means so extensive that all parts are not readily accessible to the well-frequented bazars of Nusseerabad, Julgaum Boodrook, Assoda, and Pimprala, all in the centre, as it were, of the talooka. Again, the whole of the southern portion of the talooka in which the villages in question lie is conveniently situated with respect to the famous mart of Myjee. I therefore am of opinion that, seeing it is proposed to increase the rates in the villages of class I. as compared with the rates introduced into the corresponding class of villages in other talookas, a reduction should not be made in the rates of class III. as compared with the rates of that class elsewhere; wherefore I would respectfully suggest that I be desired to request Mr. Davidson to impose a maximun rate of Rs. 1-14 into those villages instead of Rs. 1-12; and as the ryots have hitherto paid a higher rate * than the above without leaving balances and without difficulty, I see no probability of its pressing more heavily (as anticipated by Mr. Davidson) than the ryots can bear.

25. Mr. Davidson, in reference to the rates he has proposed for classes II. and III., observes that he thinks the relief they afford will be sufficient to encourage an extension in cultivation; but I would beg to remark that I think that little improvement in the revenues can be expected from the cultivation of waste lands to compensate for reductions in the rates of assessment until the population increases. Cultivation, as far as the capabilities of the cultivators goes, has nearly reached its maximum, in consequence of the people having taken up in anticipation of the Survey such fields as their proximity to the villages or other causes have operated as an inducement to secure them. The rule too whereby you permitted, when Collector of this zilla, cultivators to take up new lands at eight annas per beega, provided they did not throw up land already in their occupation,

* The result of the Rs. 1-12 rate applied to the cultivation of 1858-59 produces a reduction of 29 per-cent.

has also greatly favoured this, and will account for the increase of cultivation which has within the last few years taken place in those districts in which survey operations are in progress.

26. With reference to the garden land rates, which form the subject of paragraphs 19 and 20 of the Superintendent's report, I have no remarks to offer.

27. In viewing the question of the new rates to be imposed, I have carefully kept out of sight results which are anticipated, and have adhered to the consideration of those only which are already in operation. But as Government is entitled to benefit by whatever measures it may adopt for the advancement and progress of the country, it has among these a right, I think, to benefit by the enhanced value which railway communication will give to land. A strong argument in favour of the right of Government to this is to be derived, I think, from the circumstance that it is one of the means by which Government may reimburse itself for the outlay it incurs in providing land, &c. for the railway lines, and by granting a five per-cent guarantee on the capital laid out by the shareholders. In fixing therefore for the present the new rates of assessment, those which have been above proposed might be introduced on the understanding that they will be subject after ten or fifteen years to a revision, when a moderate percentage increase, not exceeding say ten per-cent, might be added to them for the remainder of the thirty years for which the settlements are usually made. This arrangement, which I believe you are disposed to favour, is one which would meet the objections to an introduction of new rates when the influences which the railway will exercise on the country are so close at hand, as also the inexpediency of deferring the settlement, and this course is, I think, especially advisable with respect to the villages forming classes II. and III., in which the proposed rates, as compared with those introduced into the corresponding classes of previously settled districts, have not been enhanced, and which are more advantageously situated with respect to the depôts of traffic on the line than the villages of those other districts. Accordingly, in authorising Mr. Davidson, in anticipation of the Government sanction, to proceed with the settlement of the villages of class II., I have desired him to give the people to understand that,

Vide paragraph 1 of Mr. Davidson's report.

pending a decision of this subject, the rates are guaranteed for ten years only.

28. In conclusion I would beg to point out that the Superintendent has not noticed in his report the manner in which the measuring and classifying operations of this talooka were performed—a matter which has usually formed the subject of remark in previous reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Malligaum,
22nd March 1860.

No. 1630 OF 1860.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. This is the first district in Khandeish in the revision of the assessment of which the facilities of transport likely to follow the establishment of the railway, and the tendency of a gradual rise in the prices of all products evinced of late, have been taken regularly into consideration. There is no doubt Government are, as remarked by Mr. Davidson, fully entitled to participate in the benefits of railway communication improving the value of lands. The arguments brought to bear on the case by that gentleman carry much weight with them; but I would have preferred the scheme proposed in my memorandum on the revision of the assessment of the Erundole talooka—of fixing moderate rates at present, and raising them ten years hence. This, however, the Government negatived, and the plan adopted by Mr. Davidson therefore seemed to me the only alternative, and I sanctioned it accordingly in anticipation of the

approval of Government. I may state that cotton has fallen nearly fifty per-cent in value, and the trade reports in the English papers describe the stocks to be so large as to preclude the hope of a rise in prices next year.

3. The rates introduced then are as follows:—

1st class villages.....	Rs.	3	0	per acre.	
2nd „ „	„	2	2	„	„
3rd „ „	„	1	12	„	„

4. Mr. Robertson is at one with Mr. Davidson with respect to the first of these, but differs from him as to the other two. He contends that some of the lands in the 2nd and 3rd class villages must bear a close affinity with the lands in corresponding villages in the Erandole talooka, and proposes an increase to the said rates. The Revenue Commissioner knows these villages very well: the soil in them is very poor indeed, and is for the most part covered with jungle where it will grow. The fact of 21 villages being uninhabited out of 46 falling under the 3rd class proves the necessity of a light assessment, and I trust that my proceedings will be confirmed, more especially as the great fault of the revenue survey operations is to tax too heavily the poorer and to assess too lightly the better soils.

5. Mr. Robertson further observes in paragraph 25 that "little improvement in the revenues can be expected from the cultivation of waste lands to compensate for reductions in the rates of assessment until the population increases, cultivation, far as as the capabilities of the cultivators go," having "nearly reached its maximum, in consequence of the people having taken up, in anticipation of the Survey, such fields as their proximity to the villages or other causes have operated as an inducement to secure them." The Revenue Commissioner admits that the great test of the land assessment being suitable for a district is the extent of the cultivated land. No doubt scantiness of population prevents land being brought under the plough, but not so much as Mr. Robertson supposes. When Mr. Mansfield went to Khandeish as Collector in 1852 he was told that no appreciable increase in the cultivation could take place; nevertheless upwards of 600,000 acres of waste land have been cleared and cultivated since that time.

6. The financial results of the proposed settlement for Nusseerabad may be gleaned from the subjoined table :—

Description of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Rates of Assessment.	Average of past Collections for 41 years.	Collections for 1858-59.	Effects of the rates upon the Cultivation of 1858-59.	Total amount realisable.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class.	52	3 0 0	87,537	1,36,142	1,15,381	1,48,046
2nd do.	25	....	11,562	16,739	13,186	26,766
3rd do.	46	....	12,976	22,010	15,602	38,250
Total..	..	....	1,12,075	1,74,891	1,44,169	2,13,062

Column 6 contrasted with column 4....Increase Rs 32,094

Do. do. do. 5....Decrease „ 30,722

They show a decrease of Rs. 30,722 as contrasted with what would have been realisable had the collections been made according to the old rates; but this has in a great measure been made up at the last Jummabundee settlement, and the diagram shows that the realisations for the current year are likely to come up to about Rupees 1,80,000.

7. The Government Resolution No. 954, dated 9th March 1860, directing the levy of an anna on every rupee of assessment, has not been acted up to in the present settlement; but instructions have been issued for its being attended to at the next Jummabundee.

8. The rates fixed for bhagayut lands have the concurrence of the Revenue Commissioner.

9. In paragraph 8 of his report Mr. Davidson remarks upon the absence of good roads. The "unmetalled tracks" alluded to are on great lines of traffic, and are very indifferent as a means of communication, but if care is taken to repair them at the end of the monsoon, and drains and bridges are built over bad places (which can be easily done by economising the allowance of Rs. 20 a mile allowed to Collectors for repairing roads), they will be as good as the traffic of the country requires.

10. No road is considered tolerable by European officers unless it admits of travelling at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour; but as the traffic of the country is carried on by bullocks, which cannot travel faster than two or three miles an hour on any road, it is only a waste of public money to make roads of a better description than is required to admit of bullock-carts travelling at that pace without any impediment.

11. As to the roads alluded to by Mr. Davidson, not half a dozen Europeans travel over them during the year, and these are the only individuals who would care for better communications than the present.

Revenue Commissioner's Office,
Poona, 25th July 1860.

S. MANSFIELD,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

No. 3628 OF 1860.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1860.

To the REVENUE COMMISSIONER, Northern Division.

The PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT (paragraph 6), with extract (paragraph 8) of Mr Davidson's letter No. 59, dated the 29th February 1860, and paragraph 9 to 11 of Mr. Mansfield's Memorandum.

The REVENUE COMMISSIONER S. D. (paragraph 8), with extract (paragraphs 15 and 16) of Mr. Robertson's letter No. 459, dated the 22nd March 1860.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

The dry-crop rates proposed and introduced by the Revenue Commissioner, it is understood under guarantee of thirty years, are those recommended by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey :—

For 1st class villages	Rs.	3	0	per	acre.	
2nd „ „	„	2	2	„	„	
3rd „ „	„	1	12	„	„	

Mr. Robertson, the Collector of Khandeish, argued that the maximum for class III. ought to have been the same as that of the contiguous villages of Erundole—Rs. 1-14 per acre ; and he explained that this maximum would affect the best lands of the group only, and would leave the poorer lands to range themselves on lower rates. He added that the Nusseerabad villages referred to are quite as favourably situated with respect to water and markets as are the corresponding ones of Erundole. The Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent have not, in the opinion of Government, met the arguments of Mr. Robertson ; but His Excellency in Council would be most unwilling at the present advanced stage of proceedings to interfere with the decision of Mr. Mansfield, in whose local knowledge he has very great confidence.

2. The above rates are therefore sanctioned.

3. The rates for land irrigated from dams are Rs. 5 and Rs. 3-8, and those for land irrigated from wells are Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3. These also have been introduced by the Revenue Commissioner.

4. On the subject of garden or irrigated produce, the Superintendent, Mr. Davidson, has the following observations, which are worthy of remark as corroborative of the opinion more than once recorded by Major Wingate :—

> " At Julgaum and Assoda the depth of the wells averages from 25 to 35 feet, yet the ryots are not at all eager to increase the garden cultivation ; in fact it does not pay them so well as dry-crop cultivation. The labour and expense are about trebled, while the profits are not by any means commensurate with either troubled or cost."

Full weight should be allowed to the fact here advanced of the high value of certain dry-crops, and His Excellency in Council fully approves and sanctions the moderate rates for irrigated lands above mentioned.

5. From the table given in the 6th paragraph of the Revenue Commissioner's memorandum, it is observable that the effect of the new rates on the cultivation of 1858-59 was a decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 30,722; but it is very satisfactory to find in the following remarks that this will be only temporary, since the realisations of the current year are likely to rise as high as Rs. 1,80,000.

6. The remarks of Mr. Mansfield on the subject of metalled roads are not concurred in by Government. Paragraph 8 of Mr. Davidson's report, on the subject of the roads of the Nusseerabad talooka, should be sent to the Public Works Department for consideration and report.

7. His Excellency in Council cannot conclude these remarks without expressing his satisfaction with Mr. Robertson's letter, submitting to the Revenue Commissioner his opinion on the proposed assessment. This letter contains ample evidence of the close attention which that officer has bestowed on the important subject before him, and fully entitles the writer to this notice.

8. His Excellency in Council requests the attention of the Revenue Commissioner to Mr. Robertson's suggestions at paragraphs 15 and 16 of his letter on the subject of the exclusion of remissions for waste lands from the general account of remissions, and of particularising the accounts submitted to Government in illustration of the propriety of new rates, and limiting them to the separate groups or classes of villages for which separate maximum rates are proposed. On these points the Revenue Commissioner S. D. should be consulted.

9. At the conclusion of his letter the Collector draws the attention of the Revenue Commissioner to the fact of the Superintendent's having entirely omitted to report on the measurement and classification of the talooka of Nusseerabad; and Government do not find in Mr. Mansfield's memorandum any explanation of this very remarkable omission. The necessary report must now be supplied.

A. D. Robertson,
Acting Secretary to Government.

No. 2005 of 1860.

Revenue Department.

From J. N. Rose, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.,

To A. D. Robertson, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have now the honour of acknowledging the receipt of the Government Resolution No. 3628 of the 11th ultimo, forwarding for report extract (paragraphs 15 and 16) of a letter from the Collector of Khandeish to the address of the Revenue Commissioner N. D., suggesting the exclusion of remissions granted on account of waste lands from the general account of remissions, and the preparation and submission, by Superintendents of Survey, of separate diagrams for each group of villages for which a separate class of rate is proposed when reporting on the introduction of revised survey rates into a district.

2. I referred these questions for the opinion and report of the Superintendents of Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country and Rutnagherry, Captains Anderson and Francis, and I beg to subjoin the replies I have received from those officers.

3. Captain Anderson's report is as follows:—

"The first point for notice is the exclusion of remissions on account of land left unsown from the remissions on the gross revenue of the cultivated area. It appears to me that the discrimination between cultivation and occupation is likely to cause a wrong view of this question. The occupation of land is perfectly optional, and an occupant can resign it if he likes at any time and free himself from all liability on account of the resigned area. No one occupies land without an object, and if it suits the present purpose of the occupant to leave it unsown for grazing or for any other reason, there can be no reason for considering the revenue or remissions on this land exceptionally.

"As regards remissions on account of land left unsown in years of very deficient monsoon, it appears very doubtful if it would not be safer to consider the total collections and total remissions rather than to attempt to discriminate between unsown and partially-sown land, between land not sown at all and land sown, but on which the crops did not come to maturity. We do know without doubt the total sums realised and remitted, but the data for distinguishing truly the precise heads to which the several sums making up the total amount remitted should be placed are not reliable enough to render any but general conclusions safe.

"The second proposal is that a separate diagram should be made out for each 'group' or class of villages in one talooka differently assessed. It is no uncommon thing to find five or six separate groups or classes in one talooka. To make so many separate diagrams would entail a good deal of additional labour, and the unavoidable discussion and explanation of these diagrams would render settlement reports, already generally lengthy enough, most inordinately voluminous documents, tedious both to write and to read.

"In the detail of the settlement something must be trusted to the judgment of the officer responsible for that work, and the satisfactory result on a general view, without entering in reports minute and wearisome detail, has hitherto been considered sufficient. It has always been the practice in the Southern Maratha Country Survey to show the comparative result of the last year of the old and the first year of the new assessment separately for each class or group of villages, and also to remark in as much detail as appeared called for by the circumstances on any remarkable over or under assessment which had prevailed in parts of the talooka. The adoption of the proposal of the Collector of Khandeish would involve the giving an immense mass of additional detail under all circumstances, whether it appeared necessary or not, to the sufficient general comprehension of the question under discussion."

4. Captain Francis' reply is as follows:—

"The practice of including the land for which remissions have been granted on account of its being waste under the

cultivated area of the year is certainly open to the objections stated by the Collector of Khandeish in the 15th paragraph of his letter, but as the extent of waste of this nature is generally very small (it is so in the Tanna collectorate at least), the average rate of a district is not affected in an appreciable manner by such land being included in the area on which the rate is calculated. But were the result otherwise, when we consider the time that would be required for the work of extracting detailed information of this nature from the annual accounts of *every village of a district for a series of twenty years* (that being the period usually embraced in the returns on which our diagrams are prepared), I think you will agree with me it will not be advisable to incur so much trouble and expense upon a work of questionable advantage. It must also be borne in mind that the data which, moreover, would not be obtainable in many cases upon which this return would be prepared are not of a trustworthy nature, as the annual measurements of the uncultivated waste are made by tullatees or carcoons of mamlutdars' establishments, and I need not enlarge upon the unsatisfactory manner in which returns obtained from such sources are generally prepared. Taking these circumstances into consideration, I am of opinion that it would not be desirable to make any change in existing practice regarding the manner of showing the average rate per acre in our assessment reports.

"The Collector next suggests that the Superintendent should furnish a separate diagram for each group of villages for which a separate class of rates is proposed. When making this suggestion that officer was not, perhaps, fully aware of the trouble of extracting from the accounts the information embodied in the diagram, nor of the time that the preparation of the latter occupies. In many districts the Superintendent has five or six different rates, and to have a diagram for each of the groups to which they are applied would be a work of considerable trouble, for each of the separate diagrams would take as long to prepare as the general one of the whole district, the same detail for each year being required in each case. It would add greatly to our work to have to carry out such a plan, whilst I

cannot see the necessity for it, as it appears to me that the Collector and Revenue Commissioner can form their opinion of the fairness of the rates proposed for each group from an examination of the assessment of each, as shown separately in the report in the way usually adopted.

"Where a district comprises one or more divisions under a mahalkurry's charge, it is advisable to have a separate diagram for each, as well as the general one for the whole talooka, showing all the information embodied in the separate divisional diagrams; but I hope the preparation of a separate copy of the latter for each group will be dispensed with."

5. Both Captains Anderson and Francis, it will be observed, disapprove of the proposals of the Collector of Khandeish, the adoption of which, while entailing immense additional labour, would, in their opinion, be productive of no commensurate advantage. I concur in the view of the matter taken by these officers, and agree with them in the opinion that no benefit would result from the exclusion of remissions on unsown lands from or the multiplication of diagrams in the manner proposed in the Superintendent's survey reports.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. N. Rose,
Revenue Commissioner S.D.

Poona Districts, Camp Kondapoorie.
21*st November* 1860.

No. 4604 of 1860.

Revenue Department.

To J. N. Rose, Esq., *C.B.*,
Revenue Commissioner S. D.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter noted in the margin, and to inform you that Government will not press the points therein referred to.

No. 2005, dated the 21st November 1860, on the subject of the exclusion of remissions of waste lands from the general account of remissions, and of particularising the accounts submitted to Government in illustration of the prosperity of new rates, and limiting them to the separate groups or classes of villages for which separate maximum rates are proposed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

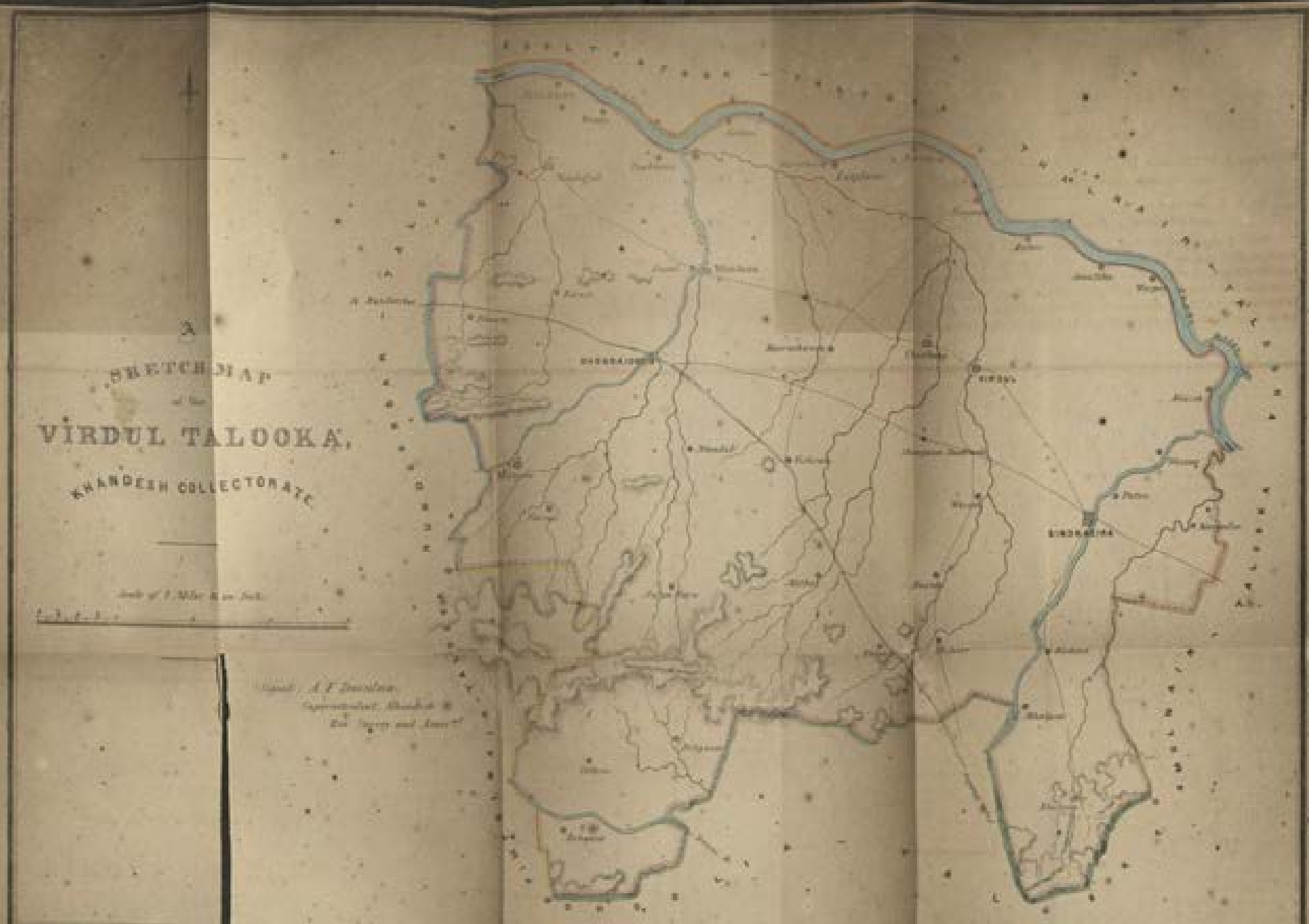
A. D. Robertson,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11*th December* 1860.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

VIRDHUL TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.


A
SKETCH MAP
of the
VIRDUL TALOOKA,
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE

No. 28 of 1861.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To A. R. Grant, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I do myself the honour to submit for the approval and sanction of Government revised rates of assessment for introduction into 93 villages, of which 76 are inhabited and 17 deserted, having an area of 187,449 acres, or 293 square miles. These villages are at present part of the Nundoorbar and Dhoolia talookas, but which are to form, under the alterations contemplated in the change of territorial boundaries and redistribution of mamluts, a measure already sanctioned by Government, the new Talooka of Virdul. Of the above, 79 are Nundoorbar villages, 27 belonging to the mamlutdar's division, the remaining 52 composing the entire petta of Virdul, under a mahalkurry. From the Dhoolia talooka 14 of the most distant villages in the north-west corner of that talooka were taken. The new talooka will now assume, as will be seen by the accompanying map, a compact and a convenient charge for a mamlutdar, and will henceforth be designated the Talooka of Virdul.

2. The talooka under its new construction becomes one of the central Taptee districts, that river running along its entire northern boundary. On the east lies the already-settled district, the talooka of Amulnair, on the south is the Dhoolia talooka, and on the west are the talookas of Nundoorbar and Pimpulnair.

3. In aspect the Virdul talooka presents nothing striking to the eye; its general appearance is less favourable than that of the immediately-adjoining district of Amulnair. There is waste land to a great extent, and the almost entire want of trees gives a bleak look to the whole, for throughout the entire length and breadth there is hardly one mango tope to be met with. The villages have very little garden land around them, the few tamarind and nimb trees being barely sufficient to relieve the eye.

4. In the north, towards the Taptee, the best soil prevails, the villages along its banks having soil essentially the same as those of the Betawud petta of Amulnair, and like that petta this land gradually becomes poorer towards the south, where eventually from an undulating uneven surface it terminates in a series of irregular hills, having soil of the poorest description.

5. Compared with already-settled districts, the talooka of Virdul is but indifferently supplied with water. The Taptee villages have of course an abundant supply so far as the requirements of the people and their cattle are concerned, but neither of the two rivers, the Boorai and Oomrawuttee, that pass through the talooka from north to south retain water throughout the hot season, although sufficient for drinking purposes can be obtained by digging for it in the river beds. The interior villages having no rivers are but indifferently off for wells, there being only 428 in all over the whole district. The water of these wells is also deeper than in Amulnair, being from 36 to 50 feet from the surface.

6. There is not much traffic through the talooka. The high-road from Malligaum, Dhoolia, &c. to Surat crosses the district from east to west. This is but a fair-weather road, unmetalled and unbridged, although up to the present time seemingly sufficient for the traffic of the country.

7. There are no manufactures in the talooka worthy of notice; in Mahalpoor, where the water is said to be favourable, ten or fifteen families of dyers gain a livelihood. At Dondaicha excellent country carts are made up, wood for this purpose being obtainable at the great wood-mart Tulloda, in Sooltanpoor. I am glad to say that these carts, which are of a more modern and consequently superior pattern, are gradually superseding the old-fashioned clumsy vehicle formerly in use in Khandeish. Since the establishment of the Government bullock transport train, and the opening of the railway works in the presidency, the demand for the Dondaicha and Tulloda carts has immensely increased, and their value as a natural consequence has increased with the demand, so that for carts formerly obtainable for Rs. 18 and Rs. 20, as much as Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 are now paid.

8. The following is a list of the towns at which weekly bazars are held within the limits of the district and its immediate neighbourhood :—

Market Towns.

Cusba Sindkheireh	Monday.
Dondaicha	Thursday.
Virdul	Friday.
Runnaleh	Sunday.
Chimtaneh	Sunday.

9. The modes of husbandry pursued and crops raised in this district are identically similar to those of other talookas already reported on.

10. Among the villages in the south large numbers of cattle are bred, grazing being abundant and free on the hills and over the waste lands, which are very extensive.

11. The census returns exhibit the population over the district as considerably less than in any other of those already revised. The inhabitants, who almost exclusively belong to the agricultural class, being scattered over the whole of the talooka in small village communities, their number to the square mile is 104 souls. This result compared with that of the similarly-situated talookas already settled and noted below is rather unfavourable :—

Virdul	104 souls to the square mile.	
Amulnair	114 ditto	ditto.
Erundole	146 ditto	ditto.
Nusscerabad	149 ditto	ditto.
Sowda	246 ditto	ditto.
Yawul	186 ditto	ditto.
Chopra	115 ditto	ditto.

Contrasted with the above talookas, the absolutely uninhabited villages are fewer, the percentage being 18, while in Amulnair it was 26, Erundole 22, Nusscerabad 24, and in Chopra as many as 37 per-cent; so that, unlike the previously-revised districts, the waste lands are not so much confined to particular localities, such as is the case in the Chopra and Yawul talookas for instance. Where the

waste lands are in a continuous tract, all along the northern boundary the uncultivated land in Virdul is dispersed over the whole face of the country, nor is it confined to such villages only whose lands are poor.

12. The survey of the villages composing this talooka was commenced in March 1854 and completed in December 1859, under the superintendence of Mr. H. Jerrard, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, the usual accuracy of the measurements having been well maintained, the average error discovered by the test being only 25 goontas, or a little more than half an acre per-cent.

13. The classification of soils was commenced in January 1859, under Mr. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, and completed on the 3rd May 1860 by Lieutenant Elphinstone, the average difference between the test and original classification being but five pies per acre in the fields tested—a result which must be considered highly satisfactory, inasmuch as it continues to exhibit the precision and steady carefulness with which this important branch of our operations are carried on.

14. I shall now proceed to a consideration of the most suitable rates for adoption, glancing first at the former rates of assessment under the pressure of which the villages comprising this new district must have suffered.

15. For the villages having the best soils, which are those to the north along the banks of the Täptee, there seems to have been, as a general rule, but one rate, viz. Rs. 2-1 per beega or Rs. 2-12 per acre, *i. e.* exclusive of the temporary rates introduced by Mr. Mansfield in 1853. Of the 48 villages which I have selected to form my first class, 37 have this one rate only (Rs 2-12 per acre); the remaining 10 have (with one exception, Dulwarra, which has 4) two rates—Rs. 1-9 and Rs. 1-4 per beega. It will be evident therefore, without any explanation from me, that these rather high rates for every variety of soil must have encouraged a tendency to limit the cultivation to the best soils only, or if not actually so, at least have militated against a regular and profitable system of agriculture, under which only can the cultivator hope to prosper.

16. In regard to the second and third rate villages, I find the old rates less regular, although in any one village the number of

rates seldom exceed two, and these generally Rs. 1-9 to Rs. 1-4 per beega; yet adjacent villages similar in soil and in every other particular have rates differing widely. As an example of this I would quote the large village of Vickrun where there is but one rate, Rs. 1-4 per beega, and Kampoor, which as it were forms part of the lands of Vickrun, there is also one rate, but that is only 7 annas 6 pies per beega, while on referring to my classification papers I find the average value of the soil of the respective villages very similar, being for Vickrun 7 annas and 10 pies and for Kampoor 7 annas and 2 pies per acre.

17. In the villages near and among the hills the original rates demand revision also, inasmuch as they are generally excessive on the very poor soil which obtains there.

18. I have therefore, after great care and attention to every circumstance requiring consideration, not forgetting the expressions of Government in paragraph 11 of their Resolution, dated the 9th March 1860, No. 954, divided the talooka into four compartments as follows:—

I.—Class I. contains in all 48 villages, lying on the south bank of the river Taptee, and on either bank of its tributary the Boorhai as far up as Sindkheireh and Temlai. The soil of these villages is the best in the district, being similar in quality and colour to the adjacent villages of the Betawud petta of Amulnair, already assessed under the survey settlement carried into effect in the year 1857-58, and having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 per acre. The villages in this compartment being in most respects identical with those of the above petta, it would have been my duty to have prepared revised rates similar also to those in force there but for the instructions conveyed in the Government Resolution above quoted, and which have a very just bearing upon this talooka; for although not so conveniently situated as regards the improved means of communication by means of the railway, now fast approaching a state of completion, as the districts where the rates have already undergone revision, yet the advancement in the price of produce and value of land fully entitle Government to a corresponding benefit. I have, instead of continuing rates similar to those already

introduced into the contiguous villages of Amulnair, adopted as a maximum rate per acre Rs. 2-8 for the lands of the above 48 villages, aggregating an area of 59,625 acres, and yielding a revenue of Rs. 70,177. Of the above area 37,822 acres are under cultivation and 21,803 are waste, leaving a large margin for an extension of cultivation, whereby to make good the reduction or Rs. 20,000 which the adoption of the above rates will bring about during the present year.

II.—In Class II. are 19 villages immediately adjoining and to the south of those in Class I. Here the soil is inferior, the supply of water indifferent, and more than half the area uncultivated. The aggregate area is 25,824 acres, of which only 10,538 acres are under cultivation; the remaining portion, containing 15,286 acres, is at present waste. For the lands of the villages in this compartment I have adopted a similar rate to that imposed for the second class in Amulnair, viz. Rs. 2-3.

III.—In Class III. are 13 villages further south approaching the hills, where the soil is still poorer and capable of raising the inferior description of crops only, which are chiefly khureef; for the lands in this compartment I have prepared a rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre.

IV.—And for Class IV., in which are the remaining 13 villages, situated chiefly among the hills, having a very poor soil, from which the inferior crops only are grown, and these, owing to the very great depredations of the wild hog abounding in the hills, are raised under great difficulties. During my visit to the villages forming this compartment, I had an opportunity of seeing that the statements made by the cultivators in this respect were really true; for they not only sustain losses from actual injury done to their crops by wild animals, but in order to raise crops at all, they are necessitated to be at the expense of hiring Bheels as watchmen during the whole time the crops are on the ground. To the lands in this compartment I have applied a rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre.

19. The following abstract statement exhibits, in contrast, the collections under former rates, and effects of those proposed on the four groups of villages respectively:—

STATEMENT.

Group. Class.	Villages.	Government Arable Land in 1850-60.	Cultivation in 1850-60.	Arable Waste in 1850-60.	Collections in 1850-60.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Effect of Survey Rates on the Cultivation of 1850-60.	Survey Kamal.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	48	59,625	37,822	21,803	90,211	2 8 0	70,177	99,199
II.	19	25,824	10,538	15,286	15,810	2 2 0	12,423	26,339
III.	13	23,454	9,135	14,319	8,914	1 12 0	6,946	13,347
IV.	13	21,233	3,303	17,930	3,118	1 8 0	1,545	9,620
4	93	130,136	60,798	69,338	1,18,053	....	91,091	1,48,505

20. Of the arable area as shown above, viz. 130,136 acres, the cultivation of last year extends to less than one-half, being 60,798 acres, leaving as waste 69,338 acres. Of this great extent of uncultivated land, about one-third, or 20,000 acres, is to be found in the villages containing the best description of soil.

While engaged with the classification of the soils in this district last season, I was struck with the great amount of good soil lying waste, and although not covered to any great degree with jungle, yet the rough knotty appearance of the surface showed that it had lain waste for many years. In the midst of fields bearing capital crops of wheat and linseed would appear tracts of uncultivated land, of which the soil was excellent, equal quite to that under cultivation. The only inference to be drawn as to the cause is that the former rate was too high (Rs. 2-12 per acre); so that I conceive the relief given by reducing, as I have done, the maximum rate to Rs. 2-8 per acre is not more than is absolutely called for.

21. In the other compartments the proportion of waste to that under cultivation is greater still. The lands of at least 10,000 acres of the 15,900 acres at present uncultivated in the second compart-

ment have a medium soil. Taking the whole into consideration, and allowing the same improvements and extension of cultivation to follow the introduction of revised rates here as have been the case in previously-settled districts, it is not too much to expect that from thirty to forty thousand acres may be soon brought under the plough.

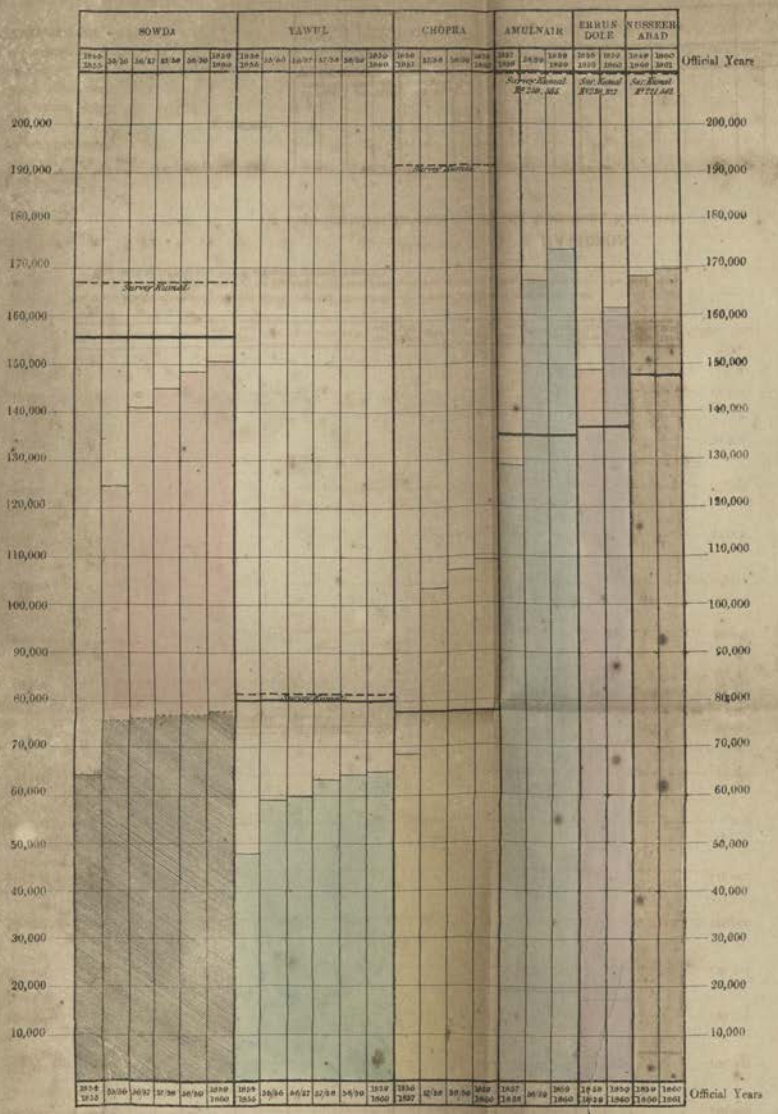
22. In order that Government may have an opportunity of seeing at a glance, without going much into particulars, I annex to this report a diagram showing the result of the settlements effected under this survey of six previously-revised talookas. The diagram I think explains itself, and as the very favourable results exceed even those contemplated by me at the time of settlement, I shall proceed without futher comment with the subject of this report.

23. At the time this survey was first introduced into Khandeish (1852) it was the opinion of the then Collector, Mr. Elphinston, that an extension of cultivation could only be effected by adding to the population, and so strongly had this been represented, that an emigration scheme was entertained by Government for transferring ryots from Rutnagherry, where they were said to be starving for want of land to cultivate, to Khandeish, where millions of acres of the best of land were lying waste and ready for occupation. Notwithstanding the favourable terms offered by Government, I believe I am correct in stating that not one soul came from Rutnagherry or elsewhere. Yet with all our continued scantiness of population, under more liberal terms, to quote the words of the present Revenue Commissioner Mr. Mansfield, "upwards of six hundred thousand acres of waste land have been cleared and cultivated since that time."

24. The diagram prepared for this talooka, and accompanying this report, shows at how low a figure the revenue of the villages composing this talooka is represented at the time of the accession of this Government—Rs. 33,000 or thereabouts. Although the rise to the present period is shown as being wonderfully great, yet the fluctuations are very marked; and the result of the present proposed rates are about Rs. 34,000 in excess of average past collections.

25. With respect to the irrigated lands of this talooka, I have already stated the amount of bhagayut to be inconsiderable, the extent of land watered from any source not exceeding 1,000 acress.

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Results of the Survey Settlements in the undermentioned Talooks of the Khandesh Collectorate as contrasted with the Average Revenue collected in the Ten Years preceding the introduction of each Settlement.



The *Thick Black* line across the Columns of each respective Talook shows the Average Collections of previous Ten Years.

The *Shaded Portion* shows the effects on the Mamlutdar's Division alone (exclusive of Ravere), almost the whole of the waste land having been taken up the first year further advance is rendered impossible.

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

26. There are only two bundarras affording pathustul irrigation, and these are both kutcha: one at Mhalpoor, on a small nulla watering 9 acres of enam land, and the other at Wadjeeree, also on a small nulla, occasionally watering 14 acres. During the past ten years the supply of water in this last instance has only admitted of a bundarra being constructed on two occasions, viz. in the years 1854-55 and 1857-58; and besides, as the soil of the village is of the poorest description—the classification showing its average value at 4 annas only,—I have not considered it necessary to propose a rate for this solitary case of pathustul.

27. There are 368 wells in all assessable, the remainder being beyond the prescribed assessable depth, 45 feet. The number of acres watered by these wells amounts to 1035. The maximum rate I have proposed and applied is Rs. 3 per acre, similar to that imposed in Nusseerabad last year. The former bhagayut rates in this talooka were as follows:—Rs. 4-2-8 and Rs. 3-13-8 per acre. As the garden produce raised is confined to the inferior description of products, I imagine the old rates must have been felt to be too high, and this tended to confine bhagayut cultivation to its present narrow limits.

28. The usual appendices accompany this report, together with a map of the talooka, showing the position and boundaries of each village.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Malligaum,
28th February 1861.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue, hitherto derived from Land of every description, for which information for each Village has been obtained from the Records prepared

Official Years.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.				Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.
	Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 3).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 4).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 5).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collection from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied but now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.	Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 10 and 14.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11*	12	13	14	15
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	62	16,282	....	16,282	32,594	....	32,594	....	32,594	....	....	3,414	3,414	36,008
1819-20	69	19,835	....	19,835	41,292	....	41,292	....	41,292	....	....	4,477	4,477	45,769
1820-21	79	17,706	....	17,706	38,794	....	38,794	6,085	32,709	19	....	6,383	6,402	39,111
1821-22	82	18,097	....	18,097	47,929	....	47,929	1,710	46,219	....	....	....	....	46,219
1822-23	82	17,142	....	17,142	33,135	....	33,135	3,634	29,501	2	....	633	635	30,136
1823-24	84	19,138	369	18,769	41,130	960	40,170	198	39,972	....	3	2,418	2,421	42,393
1824-25	83	21,167	2,746	18,421	47,300	7,052	40,248	16,108	24,140	....	350	1,380	1,730	25,870
1825-26	84	23,421	187	23,234	51,189	472	50,717	889	49,828	....	51	2,771	2,822	52,650
1826-27	83	23,654	4,757	18,897	52,080	12,000	40,080	1,882	38,178	2	....	2,118	2,120	40,298
1827-28	85	27,034	926	26,108	52,709	2,881	49,817	3,275	46,242	....	....	2,681	2,681	48,923
1828-29	83	23,262	1,045	22,217	46,018	2,786	43,232	4,783	38,449	....	....	2,317	2,317	40,766
1829-30	85	21,080	5,042	16,038	41,201	14,147	27,054	8,463	18,591	....	97	1,355	1,452	20,043
1830-31	86	22,927	1,074	21,853	43,543	3,126	40,417	2,610	37,807	10	27	2,251	2,288	40,095
1831-32	84	21,839	796	21,043	39,644	1,728	37,816	1,119	36,697	....	3	1,963	1,966	38,663
1832-33	83	19,760	2,879	16,881	35,456	5,576	29,880	3,761	26,119	3	9	1,559	1,571	27,690
1833-34	85	23,714	265	23,449	41,911	808	40,185	529	39,656	5	19	1,682	1,706	41,362
1834-35	87	30,965	209	30,756	47,673	343	47,330	383	46,947	2	3	2,395	2,400	49,347
1835-36	87	36,159	165	35,994	55,875	291	55,584	1,461	54,123	13	5	2,874	2,892	57,015
1836-37	86	40,132	1,039	39,094	60,751	2,025	58,726	1,895	56,831	4	20	3,016	3,040	59,871
1837-38	87	40,185	695	39,490	62,109	1,824	60,785	8,267	52,518	2	13	2,987	3,002	55,520
1838-39	87	36,390	4,822	31,568	61,029	9,136	51,893	19,434	32,456	....	24	1,825	1,849	34,305
1839-40	88	39,454	191	39,263	68,078	411	67,667	543	67,124	....	218	3,715	3,933	71,057
1840-41	88	31,717	1,507	30,210	61,220	3,709	57,511	862	56,650	....	18	....	18	56,677
1841-42	87	35,684	127	35,557	67,735	285	67,450	737	66,713	....	22	....	22	66,735
1842-43	88	34,646	108	34,538	66,832	287	66,545	622	65,923	3	206	....	209	66,132
1843-44	89	35,498	34	35,464	66,395	72	66,323	161	66,162	1	6	....	7	66,169

206	....	206	200	....	200	36,414	....	....	....	36,414
288	....	288	....	....	....	46,057	....	....	....	46,057
307	....	307	....	....	....	39,418	....	....	....	39,418
337	....	337	...	....	....	46,556	....	....	....	46,556
259	....	259	....	....	....	30,395	....	....	....	30,395
259	....	259	37	....	37	42,689	200	....	200	42,489
297	....	297	115	68	47	26,223	2	....	2	26,221
516	....	516	235	....	235	53,401	322	32	354	53,047
395	....	395	221	....	221	40,914	89	1	90	40,824
415	....	415	461	....	461	49,799	180	5	185	49,614
395	....	395	304	....	304	41,465	219	14	233	41,232
333	4	329	117	....	117	20,489	76	....	76	20,413
360	....	360	59	....	59	40,514	30	....	30	40,484
405	....	405	238	....	238	39,336	23	....	23	39,313
384	....	384	231	....	231	28,305	13	....	13	28,292
432	14	418	334	....	334	42,114	25	....	25	42,089
422	....	422	577	....	577	50,346	18	....	18	50,328
418	....	418	583	....	583	58,016	17	....	17	57,999
411	....	411	614	....	614	60,896	54	9	63	60,833
458	25	433	637	....	637	56,590	98	....	98	56,492
464	146	318	204	20	184	34,807	23	....	23	34,784
570	....	570	454	....	454	72,081	....	....	....	72,081
502	....	502	....	....	....	57,179	....	....	....	57,179
686	....	686	....	....	....	67,421	....	....	....	67,421
767	....	767	....	....	....	66,899	....	....	....	66,899
852	....	852	3	....	3	67,024	....	....	....	67,024

The Collections of columns 11, 12, 15, 16, and 19 are entered in the Talooka accounts as "Shewai Jumma," the names or description of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of wood.

B.

1. "Kurboozwaree," or melon-beds.
2. "Pankhus."
3. "Sheo Kudjla," or boundary disputes.

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Ilavildaree."
2. "Kurz puttee."

D.

Taxes still levied.

1. "Joodee salamee."

E.

1. "Inam juptee."
2. "Wuttan juptee."

1844-45	89	35,395	3,431	31,964	66,790	8,[illegible]	58,255	5,519	52,736	43	19	.....	62	52,798
1845-46	90	42,498	3,624	38,874	80,253	9,[illegible]	70,925	27,695	43,230	13	42	.....	55	43,285
1846-47	89	45,443	396	45,047	86,834	9[illegible]	85,922	709	85,213	43	253	.....	296	85,509
1847-48	89	43,976	129	43,847	83,466	17[illegible]	80,253	3,110	83,185	61	94	.....	155	83,340
1848-49	89	39,097	485	38,612	78,009	1,21[illegible]	77,005	8,935	68,730	37	178	.....	215	68,945
1849-50	92	38,718	25	38,693	75,488	[illegible]	75,433	1,486	73,947	99	142	.....	241	74,188
1850-51	92	40,350	849	39,502	78,984	1,96[illegible]	77,017	7,893	69,124	29	38	.....	67	69,191
1851-52	92	42,074	179	41,895	84,771	49[illegible]	84,273	4,760	79,513	24	208	.....	232	79,775
1852-53	92	44,901	55	44,846	89,686	12[illegible]	89,558	1,213	88,345	1	502	.....	503	88,848
1853-54	93	46,313	1,869	44,444	94,259	4,72[illegible]	89,529	3,573	85,956	7	213	.....	220	86,176
1854-55	93	52,046	.....	52,946	1,05,938	.....	1,05,938	924	1,05,014	19	4	.....	14	1,05,028
1855-56	93	51,121	4,678	46,443	1,06,443	9,25[illegible]	97,187	35,000	62,187	17	420	.....	437	62,624
1856-57	93	52,301	39	52,262	1,07,480	9[illegible]	1,00,904	372	1,06,622	9	244	.....	253	1,06,875
1857-58	93	52,852	80	52,772	1,08,053	14[illegible]	1,07,013	4,780	1,03,133	39	266	.....	305	1,03,438
1858-59	93	58,161	161	58,000	1,15,601	22[illegible]	1,15,371	2,240	1,13,131	1	83	.....	84	1,13,215
1859-60	93	60,877	73	60,804	1,19,911	127	1,19,784	1,731	1,18,053	42	120	.....	162	1,18,215
Total....		1,444,611	45,054	3,099,757	27,67,893	1,06,[illegible]	26,80,979	1,99,371	24,81,599	541	3,929	54,244	58,714	25,40,313
General Average....		34,400	1,072	73,328	66,376	2,5[illegible]	63,833	4,747	59,086	13	94	1,291	1,398	60,484

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted.
2. The Chunlorce rupees of the accounts up to 1838-39 have been converted into Company's rupees at a reduction of Rs. 4-11 per-cent.
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in Beeghas; and the acres shown in the statement in columns 4, 5, and 6 have been obtained approximately by calculation.
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in the Talooka Cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced Canoon from the Survey Department, from Nundeerbar, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.
5. The general average shown is for all the cultivated villages.

DIX A.

whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 93 Villages of TALOOKA VIRDUL, *for forty-two years, from* 1818-19 *to* 1859-60, *according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Alienated Lands.			Inam and Wattan Jupter.			Government, Alienated, and Inam and Wattan Jupter Lands together.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jamabandee.			Government, Alienated, and Inam and Wattan Jupter Lands together.	Remarks.
Jooder Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment.	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 15, 19, and 21.	Remissions on account of Columns 10.	Remissions on account of Columns 14, 18, and 21.	Total Remissions.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 25).	
D			E								
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
815	....	815	3,552	2,514	1,038	54,651	....	....	....	54,651	
862	426	436	3,802	2,876	926	44,647	....	....	....	44,647	
1,124	260	864	3,940	49	3,891	90,264	....	....	....	90,264	
1,061	264	797	2,730	45	2,685	86,822	....	....	....	86,822	
1,061	354	707	2,044	707	1,337	70,989	....	....	....	70,989	
790	295	495	1,844	51	1,793	76,476	....	....	....	76,476	
1,093	287	806	1,884	385	1,499	71,496	....	....	....	71,496	
1,162	262	900	2,915	2	2,913	83,588	....	....	....	83,588	
1,121	256	865	3,092	139	2,953	92,666	....	....	....	92,666	
1,023	271	752	3,641	571	3,070	89,998	....	....	....	89,998	
1,121	270	851	707	....	707	1,06,586	....	....	....	1,06,586	
1,073	266	807	354	96	258	63,689	....	....	....	63,689	
874	....	874	775	....	775	1,08,524	....	....	....	1,08,524	
836	....	836	560	....	560	1,04,834	....	....	....	1,04,834	
867	....	867	669	16	653	1,14,735	....	....	....	1,14,735	
925	....	925	683	6	677	1,19,817	....	....	....	1,19,817	
26,940	3,400	23,546	38,816	7,545	31,271	25,95,130	1,[illegible]89	61	1,450	25,93,680	
642	81	561	924	180	744	61,789	[illegible]33	2	35	61,754	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement, prepared in the Collector's office, of the Nundoerbar Talooka, as the greater portion of the villages of the newly-formed Talooka Virdul is taken

A. F. DAVIDSON,
Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH																	
		Agriculture.	Weavers.	Weavers.	Washers, Sheepkeepers, and Shearers.	Dyers.	Writers.	Smiths.	Lohars.	Sonars.	Potters.	Tailors.	Venders of Brass and Copper Utensils.	Kalers.	Bakeriddars.	Thatchers.	Dhobies.	Barbers.	Jhingers, i. e. Bhoi Khidmutgars and Country Boid-fiers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Mouzeh Rawaree	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..
2	Do. Suthara	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
3	Do. Dewgaum	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kusba Chillana	350	31	..	..	..	..	28	..	4	9	..	..	55	106	..	27	11	..
5	Mouzeh Chowgaum Boodrook	154	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	12	21	..	..	11	..
6	Do. Banna	293	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	8	..	5	..	22	8	..	..	4	..
7	Do. Nekwara	230	19	5	3	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	33	11	..	..	6	..
8	Do. Chowgaum Koord	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
9	Do. Khoonbara	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..
10	Do. Lohagaum	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	5	..
11	Do. Wasuana	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	28	..	8	4	..
12	Do. Jassana	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
13	Do. Achee	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..
14	Do. Runjana	74	15	9	1	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
15	Do. Vindbul	501	29	30	73	..	..	43	30	9	23	99	..	118	67	42	5	33	..
16	Do. Koredha	175	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	89	106	..	..	4	..
17	Do. Akursa	162	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
18	Do. Wursoos	133	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	12	32	..	..	6	..
19	Do. Soneliwaree	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	40	..	..	20	..
20	Do. Kullana	391	9	..	6	..	..	12	8	4	..	..	..	31	66	..	22	12	..
21	Do. Koorukward	378	26	..	2	..	..	4	18	7	7	9	..	9	57	..	..	13	..
22	Do. Dumana	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	20	84	..	..	9	..
23	Do. Kulgaum	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	19	..	1	4	..
24	Do. Patna	512	..	..	8	..	..	27	..	10	..	54	8	..	84	..	..	12	..
25	Kusba Scindkheira	1,610	143	56	77	..	..	119	48	49	21	96	..	24	221	20	18	98	54
26	Mouzeh Nirgontee	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	21	..	..	..	..
27	Do. Tamelia	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
28	Do. Koonraiz	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Do. Parsamul	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
30	Do. Akna	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	44	..	..	16	..
31	Do. Atnoor	288	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
32	Do. Khandana	122	..	65	7	3	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	11	..	..	3	..	..
33	Do. Cheerana	91	11	..	21	142	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	10	32	..	..	16	..
34	Do. Baloobla	100	..	..	..	..	..	11	15	20	..	38	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
35	Do. Mhalpoor	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	5	..
36	Do. Neeshana	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..

| | | |

37	Mowjeh Dulwara	174	7	..	5	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	21	39	..	..	4	..
38	Do. Vickrun	333	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	35	105	..	..	12	..
39	Do. Victoria	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
40	Do. Suhoor	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	35	..	..	..	..
41	Do. Langana	155	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	5	..
42	Do. Amaliha	211	8	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	16	24	..	7	12	..
43	Do. Wurpara	250	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	33	25	13	..	9	..
44	Do. Ispoor	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
45	Do. Anjunveera	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	12	..
46	Do. Mandul	160	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	6	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	3	..
47	Do. Veerwara	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Do. Wunsee	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
49	Kusba Mundana	118	6	..	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	3	20	..	..	7	..
50	Mowjeh Zotewar	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..
51	Do. Shandewar	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	9	..	..	..	..
52	Do. Soorai	141	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	26	..	..	4	..
53	Kusba Dunlaicha	543	39	78	37	..	10	46	37	12	11	15	..	94	32	1	7	17	..
54	Mowjeh Dhoolah	436	8	..	..	..	..	30	12	9	..	32	..	20	23	..	7	11	..
55	Do. Tankheirch	78	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
56	Do. Wurooda	62	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
57	Do. Mhelpoor	361	25	68	32	133	..	40	24	22	13	36	..	96	81	..	17	14	..
58	Do. Jeerwa	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..
59	Do. Dawra	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	41	..	..	..	..
60	Do. Khurda Boodrook	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..
61	Do. Rance	322	..	..	3	..	..	8	..	5	..	..	22	69	..	..	..	7	..
62	Do. Pathara	129	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
63	Kusba Nimgaol	550	15	..	4	..	..	17	30	11	10	24	..	13	151	..	20	17	..
64	Mowjeh Thakurkheira	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	..	..	5	..
65	Do. Kalwara	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Do. Kanpoor	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..
67	Do. Badana	317	14	..	13	..	..	26	19	10	..	2	..	23	23	..	10	4	..
68	Do. Jogeshaloo	100	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	12	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	15	..
69	Do. Salwah	241	7	..	18	..	..	11	..	..	..	26	..	41	45	..	14	12	..
70	Do. Wirool	278	11	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	18	..	16	40	..	..	6	..
71	Do. Hirur	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..
72	Do. Gotwara	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	..	..	..	..

| | | |

73	Mowjeh Soneshalco	160	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	13	76	..	..	4	..
74	Do. Mathee	450	8	10	54	..	..	14	26	4	..	11	6	1	..	..	..	11	25	..
75	Do. Warzaree	203	13	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	17	52	..	..	..	10	..
76	Do. Soolwaree	132	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	34	..	..	..	..	..
76	Grand Total....	14,136	469	348	439	289	22	521	309	314	99	492	96	1,504	2,579	76	177	531	54	

NOTE.—The Virdhul Talooka consists of 93 Villages, 17 of which, however, are uninhabited.

DIX B.

in which the Population of TALOOKA VIRDHUL *is engaged.*

THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Stone Masons.	Bricklayers.	Mhars.	Shoemakers and Tanners.	Labourers.	Bangle-makers.	Gooroo, i. e. Devotees	Dhoteers and Hamalls	"Lonarees," i. e. people engaged in making and selling Charcoal.	Liquor-venders.	Cotton-cleaners.	Dhungurs, i. e. Shepherds.	Butchers.	Hired Servants.	Basket and Mat-makers.	Beggars.	Kolatees and Prostitutes.	Musicians and Drummers.	"Athar," i. e. Scent venders.	Shikareers.	Thelees.	"Pumal," whose duties consist in supplying Travellers with Milk, &c.	Total.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	276
..	..	103	16	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	5	79	2	..	..	..	23	8	1,063
..	..	43	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	366
..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	223
														5								
74	118	1,935	376	1,112	28	108	257	38	64	282	63	161	960	216	1,239	44	15	2	157	614	83	30,341

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATISTICAL RETURN of HOUSES, INHABITANTS, *and*

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
KIND.					MALES.				FEMALES.						
Pucka.	Pittowdah.	Thatched.	Total.		Below 12 years old.	Above 12 years old.	Total.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 12 years old.	Married.	Widow or other Relative without Husband in the House.	Kept.	Servants.	No Relatives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
....	185	3	188	Brahmins	130	180	313	200	40	128	63	6	....	....	237
....	71	2	73	Purdasees	49	74	123	2	24	71	27	....	....	....	122
3	2,024	31	2,058	Coonbees	2,060	2,840	4,900	77	1,366	2,604	657	7	15	1	4,650
....	68	....	68	Golak	44	90	134	60	36	67	36	3	....	1	143
....	3	....	3	Vidhoor	....	3	3	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	3
....	24	....	24	Goorow	28	31	59	1	17	27	8	....	....	....	52
....	395	9	404	Kolee	395	479	874	1	299	448	111	2	....	1	861
....	81	1	82	Londharee	65	81	146	4	31	90	19	....	....	....	140
....	42	....	42	Dhobie	37	48	85	....	23	46	15	....	....	....	84
....	190	1	191	Thelee	129	189	317	3	71	180	46	3	....	....	300
....	58	....	58	Bhoee	80	80	160	....	48	84	17	....	....	....	149
....	49	13	62	Paree	103	92	195	....	67	84	31	....	....	....	182
1	239	22	292	Mussulmans	255	368	623	6	245	262	138	1	....	....	646
....	7	....	7	Marwadee	6	13	19	10	3	4	1	....	....	....	8
....	55	....	55	Goozerathee Wanee	29	43	69	29	16	34	7	....	....	....	57
....	80	2	82	Ladaheeckeh do.	40	69	115	33	25	51	20	1	....	....	97
....	4	....	4	Bhatiah do.	2	6	8	5	2	3	2	....	....	....	7
....	3	....	3	Walooej do.	....	3	3	....	2	3	1	....	....	....	6
....	2	....	2	Agurwalch do.	....	2	2	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	2
....	28	10	38	Wanjaree	24	43	67	4	22	38	16	....	....	....	76
....	95	....	95	Sonar	119	160	279	21	55	155	37	2	....	....	249
....	86	....	86	Sootar	74	98	172	4	41	89	20	....	....	....	150
....	147	2	149	Simpee	101	137	238	39	63	144	35	1	....	....	243
....	4	....	4	Kassar	4	5	9	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	5
....	4	....	4	Salee	3	3	6	....	3	3	1	....	....	....	7
....	119	1	120	Dhunghur	154	202	356	3	95	201	38	....	....	....	334
....	63	....	63	Rungaree	51	90	141	15	45	83	21	....	....	....	149
....	6	....	6	Jingur	15	11	26	....	12	13	3	....	....	....	28
....	9	....	9	Purwee	9	7	16	5	4	7	4	....	....	....	15
....	26	....	26	Koombhar	14	25	39	....	13	31	7	....	....	....	51
1	80	1	82	Lohar	71	82	153	2	52	80	19	....	....	....	151
....	14	2	16	Baledar	11	20	31	....	12	14	3	1	....	....	30
....	114	2	116	Nahwee	119	145	258	2	79	140	51	....	....	....	270
....	12	....	12	Lounee	10	9	19	....	6	10	3	....	....	....	19

....	550	462	11	77	198	29	535	159
....	245	214	1	30	75	3	77	43
....	9,759	7,906	138	1,715	4,237	892	6,240	2,597
....	277	238	6	33	66	22	168	68
....	6	6	....	....	2	....	11	....
....	111	79	5	27	19	4	30	19
....	1,735	1,364	20	351	555	106	812	290
....	286	249	2	35	116	20	130	87
....	169	129	3	37	59	49	196	46
....	617	509	20	88	282	79	353	154
....	309	226	13	70	44	9	39	42
....	377	291	14	72	47	15	84	64
....	1,269	1,048	15	206	131	76	151	101
....	27	22	....	5	10	3	18	5
....	126	111	3	12	28	12	168	18
....	212	176	3	33	74	23	120	28
....	15	13	....	2	4	....	3	1
....	9	8	....	1	3	....	1	1
....	4	4	....	....	....	....	1	....
....	143	120	....	23	51	79	59	3
....	528	435	14	79	96	21	166	78
....	322	256	9	57	86	16	129	94
....	481	406	4	71	149	28	94	79
....	14	11	....	3	....	1	....	....
....	13	12	....	1	2	....	10	....
....	690	566	21	103	203	50	729	136
....	290	234	18	38	6	35	32	26
....	54	50	....	4	6	....	....	3
....	31	20	....	11	7	1	15	10
....	90	76	....	14	5	11	4	18
....	304	225	9	70	41	36	96	77
....	61	53	....	8	9	14	13	15
....	534	445	6	83	89	28	213	103
....	38	33	....	5	....	2	....	6

30	....	5	956	49	23	72	80	
1	....	151	350	10	16	26	38*	
113	....	496	14,575	557	671	1,228	1,935	
14	....	....	338	11	10	21	29	
....	....	....	13	....	....	....	1	
1	....	....	73	4	3	7	9	
16	....	461	2,249	60	86	146	259	
6	12	....	371	17	17	34	54	
4	37	7	398	15	4	19	29	
1	....	12	881	32	49	81	128	
5	238	9	386	9	6	15	20	
4	....	208	422	4	12	16	24	
28	....	354	841	50	24	74	45	
1	....	....	37	1	4	5	4	
4	....	....	230	8	9	17	11	
12	....	....	257	23	17	40	34	
2	....	....	10	1	....	1	....	
....	....	....	5	....	1	1	....	
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
5	....	15	212	13	5	18	17	
9	....	3	373	13	16	29	38	
4	....	....	329	13	6	19	25	
4	....	....	354	30	34	64	61	
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
....	....	....	12	1	....	1	1	
7	....	3,406	4,531	32	22	54	86	
2	....	23	124	18	3	21	2	
....	....	....	9	....	2	2	3	
2	....	....	35	1	1	2	1	
1	13	12	64	3	3	6	....	
4	....	3	257	7	1	8	13	
....	....	3	54	3	2	5	4	
1	....	39	473	14	18	32	38	
2	41	....	51	1	....	1	....	

.....	13	1	14	Kullal	8	15	23	3	2	13	6	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	222	752	774	Bheel.....	860	894	1,754	1	602	823	163	4	.....	.....	1,682
.....	92	85	377	Mahar	487	527	1,014	.....	321	539	111	1	.....	.....	972
.....	20	14	34	Mang	49	63	112	.....	42	51	12	.....	.....	.....	105
.....	68	12	80	Chumbar	69	99	168	.....	52	102	17	.....	.....	.....	171
.....	2	.....	2	Dohar	4	6	10	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
1	828	16	845	Rajpoot	800	1,042	1,842	32	522	862	408	10	15	1	1,818
.....	5	.....	5	Manbhow	10	15	25	2	8	11	6	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	1	.....	1	Kanfathee	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	81	3	84	Gosavee.....	40	88	128	4	29	47	14	.....	.....	.....	90
.....	75	.....	75	Takoor	70	74	150	9	47	70	32	1	.....	.....	150
.....	9	.....	9	Bairagee	.....	9	9	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	15	.....	15	Pathuriwat	7	13	22	.....	6	13	8	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	1	5	6	Gondalee	6	7	13	.....	2	8	2	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	20	.....	20	Bhoree	.....	7	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	Kolaree	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	39	45	Thirmulay	58	50	108	.....	47	40	11	.....	.....	.....	98
.....	.....	6	6	Hurdas	5	6	11	.....	13	5	2	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	4	.....	4	Joharee	7	8	15	1	5	7	3	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	Jogee	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gudsee	1	2	3	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	5,880	1,035	6,921	Total 55 Castes.....	6,721	8,671	15,392	585	4,610	8,002	2,260	43	30	4	14,949

DIX C.

CATTLE, &c. in TALOOKA VIRDHUL, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

		Males and Females of which			Cattle. Bullocks and He-Buffaloes.								Carts.			
Cun Head, or are Learning.	Total of Columns 8 and 10.	Have had Smallpox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Smallpox nor been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and young He and She-Buffaloes.	Large Horses and Mares, and their young ones, and Ponies, male and female, and their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, large and small.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Fungis.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	44	41	2	1	11	2	14	2	3	....	....	32	1	4	5	5
....	3,436	2,800	4	632	140	20	378	18	5	....	2,909	3,470	13	13	26	52
....	1,986	1,643	11	332	97	39	295	91	40	....	263	825	17	9	26	33
....	217	171	4	42	8	15	43	3	6	....	99	174	2	3	5	1
....	339	273	1	65	24	27	46	53	3	....	39	192	13	4	17	9
....	14	14	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	1	....	1	....
....	3,660	2,930	40	690	1,860	431	3,610	1,249	106	....	409	7,665	266	185	451	878
....	50	43	4	3	1	8	20	5	2	....	....	36	1	1	2	....
....	3	3	....	....	....	2	2	2	2	....	2	10	....	....	....	....
....	218	184	3	31	105	37	314	88	11	....	....	555	12	25	37	44
....	300	247	6	47	54	23	113	43	22	....	2	257	15	8	23	27
....	14	13	1	....	....	3	9	....	6	....	....	18	....	....	....	....
....	49	44	....	5	3	8	4	7	....	....	....	22	1	3	4	....
....	25	17	....	8	....	5	9	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....
....	7	7	....	....	6	5	142	3	....	....	....	166	1	4	5	2
....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	8	....	9	....	....	....	....
....	206	167	7	32	8	8	11	8	1	....	36	72	2	....	2	4
....	31	17	2	12	....	1	....	17	....	....	....	18	....	....	....	....
....	30	20	....	10	6	....	14	5	6	....	....	31	2	1	3	2
....	6	5	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....
....	8	7	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	30,341	24,645	420	5,276	9,024	2,299	15,725	5,975	496	349	8,966	42,834	1,348	1,325	2,673	4,041

A. F. DAVIDSON,

Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX D.

LIST *of Government Villages of the* VIRDHUL TALOOKA *referred to in the 15th paragraph of Report.*

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Kalsa.	Average of past Collections for 42 years.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Collections for 1859-60.	Effect of proposed Rates upon the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per-Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
First Class.	1	Nirgooree	1,221	782	561	1,311	913	1752	1 6 11
	2	Patna	946	1,898	639	1,743	1,158	1,508	1 9 6
	3	Scindkheireh	2,499	3,343	2,086	5,666	3,586	4,344	1 11 10
	4	Koomraiz	355	338	270	562	546	681	1 14 8
	5	Goosura	454	310	253	487	372	615	1 5 8
	6	Wurool	1,336	1,115	832	1,523	1,397	2,040	1 8 5
	7	Chowgaum Boodrook	1,726	694	621	1,260	938	2,168	1 4 1
	8	Dulwara	1,411	1,096	738	1,682	1,221	2,256	1 9 7
	9	Virdhul	1,920	2,052	1,487	3,708	3,038	3,813	1 15 9
	10	Wursoos	1,856	1,592	1,597	4,275	3,115	3,411	1 13 5
	11	Soolwara	1,074	838	631	1,687	945	1,419	1 5 2
	12	Akursa	823	616	588	1,576	919	1,340	1 10 1
	13	Sonchwaree	602	598	481	1,320	877	1,076	1 12 7
	14	Nehwara	878	1,090	721	1,969	1,509	1,763	2 0 2
	15	Wurpara	1,341	1,370	1,164	3,118	2,317	2,439	1 13 1
	16	Amultha	2,295	1,616	1,929	4,731	4,063	4,453	1 15 1
	17	Achee	2,200	1,126	1,749	4,072	3,441	4,122	1 14 0
	18	Ispoor	942	774	730	1,880	1,423	1,724	1 13 3
		Carried over...	23,879	20,748	17,077	42,570	31,778	40,924	...

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Kales.	Average of past Collections for 42 years.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Collections for 1859-60.	Effect of proposed Rates upon the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	23,879	20,748	17,077	42,570	31,778	40,924	....
First Class—(*continued*).	19	Chillana	2,186	1,945	1,534	3,860	2,734	3,782	1 11 8
	20	Moondana	1,313	546	661	1,358	1,301	2,285	1 11 10
	21	Runjana	660	525	546	1,428	989	1,154	1 12 0
	22	Jussana	477	409	372	981	668	800	1 10 10
	23	Lunwara	217	161	183	487	372	434	2 0 0
	24	Athla	194	148	169	461	350	387	1 15 11
	25	Kulgaum	289	252	248	671	517	586	2 0 5
	26	Koombhara	742	513	662	1,556	1,379	1,448	1 15 3
	27	Lohogaum	509	460	400	1,058	833	984	1 14 11
	28	Wusmana	398	435	333	883	667	780	1 15 4
	29	Lungana	1,703	1,246	1,252	3,376	2,529	3,083	1 13 0
	30	Dumana	1,487	1,324	1,123	2,653	2,177	2,762	1 13 9
	31	Koourkwara	1,352	879	721	1,480	1,060	1,936	1 6 11
	32	Vicoorla	1,674	163	218	346	287	1,897	1 2 2
	33	Veerwara	633	188	321	506	422	733	1 2 6
	34	Doudaicha	1,977	557	694	1,104	839	1,992	1 0 1
	35	Wunee	982	275	321	478	484	1,398	1 6 9
	36	Bamna	2,100	1,210	792	1,964	1,494	3,354	1 9 7
	37	Mundana	1,047	754	662	1,315	1,241	1,880	1 11 9
	38	Zotewar	571	393	349	783	736	1,147	2 0 2
	39	Hole	486	125	324	622	671	992	2 0 8
	40	Khoreda	2,551	932	1,409	3,298	2,748	4,083	1 9 7
	41	Sahoor	1,251	395	715	1,908	1,311	2,061	1 10 4
	42	Shandewar	540	213	326	710	641	982	1 13 1
		Carried over....	49,218	34,806	31,412	75,866	58,228	81,864	....

Class.	Number.	Names. of Villagts.	Total Kalsa.	Average of past Collections for 42 years.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Collections for 1859-60.	Effect of proposed Rates upon the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
		Brought over..	49,218	34,806	31,412	75,866	58,228	81,864	....
First Class—(*contd.*)	43	Tawkheireto.....	1,284	685	988	2,196	1,852	2,303	1 12 8
	44	Daoolah	2,585	1,862	1,895	3,889	3,553	4,502	1 11 10
	45	Chowulda	739	249	595	1,111	1,247	1,503	2 0 6
	46	Wurooda	961	818	732	1,988	1,572	1,958	2 0 7
	47	Takurkheireh	1,441	1,344	1,203	3,061	2,144	2,494	1 11 8
	48	Nimbgool	3,397	1,534	997	2,100	1,581	4,575	1 5 7
	48	Total....	59,625	41,298	37,822	90,211	70,177	99,199	1 10 7
Second Class.	1	Tamelai	1,150	376	475	657	552	1,217	1 1 0
	2	Pelkheireh	750	219	346	565	443	907	1 3 4
	3	Cheerana.....	845	648	499	879	624	1,029	1 3 6
	4	Khundana	979	684	544	1,133	563	1,175	1 3 2
	5	Baboolda.....	458	422	349	708	447	581	1 4 4
	6	Akna	545	581	436	724	674	834	1 8 6
	7	Kullana	364	353	337	607	530	569	1 9 0
	8	Pursamul.....	765	604	607	1,130	955	1,184	1 8 9
	9	Budana.....	2,479	1,528	1,619	2,511	1,882	2,798	1 2 1
	10	Syuspoor.....	515	178	327	332	315	479	0 14 11
	11	Chowgaum Khoord.....	963	291	264	369	289	932	0 15 6
	12	Jogesheloo	1,063	510	385	582	511	1,316	1 3 10
	13	Vickrun	5,010	1,245	1,186	1,827	1,235	4,734	0 15 1
	14	Kampoor.....	1,163	196	496	308	472	1,008	0 13 10
	15	Mandul	3,007	596	739	985	631	2,293	0 12 2
	16	Mussurla	1,600	221	304	301	263	1,143	0 11 5
		Carried over..	21,656	8,655	8,913	13,618	10,486	22,199	....

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Kalsa.	Average of past Collections for 42 years.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Collections for 1859-60.	Effect of proposed Rates upon the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Second Class—(*contd*).		Brought over..	21,656	8,655	8,913	13,618	10,486	22,199	....
	17	Ramee.....	1,920	692	728	1,090	846	1,848	0 15 5
	18	Puthara	1,085	339	558	662	724	1,178	1 1 4
	19	Jeerwa.....	1,163	292	339	440	367	1,114	0 15 4
	19	Total....	25,824	9,978	10,538	15,810	12,423	26,339	1 0 4
Third Class.	1	Kullana	5,276	1,342	2,376	2,163	1,884	3,558	0 10 9
	2	Neeshana.....	786	313	306	291	256	590	0 12 0
	3	Mhalpoor.....	384	210	279	352	277	381	0 15 10
	4	Atnoor.....	1,174	669	786	1,078	724	1,054	0 14 4
	5	Sulwah.....	2,217	709	1,344	1,031	919	1,350	0 9 9
	6	Oota	638	97	124	155	80	325	0 8 2
	7	Sonesheloo	1,126	382	601	742	518	626	0 8 11
	8	Mathee	3,120	1,056	1,418	1,080	1,095	1,252	0 6 5
	9	Khurda Boodrook	1,912	242	587	746	466	1,170	0 9 9
	10	Dawra.....	1,930	227	599	472	344	912	0 7 7
	11	Chooreveera	1,081	33	..	..	..	318	0 4 8
	12	Malpoor	2,706	363	465	579	245	1,301	0 7 8
	13	Kulwada.....	1,104	105	220	225	108	510	0 7 5
	13	Total....	23,454	5,739	9,135	8,914	6,946	13,347	0 9 1
Fourth Class.	1	Paidka.....	2,676	293	652	403	278	914	0 5 6
	2	Wurzuree.....	1,882	325	351	360	144	749	0 6 4
	3	Sacoda.....	667	92	318	199	146	146	0 3 6
		Carried over..	5,225	710	1,321	962	568	1,809	....

Class.	Number.	Names of Villages.	Total Kalsi.	Average of past Collections for 42 years.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Collections for 1859-60.	Effect of proposed Rates upon the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Estimated Survey Rental.	Average Survey Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Fourth Class—(*continued*).		Brought over..	5,225	710	1,321	962	568	1,809	.....
	4	Anjunveera	1,633	198	500	497	198	2,452	1 8 0
	5	Dewgaum	2,804	148	..	312	..	1,011	0 5 9
	6	Waree	2,068	104	154	154	53	729	0 5 8
	7	Rawaree	1,614	101	88	59	25	399	0 3 11
	8	Davee	918	256	347	325	201	440	0 7 8
	9	Luthara	2,941	112	154	103	73	992	0 5 5
	10	Kholuj.....	1,258	85	119	112	58	515	0 6 7
	11	Suthara	1,359	39	119	79	49	419	0 5 3
	12	Choodana.....	677	54	260	172	164	406	0 9 7
	13	Soorai	736	235	241	343	156	418	0 9 1
	13	Total....	21,233	2,042	3,303	3,118	1,545	9,620	0 7 3

ABSTRACT.

I.	2	8	48	Villages	59,625	41,298	37,822	90,211	70,177	99,199	1 10 7
II.	2	2	19	Do.	25,824	9,978	10,538	15,810	12,423	26,339	1 0 4
III.	1	12	13	Do.	23,454	5,739	9,135	8,914	6,946	13,347	0 9 1
IV.	1	8	13	Do.	21,233	2,042	3,303	3,118	1,545	9,620	0 7 3
IV.	..		93	Villages	130,136	59,057	60,798	118,053	91,091	148,505	1 2 3

A. F. Davidson,
Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 368 of 1861.

From A. R. Grant, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D., Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit a report by the Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Khandeish, proposing revised rates of assessment for 93 of the 158 villages which are to form the new Virdhul Talooka that is to be.

No. 28, dated 28th February 1861.

2. Nearly one-half (viz. 59,625 acres out of 130,163 or = $\frac{4}{9}$th) of the tract of country reported on lies within the valley of the Taptee, and consists of an extensive and very productive black soil plain.

3. The southern portion of it is much less fertile, and is, moreover, badly supplied with water, but possesses one great advantage in having extensive grazing grounds on which large numbers of cattle are bred.

4. In point of natural fertility of the soil Mr. Davidson places the Taptee villages of Virdhul in the same class with those of Petta Bettawud, but as he has raised the standard of assessment above that of Amulnair, for reasons which have as yet been taken into consideration only in settling the Nusseerabad talooka, I think a comparison of the Virdhul and Nusseerabad rates will best enable Government to judge whether the former are sufficiently light.

5. The population of Virdhul is scanty as compared with the other previously-settled districts further up the river, not being more than 104 souls to the square mile. In this respect Nusseerabad has a great advantage over it, being able to boast of a population of 149 souls to the square mile.

Superintendent's paragraph 11.

Proportion 149 : 104 per square mile.

6. It is also a matter of notoriety that the ryots of Nusseerabad are comparatively very well off, and I think that the superior wealth of its cultivators gives Nusseerabad a further advantage over the district under notice.

7. Again, Virdhul is not particularly well off for market villages. Nusseerabad is.* The Virdhul district is, moreover, much less favoured as regards its water supply.

* *See* paragraph 23 of Mr. Robertson's report on the Survey Settlement of Nusseerabad, No. 459, dated 22nd March 1860.

8. It might be inferred from these statistics that Nusseerabad must all along have been able to bear a considerably higher assessment than Virdhul, and the state of the two districts under the former system of assessment proves this to have been the case, for the old rates were in both cases so heavy as to try the capabilities of the respective districts rather severely.

9. In the Taptee villages of the Nusseerabad talooka the prevailing rate was formerly as high as Rs. 3-3-8, and yet Mr. Davidson observed in the 13th paragraph of his settlement report for that talooka that there was nothing in the state of the district to indicate that the ryots had suffered from an over-high assessment.

10. In most of the best villages of Virdhul the prevailing rate was nearly eight annas lower, but it will be seen from the 14th, 20th, and 24th paragraphs of Mr. Davidson's report that this assessment, though favourable in comparison with that of Nusseerabad, was more than the Virdhul district could bear.

Nusseerabad	Rs.	3	3	8
Virdhul	„	2	12	0
Difference..	Rs.	0	7	8

11. I think these facts go to prove that there ought to be a difference of more than eight annas in the assessment of the two districts without taking the railway into consideration. The proposed rates for Virdhul are, however, only eight annas lower on the whole than those for Nusseerabad.

12. You will observe that the enclosed diagram shows a very great increase of cultivation during the last five or six years; but this result may be attributed to the relief afforded by the very light temporary rates introduced by you when Collector of this province in 1853.

13. In reporting on the settlement of the Nusseerabad talooka, Mr. Robertson commented as follows on the very great advantage accruing to the district from its being traversed by the railway:—

No. 459, dated 22nd March 1860.

"18. At the close of my 13th paragraph I have, however, adverted to a circumstance which, independently of the question of prices of produce, operates in itself as a ground for making a difference in the rates to be imposed in this talooka as compared with those of the surrounding talookas, and especially those of Yawul, Chopra, Amulnair, and Erundole, in which the maximum rate has been fixed at Rs. 2-4 per acre. I allude to the very favourable manner in which the Nusseerabad talooka lies with reference to the railway line as compared with the abovementioned talookas, which not only are more distant, if we except a portion of Erundole, but have the further disadvantage of being cut off from the railway by rivers which are unfordable for several months, namely, Erundole by the river Geerna, and Yawul and Chopra by the Taptee. The facilities which the cultivators of the Nusseerabad district will possess over those of the other districts for bringing their produce to the railway depôts of traffic is an appreciable advantage, and will be felt by them within another twelvemonth, and is certainly worth to them eight annas per acre; for if the cost of the conveyance of the produce of an acre of land over deep and difficult rivers and for an extra eight or ten miles or more be considered, the advantage is indeed worth more."

14. Now, if the proximity of the railway gives the ryots of Nusseerabad an advantage over those of Erundole and Yawul equal to at least eight annas per acre in the assessment (of which I think there can be no doubt), it will give them a still greater advantage over the cultivators of the Virdhul district, the nearest point of which is more than sixty miles from the line of railroad.

15. Another important point for consideration in the settlement of a district is the quantity of waste; for if there be a large margin for extension of cultivation, a reduction of the assessment may be of great advantage to the revenue. Now there was very little waste found by the survey in Nusseerabad talooka, and you will perceive

from the 17th and 18th paragraphs of the Nusseerabad settlement report that Mr. Davidson looked forward, for that reason, to a very trifling increase of cultivation.

No. 47, dated 13th February 1860.

16. In Virdhul the case is very different, for more than half the district is waste. There are 20,000 acres of waste in the Taptee villages alone; and Mr. Davidson says in his 21st paragraph that he expects that the introduction of the revised rates will lead to the cultivation of 30 or 40,000 acres now lying waste in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class villages.

17. For the reasons which I have touched upon, I would strongly recommend that the maximum or adjusting rate for Virdhul should be one* whole rupee less than that fixed for Nusseerabad, and considering the great quantity of waste, I think Government will gain in revenue by the proposed reduction of eight annas in the assessment.

*It is now eight annas less.

18. From the expression of opinion on the part of Government, which has induced Mr. Davidson to propose higher rates for Virdhul than he would otherwise have done, it would appear that Government thought the notoriously low standard of assessment adopted in the Sowda and Yawul talookas had been applied to the districts subsequently settled. It is a mistake, however, to suppose that such was the case. A much higher standard of assessment, taking into account the introduction of railways and the march of improvement generally, was adopted in revising the assessment of the Chopra talooka, as paragraph 18 of Mr. Davidson's settlement report will show, and Amulnair and Erundole were as regards the maximum rate settled on the model of Chopra. It will be evident indeed that had a different standard not been adopted in the interim, there would have been a much greater difference than two annas between the maximum rates for Amulnair and Sowda, the latter district being so much richer and more than twice as populous.

Government Resolution of 9th March 1860, No. 954, paragraph 11. It should, however, be kept in view that since the low standard of assessment *hitherto adopted was first fixed*, there has been a marked and rapid rise in the value of land and produce. In future settlements this point should be considered, &c.

Superintendent's paragraph 18.

No. 69, dated 11th March 1858.

Proportion 246 : 114 per square mile.

19. As compared with Nusseerabad I do not think that Amulnair is under-assessed or Chopra either, and my object in pointing this out is to show that there is no room for arguing from the supposed lowness of the Amulnair rates that those for Virdhul ought to be higher.

20. The Virdhul district is further from the railway than Amulnair, and the population is thinner. I see no objection therefore to Virdhul being placed on a lower scale than Amulnair; at all events the assessment should not be higher than that of Amulnair.

21. Touching upon the question of population in paragraph 22 of his report, Mr. Davidson quotes your remark that 600,000 acres of waste land have been cleared and cultivated since 1852, and observes that liberal terms have done wonders for Khandeish notwithstanding the continued scantiness of its population. What Mr. Davidson wishes to deduce from this is not apparent, but the fact stated by him is in my opinion a strong argument in favour of imposing light rates of assessment in districts where there are large tracts of waste land and a thin population, as in the case in point. The tendency of the settlement proposed for Virdhul seems to be in a contrary direction to the liberality which has had such an excellent effect.

22. For the 2nd class villages Mr. Davidson has proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2 per acre. Respecting these villages he says, "In class II. are 19 villages immediately adjoining and to the south of those in class I. Here the soil is inferior, the supply of water indifferent, and more than half the area uncultivated;" the prevailing rates under the former assessment, it may be observed, having been Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-9 per beega. One hundred villages of the Amulnair talooka also received a maximum rate of Rs. 2-2; but it is evident from paragraphs 13 and 19 of Mr. Davidson's settlement report for that district that these were 1st class villages, and very little inferior to the best villages of the same class for which the maximum rate was two annas higher.

Superintendent's paragraph 18.

Superintendent's paragraph 16.

No. 37, dated 10th April 1858.

23. I think the maximum rate for the 2nd class villages of Virdhul might be reduced to Rs. 1-12 per acre, that for the 3rd class to Rs. 1-8, and that for the 4th class to Rs. 1-4 per acre.

24. In connection with this opinion, which I hope may not be considered presumptuous, I beg to refer to paragraph 4 of your memorandum handing up the Nusseerabad settlement report to Government, in which you say, "the fact of 21 villages being uninhabited out of 46 falling under the 3rd class proves the necessity of a light assessment, and I trust that my proceedings will be confirmed, more especially as *the great fault of the revenue survey operations is to tax too heavily the poor and too lightly the rich soils.*"

No. 1630, dated 25th July 1860.

25. Reference is made in the 22nd paragraph of Mr. Davidson's report to a diagram showing the result of the settlements effected in six previously-settled districts. No such diagram, however, was received with the report. The Superintendent has been addressed on the subject, with a request that he will be good enough to send the diagram to you if it still be in his office.

26. In paragraph 2 of his letter requesting permission to commence the Jummabundy of Virdhul, Mr. Davidson said, "I may mention that during Mr. Mansfield's visit to Khandeish in January, I took occasion to explain to him the rates I intended to prepare for sanction, showing him their effects and results from the rough calculations, to which he accorded his approval." The authority required was therefore given; but I still think the rates proposed are a good deal too high.

No. 33, dated 4th March 1861.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. R. GRANT,
Acting Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Erundole,
22nd March 1861.

No. 1124 of 1861.

Revenue Department.

From J. R. Morgan, Esq.,
Acting Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

To A. D. Robertson, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for the orders of His Excellency in Council, the accompanying letter from the Acting Collector of Khandeish, No. 368, dated 22nd March last, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the assessment of the new talooka of Virdhul in that province.

2. These papers were received in this office during Mr. Mansfield's absence at Ahmedabad on duty in connection with the income tax, but the heavy pressure of work which followed his return to Bombay on the evening of the 22nd April last precluded the possibility of their being submitted to Government before his departure to England.

3. The district under report is one of those recently organised, consequent upon the redistribution of the talookas of Khandeish, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 3530, dated 23rd October 1858. It consists of 93 villages, detached from the Nundoorbar and Dhoolia talookas, and takes its name from the small town of Virdhul, formerly a Mahalkurry's station, at which the Mamlutdar's station is to be located.

4. The whole of the Virdhul talooka is unfavourably circumstanced at present; not so much from any inferiority of its natural capabilities compared with the other revised districts of Khandeish, as from the scantiness of population, which affects several parts of the province. There is plenty of good arable waste lands, and it is not unreasonable to assume that in a few years it will be found that a large portion has been taken up, now that the rates of assessment have been equitably adjusted with reference to the soil.

5. The Virdhul talooka in its natural features is similar to Amulnair, the assessment of which was revised in 1857-58, and in the ordinary course of things the rates determined for the latter would have been considered suitable to the former, but matters have undergone alteration since then. The rise in the prices of agricultural products remains intact, with every chance of its becoming permanent, and the impetus to traffic likely to be caused by the railway must of necessity lead to the improvement of the resources of the country.

6. The district has been classed into four groups, and the maximum rates proposed for each are noted in the margin. The amount of the second class rate, stated at Rs. 2-3 at close of clause II. of Mr. Davidson's paragraph 18, would seem to be a clerical error; it should be Rs. 2-2.* Moreover it is not the 2nd class rate of Amulnair as erroneously described by Mr. Davidson, but the 1*st* class rate for the *second* division of the 1st class villages of that district.

Class I.	Rs.	2	8
Do. II.	„	2	2
Do. III.	„	1	12
Do. IV.	„	1	8

7. The Acting Collector is of opinion that the rates proposed by the Superintendent for the Virdhul talooka should not be higher than those settled for Amulnair, and recommend a reduction as per margin. Mr. Mansfield, however, before giving over charge recorded his views on the subject as follows:—

1st class from	Rs.	2	8 to Rs.	2	0
2nd do. do.	„	2	2 to „	1	12
3rd do. do.	„	1	12 to „	1	8
4th do. do.	„	1	8 to „	1	4

> "The Revenue Commissioner is of opinion that though there is considerable force in the Collector's arguments advocating a lower assessment than that recommended by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, still he thinks the great impetus likely to be given to agriculture by the completion of the railway will enable the ryots to pay with ease the Superintendent's rates. He has therefore sanctioned them in anticipation of the approval of Government."

8. This opinion is entitled to great consideration from Mr. Mansfield's intimate acquaintance with Khandeish. It will be per-

* *Vide* abstract statement subjoined to Mr. Davidson's paragraph 19, and the contrasted statement alluded to in paragraph 5.

ceived from paragraph 26 of Mr. Grant's letter that the details of the proposed settlement were looked into by him when on tour through that province last year.

9. The following abstract extracted from Mr. Davidson's report (paragraph 19) shows the financial results of the proposed assessment as contrasted with the collections under the late system :—

Groups.		Government Arable Area in 1856-60.	Cultivation in 1859-60.	Arable Waste in 1859-60.	Collections in 1859-60.	Average Survey Rates per Acre.	Effects of Survey Rate on the Cultivation of 1859-60.	Survey Kumal.
Class.	Villages.							
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	48	59,625	37,822	21,803	90,211	2 8	70,177	99,199
II.	19	25,824	10,538	15,286	15,810	2 2	12,423	26,339
III.	13	23,454	9,135	14,319	8,914	1 12	6,946	13,347
IV.	13	21,233	3,303	17,930	3,118	1 8	1,545	9,620
4	93	130,136	60,798	69,338	1,18,053	....	91,091	1,48,505

It shows a decrease of Rs. 26,962, the greatest items occuring in the 1st, 3rd, and 4th class villages. This is not to be wondered at considering that the former assessment was so irregular, and the old rates bore no relation whatever to the value of the lands on which they were levied.

10. The bhagayut cultivation in the Virdhul talooka is very limited. The lands irrigated by paths, measuring some 14 acres, have not been assessed owing to the bundarra being kutcha and the soil very poor; those by wells have had a rate of Rs. 3 per acre imposed on them; this is the lower bhagayut rate introduced into the Nusseerabad talooka, the higher there being at Rs. 3-8 per acre.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. R. Morgan,
Acting Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona, 13th June 1861.

No. 3028 of 1861.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

Revenue Commissioner S. D., with reference to paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

It would seem from the 7th paragragh of Mr. Morgan's letter that Mr. Mansfield has already authorised the introduction of the new rates—a proceeding which renders a reference to Government almost needless, and one which he appears not to have recourse to merely in emergent or exceptional cases, but to adopt as a rule. Of the many important questions which come before Government, these settlements are, perhaps, some of the most important, and therefore the Revenue Commissioner should be requested not to sanction for the future the rates until he has obtained the authority of Government to do so.

2. The Acting Collector is of opinion that the rates which have been imposed are too high, and argues at some length on this subject by comparing those rates with the rates sanctioned last year for Nusseerabad. If the latter rates be adopted as a correct standard, and the two districts compared with respect to population, quantity of waste land available for cultivation, position with regard to the railway and markets, the rates now fixed for Virdhul would seem to be too high; but the Acting Chief Secretary states that the object of his observations as Collector of Khandeish, which are quoted by Mr. Grant, was to prove that the increased rates proposed for Nusseerabad were not too high, and that indeed, relatively speaking, they might have been pitched higher than they were.

3. The statement given in paragraph 9 of Mr. Morgan's letter shows the effect of the new rates on the land under cultivation in 1859-60 to be equivalent to a remission of Rs. 26,962 out of

Rs. 1,18,053, or about 23 per-cent, and column 9 of the first of the statements which are appended to Mr. Davidson's report shows the remissions to have amounted on an average during the last forty years to only Rs. 4,747; whilst during that long period Government find the realisable revenue to have quadrupled, having gone on steadily increasing from between Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 to nearly a lakh and twenty thousand.

4. It is therefore evident that under the existing rates, which, as above shown, are 23 per-cent more than the new rates, the district has progressed, and that it has not been rack-rented. Had it been rack-rented hitherto, the remissions must either have been greater than they have been, or there would be large outstanding balances; but Government know from the annual jummabundy reports that the revenue has been collected with punctuality. It may therefore be concluded that the new rates are not too high, and His Excellency the Governor in Council confirms the sanction already accorded to them by Mr. Mansfield.

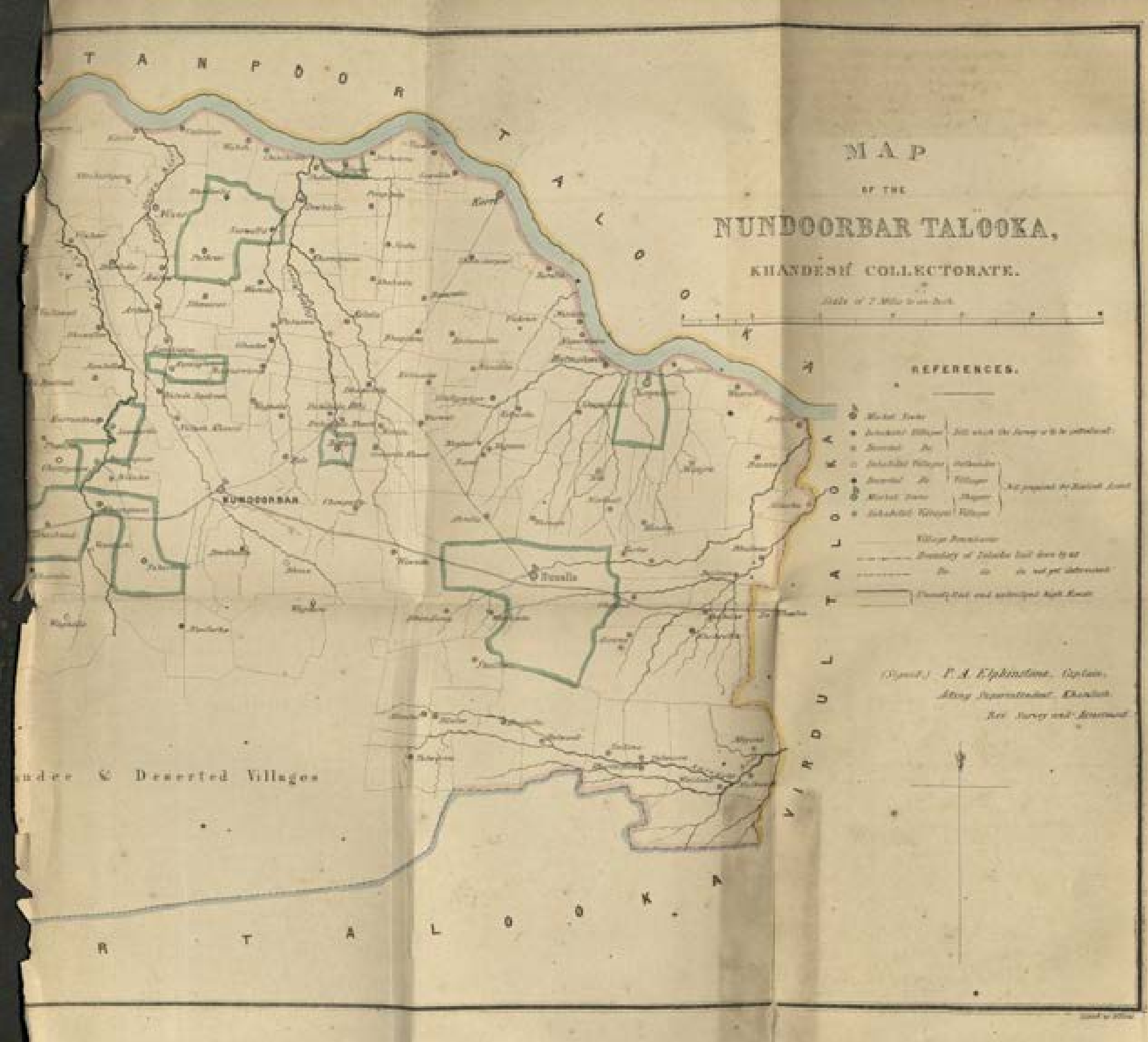
M. J. SHAW STEWART,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1861.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

NUNDOORBAR TALOOKA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.


MAP
OF THE
NUNDOORBAR TALOOKA,
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.
REFERENCES.
NUNDOORBAR
Nusalla
T A N P O O R T A L O O K A
V I R D U L T A L O O K A
R T A L O O K A
ndee & Deserted Villages

RAJPIMPLA SOO
PIMPULNA
Unmeasured Outbundee & Deserted Villages
Unmeasured Outb
Raighur
Dhanori
Kotlee
Dhang

No. 21 of 1862.

From Captain P. A. Elphinstone,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a letter, No. 336A, dated the 8th November 1861, received from Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of this Survey, now on leave in England, in which he proposes revised rates of assessment for the Nundoorbar Talooka, and as I have been requested to introduce them this year, I would beg the favour of your submitting Mr. Davidson's letter, together with this report, for the approval and sanction of Government.

2. I shall now proceed to give a description of the district under report, which, as it was classed almost entirely under my direction, I had an opportunity of carefully examining.

Position.

3. This talooka is situated in the north-west of Khandeish, forming one of the western boundary districts. It lies immediately south of Sooltanpoor, from which it is divided by the Taptee, which thus forms its northern boundary. The newly-formed Virdhul talooka lies on its east; on the south it is abutted by Pimpulnair, and the west, no definite boundary having as yet been determined upon, loses itself in the Daung jungles.

General features.

4. The Nundoorbar district presents an appearance very different from what its position with reference to the western ghauts and Daung jungles would lead one to expect. Instead of its being densely wooded and abundantly supplied with water, a scarcity of both trees and water appears to be one of the characteristics of this part of Khandeish.

The northern and north-eastern portions of Nundoorbar very much resemble the more eastern districts, which have already been noticed in previous reports, but in the south and south-west this talooka presents features of a different nature. From the western ghauts several spurs run in parallel lines through these fertile plains, dividing them in narrow strips or valleys. These low ranges or hillocks being of igneous origin, are undergoing slow but continual decomposition, and have a very deteriorating influence on the soils lying in their vicinity. The black soil near these hills is in some places so intimately intermixed with small portions of decayed rock, that its nature has become quite altered, and it is now incapable of yielding any but the poorest crops. This applies chiefly to the southern portion of the district. Towards the north, and particularly in the villages lying along the left bank of the Taptee, the soil is much superior, being of a somewhat rich and moist nature, and in many respects resembling the rich black mould of the more eastern districts lying along the banks of the Taptee. The fact, however, that a great portion of this black soil is intermixed with a fine river sand, led me to make an inquiry by which I ascertained that thirty-three years ago the Taptee overflowed its banks and inundated the country to the extent of nearly three miles on both sides. The land was submerged for three days, and the receding waters left a deposit of sand and gravel more or less deep over a great portion of the originally rich black soil, thus transforming it into a soil of a different and more inferior quality. The nature of the original soil is still plainly indicated by some small patches of pure soil met with in places which had apparently escaped the effects of the flood. Soil of the first quality there is consequently not much of in the district, and with the exception of that prevailing in the villages bordering along the Taptee, the greater proportion is only of an average quality, and although the crops occasionally yield very remunerative returns, it is owing to the climate rather than to the excellency of the soil.

Soil.

5. The climate of Nundoorbar is for the greater part of the year very healthy, but for four months, from November to February, the people suffer much from fever and ague, more particularly in the western parts,

Climate.

where new comers are said to suffer almost invariably in a most severe manner until they are acclimatised, or, which they say more frequently occurs, are relieved by death from their sufferings. The cholera occasionally assumes a most virulent form in this district, but the existence of this epidemic is of course dependent on causes other than the faultiness of the climate. It is the same with the small-pox, which at times almost decimates the people. Many of the country-people, both high and low, have expressed to me an anxious desire to be vaccinated, which, taking into consideration the natives' prejudice against vaccination, is a sufficient evidence of the horror with which this scourge has inspired them by its severity.

Vegetation.

6. As the climate of the western districts is eminently favourable to vegetation, it seems strange to a casual observer that there should be so great a scarcity of trees all over the district. With the exception of a few insignificant trees surrounding the village sites, not a tree or shrub can be seen for miles and miles in the eastern portion of Nundoorbar. As you proceed westward the uncultivated part of the country becomes more and more closely covered with a low and dense jungle, consisting chiefly and almost entirely of the "Pallas" shrub. This absence of trees gives these vast plains a very desolate and wild appearance. One might almost imagine that a scorching blast had passed over the country and stunted the growth of vegetation. A few fine groups of mango, tamarind, and banian trees enrich the appearance of this part of the country, but these also are only to be found in the proximity of villages. In former years the whole country is reported to have been well wooded, but from various causes the trees have gradually disappeared. Some encouragement should, I think, be given to the cultivators to induce them to plant trees. A portion of the waste lands in each village might also be set apart for a small plantation on the part of Government, and the timber, when full grown, sold to the cultivators for the manufacture of ploughs and other agricultural implements.

7. The temperature of this district is decidedly cooler than that of the eastern portion of Khandeish. The subjoined table shows the maximum height of mercury in the shade ng the four

months of February, March, April, and May, as extracted from my diary of 1860 :—

Date.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Date.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	86°	97°	98°	112°	17	94°	95°	100°	100°
2	86	97	101	109	18	92	96	98	100
3	89	97	100	107	19	88	95	98	104
4	90	98	92	105	20	92	96	103	102
5	89	97	101	105	21	98	96	103	101
6	88	95	98	105	22	92	97	102	105
7	92	96	101	106	23	90	101	104	106
8	94	96	107	106	24	82	106	100	102
9	94	96	103	105	25	86	103	103	102
10	93	96	108	106	26	92	103	106	104
11	94	98	105	104	27	94	104	105	104
12	94	98	102	101	28	96	102	108	104
13	95	92	101	104	29	97	99	109	104
14	95	95	102	104	30	..	96	109	105
15	94	98	102	104	31	..	98	..	106
16	93	98	100	104	..	..	..	..	..

The months of April and May show a rather elevated temperature, and indeed more so than I had expected from the position of the district with reference to the western jungles. The want of vegetation however, and the existence of numerous rocky elevations, may in a great measure affect the temperature and tend to raise it. The nights, however, are much cooler here than in the east of Khandeish, and as, even during the hottest months, a heavy dew occasionally falls during the night, neither the soil nor vegetation is ever entirely deprived of moisture.

Rivers, and supply of water.

8. This district boasts of no rivers of any size, excepting of course the Taptee, which runs along its northern boundary. Those worth noticing as possessing bundarras are the four following only :—the Oomrawuttee, Siva, Patulgunga, and Renooka rivers; but only the Siva river is said to contain water all the year round. All the other rivers present the phenomenon so generally met with in India, of being dry during the greater part of the year. But even these are said to have formerly contained abundance of water—a fact to which the remains of numerous bundarras would appear to bear

evidence. These, as well as numbers of fallen-in and unused wells, plainly indicate that Nundoorbar must at one time have been richly cultivated, and have presented a very different appearance from what it does now. That it will ever attain that state again is doubtful, owing to the supply of water in the wells having much decreased latterly, and the, I believe, certain fact that the rivers have been gradually drying up. Various causes have been assigned for this gradual disappearance of the water. The natives, always ready to attribute everything incomprehensible to them to some superstitious cause, believe our rule to have some connection with it; in what manner they of course, as usual, cannot explain. The chief causes however, strike me as being the two following :—

1*st*.—The gradual *destruction* of *trees*, which by their roots and leaves act both on the soil and the atmosphere.

2*nd*.—The *washings* from the hills, which are filling up the beds of the rivers, each successive monsoon adding its quota of sand or gravel to the already overcharged rivers, and thus burying the water deeper and deeper. Against the first evil the remedy is evident. The second evil is more difficult to battle with, but can in some measure be lessened on rivers containing bundarras in *use*. By proper attention to the sluices before the filling of the rivers at the commencement of the monsoon, a great portion of the river deposit would be yearly got rid of, and a large amount of water thereby retained in the river which now is lost through the carelessness of the native "patkurrees." Of the numerous bundarras above spoken of, however, only nine are in actual use, and even these require repairs. The remainder, to the number of about thirty, are entirely out of repair, but some of these could, I am told, be put into working-order with comparatively little expense. This, however, is a matter to be considered by the engineer department. The Oomrawuttee river alone is said to have supplied twelve bundarras with abundance of water at one and the same time. But as this river was dependent for its supply of water on a large reservoir or lake near the village of Akhutwarra, which is now entirely out of repair,

only two of these bundarras are capable of irrigating a few acres of garden-land. Most of the wells also are out of use and have fallen into disrepair. This is owing not only to the present assessment on garden land being too high, but also to the nature of the wells themselves. Most of them have a rocky bottom, and consequently a sparing and uncertain supply of water. They differ in this respect greatly from those in the more eastern districts, the wells there being sunk through a soft, sandy sub-soil, and although of great depth, having the advantage of a never-failing supply of water.

9. The crops grown in Nundoorbar consist chiefly of khurreef, such as badjree, jowaree, oorid, tillee, and cotton, the staple article of consumption being the common badjree. Jowaree is very little grown by the ryots, being considered to be too "thunda" or cold, and productive in this climate of bowel-complaints, especially during the rainy season. Rubbee crops, comprising wheat, linseed, and gram, are grown only in the villages bordering on the Taptee, but even there their produce is not quite so rich as might be expected. With this exception the *dry-crop* cultivation, as a general rule, appears to yield very ample returns. It is different with the *garden land* cultivation, which, judging from the numerous wells fallen into disuse, is evidently not remunerative, and as it is not likely to become so, owing to the inferior quality of the wells already spoken of, I would beg to endorse Mr. Davidson's opinion, expressed in his 6th paragraph, that it would be politic, as well as a boon to the cultivators, to forego all assessment upon wells. This measure, instead of interfering with the extension of dry-crop cultivation, would, I think, on the contrary give an impetus to it, by enabling many a cultivator, who in seasons of scarcity would be reduced to extremities by the sale of his bullocks, carts, and household utensils, to keep his head above water and recruit his resources for the coming year.

Husbandry.

10. The system of husbandry and the rotation of crops are the same here as in other districts, the only apparent improvement being that the cultivators do not intermix grains of various kinds in sowing their fields—a practice which is much to be deprecated, but is very common in Khandeish.

11. Nundoorbar is very thinly populated, containing but eighty inhabitants to the square mile. The population chiefly consists of cultivators, artizans being but few in number. Here, similar to some of the other northern districts, Goozurs form a great portion of the cultivators, and as usual, owing to their industrious habits, are wealthier than their fellow-labourers of other castes, most of whom appear to be in rather indigent circumstances, and are often so poor, or rather so burdened with debt, as to be unable to keep up even the few bullocks required for the tillage of their land. This poverty originates no doubt in some measure in the inveterate idleness, as well as in the improvidence, which characterises the Indian ryot, but is owing also, and perhaps chiefly, to his unfortunate connection with the native Sowcar—a subject which is already too well known to require further notice from me. I might mention here that many Bheels (who are generally speaking so averse to employing themselves in agricultural pursuits) have been induced by these Goozurs to take service with them, and they appear to have become very useful farm servants.

Cattle.

12. There is no want of horned cattle in Nundoorbar, but they are chiefly owned by the wealthier classes. The animals bred in the country are not of the best description, though still good enough for agricultural purposes. Berar and Malwa supply this district periodically with fine animals, which are brought over by Wunjarries, who are sure of a good and speedy sale amongst the moneyed classes. The ponies, although numerous here and there, are all very miserable animals, and belong mostly to some of the wandering tribes, by whom they are used as beasts of burthen. Statements C and D at the end of this report contain every information on the subject of the two last paragraphs.

Roads.

13. Only two roads in this talooka require notice. One of these is a broad fair-weather road, unmetalled, but in very good order, and presents no serious difficulties to cart-traffic. It connects Surat with Dhoolia, and leads through Nundoorbar, Dhondaicha, and Soangier. The other is a somewhat similar road, leading down from Tulloda, the great timber mart, to Nundoorbar, where it joins the former. The

other roads of the district are but small country roads connecting the several villages, and are generally speaking pretty good. In the neighbourhood of some of the villages, however, where there is much traffic, they have been often so neglected that even in the fair season they impede cart-traffic.

Markets.

14. Nundoorbar boasts of three market-towns only—Nundoorbar, Rumalla, and Kopurlee, the two last being alienated villages. These villages, although dignified by the name of market-towns, scarcely deserve such a distinction, the public business transacted in them being on a very limited scale, and chiefly confined to the sale of course cloths manufactured in the district, and other unimportant articles. Cotton, oil-seeds, and other grains certainly form an important item in the commerce of the district. The trade in these articles, however, is carried on not so much in the public markets as by private arrangement. Several Bombay merchants have agents here, who transact business with the ryots themselves on a very extensive scale, buying up the crops as soon as they are brought in, which enables them to make their purchases without much competition, and in many cases to fix their own prices—a transaction profitable no doubt to the merchant, but not so, I should say, in every case to the poor ryot. Fruit and vegetables are seldom procurable, and kitchen utensils even, such as the common brass and copper pots used by the natives, are not to be had in any of the markets, and when wanted have to be fetched all the way from Soangier.

Exports, Imports, and Manufactures.

15. The exports consist chiefly of cotton, linseed, and the coarse cotton cloths manufactured here. Wheat and gram also leave Nundoorbar in large quantities, but a great portion of these grains is originally *imported* from Sooltanpoor and not entirely indigenous. The imports appear to be but few in kind, being principally salt, cocoanuts, and spices. Supplies of grain for home consumption are also occasionally imported from the neighbouring districts. The cotton goods exported from Nundoorbar come chiefly from Mahlpoor (this village was made over this year to the newly-formed talooka of Virdhul)—a village of some note in former days, judging from the debris scattered round about the present village

site, but which at present contains but a few miserable-looking mud houses. Here the art of dyeing common cotton goods is said to be carried on with particular excellence; the only permanent colours known to the dyers, however, being but black and red, their goods present but little variety. There is another manufacture of some importance which has hitherto, I believe, not been considered worthy of notice as an export. I allude to the essential oil of the "Roza" grass, commonly known under the name of grass oil. The demand for this oil is apparently on the increase, and at present there are said to be already in the town of Nundoorbar alone more than one hundred stills constantly at work during the distilling season. It is mostly sent to Surat. Having a very strong and aromatic perfume, it is much used by the natives as a scent, but chiefly, I believe, as a remedy for rheumatic complaints, for which it is considered by them a sure specific. I would strongly recommend this oil being given a trial in our hospitals, as, although in all probability not endued with all the virtues ascribed to it, it is certainly capable of alleviating much suffering. The demand for this oil is becoming so great that the distillers are often unable to meet it, the present supply of grass not permitting of a larger number of stills being worked. The pure oil has a dark lemon *yellow* colour, but it is often sold of a bright *green*. This change in its colour is caused by the oil having been preserved too long in copper vessels, and become coloured by the acid contained in it having decomposed the copper, and thus impregnated the oil with a quantity of verdigris. Such oil might be injurious, and its sale should, I think, be prohibited.

16. Although the survey operations in this district have already been brought to the notice of Government through Mr. Davidson's progress reports for the year 1853 to 1861, it might not be out of place here to give a short abstract of both the measurement and classification, with the results obtained, which are shown in the annexed table. The measurements were conducted by Messrs. Alfred Baker, Jerrard, and Whitcombe; the classification by Messrs. Cumming, Scott, and myself. It will be seen that our operations were carried on with considerable accuracy, the average error discovered in the measurements being only 29 goontas per-cent, and that in the classification six pies:—

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total number of Villages settled.	By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
					Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.		Fields.	Acres.	Average Error.	
							Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.			Per Cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Goontas.	Pies.			Goontas.	Pies.			Goontas.	Pies.
95	9,185	130,923	Measurement ..	94	758	11,471	28	..	141	1,830	35	..	899	13,301	29	..
			Classification ..	94	455	6,204	..	6	13	99	..	9¼	468	6,303	..	6

17. The boundaries of Nundoorbar extended originally further to the east and south than shown in the annexed map; but this talooka having been found too extensive to be properly supervised by one mamlutdar, eleven villages were made over this year to the Soangier petta, nine villages to the Pimpulnair talooka, and a large portion containing eighty villages was formed with part of Dhoolia into a separate talooka under the name of Virdhul. Into this newly-formed district revised assessment was introduced last year. Nundoorbar originally contained 316 villages. Deducting from these the villages made over to Virdhul, Soangier, and Pimpulnair, there remain 216 villages in the Nundoorbar talooka. As, however, it is not proposed to introduce the new assessment into the whole of these villages, I subjoin a table showing those actually to be assessed and those to be excluded for reasons stated below:—

Total number of Villages in the Nundoorbar Talooka.....		216
Villages into which the Survey is not to be introduced.		
Alienated jhageer villages	19	
Deserted villages (measured by boundary survey only).....	5	
Outbundee villages (measured by boundary survey only)	47	
Bhigotee villages, but measured by boundary survey	1	
Outbundee and deserted villages (still unmeasured)	38	
Villages into which the survey was introduced last year	6	116
Total number of villages into which the survey is to be introduced ..		100

Of these 100 villages, 7 are still under classification and 4 have not yet been completely measured, which leaves 89 villages to which the proposed rates of assessment are applicable at present.

18. In explanation of the foregoing table, I would mention that the jhageer villages are to be excluded from our proposed rates, owing to the jhageerdars objecting to their villages being measured at present. With regard to the deserted and "outbundee" villages, they have been measured by traverse survey along the village boundaries

only, owing to the former villages being quite uncultivated and not likely to be brought under cultivation, while the population of the district remains so thin, and the latter being assessed by the plough-tax, and inhabited chiefly by a few wild Bheels, who from their unsettled habits can hardly be looked upon as permanent cultivators. The bhigotee village Lohye has also been measured by boundary survey only, but as I am unable to ascertain the reason, I shall make further inquiries, and should it be found advisable, I shall have it divided into fields, if possible, this season.

The 38 "outbundee" and deserted villages remaining still to be surveyed, but chiefly, as will be seen by the accompanying map of Nundoorbar, in the extreme west and in the south of the talooka bordering upon Pimpulnair. As in these wild parts the correct ascertainment of the boundaries of such villages is of no practical value, and their measurement therefore, even by boundary survey, would only be a needless expense to Government, both at present and in future, it appears to me of doubtful expediency to delay our survey operations in more important parts of the collectorate by employing our men for such a purpose at present, particularly as these villages would have to be re-measured entirely should it be thought advisable at any future time to introduce our survey rates into them. As it might be desirable, however, to have the sites of these villages fixed on our maps with some degree of accuracy, I would recommend that their position be ascertained by simple traverse survey along the roads connecting the several villages, on the principle of a military reconnoissance, which could be performed very rapidly and at very little expense. This system of survey would save your department hereafter much inconvenience, by obviating the necessity of examining and keeping in order the boundary-marks in such unhealthy and waste tracts, which of course would be required in all villages measured by boundary survey.

19. Nundoorbar came into our possession, together with the entire collectorate of Khandeish, in the year 1817-18. I have not been able to ascertain the state of the revenue or the system of assessment previous to our rule; but since our accession the records obtained from the mamlutdar's office were on careful examination found to be sufficiently accurate and connected to enable us to draw up the

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the Cultivation, Assessment, Remissions, & Collections of the Government Arable Lands of the 55 Villages of the Nundoorbar Taluka, for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.

EXPLANATION.

The *Bar-Dot Straight* line shows the new Survey Annual or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.

The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.

The *Space* between the *Dotted* and *Black Zigzag* line indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.

The *Broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each Year.

The *Thick Straight* line shows the Average past Collections.

The *Broken Straight* line shows the Average past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

Year 1848-49.

Cultivation Acres	[illegible]
Assessment Rupees	[illegible]
Collections Do.	[illegible]
Remissions Do.	[illegible]

(Signed.) F. A. ELPHINSTONE, Capt.
Acting Supt. Khandesh Revenue
Survey and Assessment.

appended revenue statement marked B, from which the annexed diagram has been deduced. For the first three years no alteration appears to have been made in the land-tax previously levied, the only change being the substitution in the revenue accounts of *rupees* for the *tucka*, which in this district had the nominal value of 16 dubhoos (equal to 8 annas in our present currency). The rupee thus substituted was the Chandore rupee, and in 1840 this currency was again replaced by the Company's rupee. In the year 1821-22, however, Captain Briggs, in political charge of Khandeish, apparently dissatisfied with the small revenue yielded by the district, which amounted to only Rs. 33,212, raised the dry-crop rates all round from 25 to above 60 per-cent, and although, as will be seen from the diagram the collections that year were nearly equal to the demand, or Rs. 35,959, the very next year (1822-23) there was not only a slight decrease in the cultivation of 1,382 acres, but also a considerable fall in the revenue to the extent of Rs. 13,349, owing to the necessity the Collector was under of considerably lowering the assessment to the same extent nearly to which he originally raised it. It will be seen, however, by following the course of the strong zigzag *black* line across the diagram, that these rates still weighed too heavily upon the ryot, the fluctuations in the revenue being very irregular and showing no improvement up to the year 1837-38. A gradual increase in the cultivation had taken place during that period, but the fact of the revenue not increasing in like manner would indicate that many cultivators unable to bear the high assessment on the superior lands must have thrown up their highly-assessed fields and taken to the tilling of less valuable soils. This state of things caused another reduction of nearly 30 per-cent to be made in the assessment of many villages. An immediate rise in both the cultivations and collections was the result of this liberal measure, and ever since that time (from the year 1839-40) this district has been gradually improving up to the present time. In the years 1829-30, 1832-33, 1838-39, 1844-45, 1846, 1848-49, 1850-51, and 1855-56 considerable remissions were granted to the ryots in consequence of partial or total failure of crops, caused by a deficiency of rain. These remissions appear to have been made on a liberal scale, as the cultivators were able not only to recover themselves almost imme-

diately, but even to enlarge their holdings, as will be apparent from the increasing cultivation shown in the diagram. Table B annexed to this report will throw more light upon this subject.

20. The necessity of granting such frequent and large remissions, however, plainly indicates that the assessment has hitherto been too high. One of the chief evils arising from too heavy an assessment lies in the fact of the *capital* of the poorer classes having necessarily been diverted from its legitimate objects to the hoards of the native sowcar or money-lender. Money thus soon ceased to circulate with any vitality, and the country became impoverished, and although large remissions may to some extent have restored and quickened the languid monetary pulse of the country, they not only became a heavy burden upon the public exchequer from their necessary frequency, but also gave an unhealthy tone to agriculture, by inducing the ryots to trust more to the benevolence of Government than to their own exertions.

21. As the population of the greater part of Nundoorbar, moreover, consists of poor cultivators, who would gladly welcome a lower assessment, which would enable them to free themselves to some extent from the clutches of the sowcar, and to take up land more largely than they have hitherto been able to do, and as there is much waste land still to be brought under the plough, I trust that the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, in which I have made some slight modifications, and which, although somewhat low, are not more so than the state of the agricultural population would warrant, may be sanctioned by Government.

22. As mentioned in paragraph 17, the villages into which it is proposed to introduce our revised rates are 100 in number. As, however, 11 are still under measurement and classification, they must for the present be excluded from the groups into which the villages will have to be divided. Mr. Davidson having mentioned in the 4th paragraph of his letter that owing to the "survey statements not being sufficiently advanced to allow of his seeing before leaving Malligaum how the rates proposed by him would bear on individual holdings," I have carefully examined the various records bearing upon this subject, and taken it upon myself to make a few alterations in the grouping of the villages which appeared necessary when such

considerations as the climate, the solvency of the agricultural population, &c. were brought to bear more minutely upon each village in particular. Mr. Davidson proposes to divide the villages into four groups. This division is perhaps sufficiently minute for the peculiarities of this district, but as a few villages bordering upon the western jungles appear, for reasons stated in the sequel, to require a somewhat lighter assessment, I have made a subordinate division to the fourth group. These rates if sanctioned by Government will, I trust, effect a reduction of the present assessment on sufficiently liberal a scale to meet the requirements of the cultivators, and to give an effective impetus to cultivation. The following table shows the groups proposed and the rates placed upon the villages composing each:—

Groups of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Considerations affecting the Groups of Villages.	Maximum Dry-Crop Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	27	Climate good, and villages possessing the advantage of the never-failing and pure water of the Taptee, and, above all, the rich alluvial black soils peculiar to the valley of the Taptee. Markets easily accessible, although distant in some cases	2 4 0
II.	39	Climate in general equally good, but villages not possessing the other advantages of those of class I. in the same degree, although situated similarly with respect to markets.....	2 0 0
III.	9	Climate not so healthy, nor villages so favourably situated with reference to markets and general traffic, owing to the hilly nature of the country	1 12 0
IV.	11	Climate less favourable than group III., and villages less accessible to bazars, being detached from the rest of the district by a range of low hills	1 10 0
	3	Climate more inferior than the last; villages bordering upon and surrounded by the western jungle and exposed to injury by wild animals	1 6 0

23. The maximun rate on class I. villages (Rs. 2-4) may be considered somewhat low, being four annas less than that placed on the villages of the same class in the adjoining talooka of Virdhul into which the survey was introduced last year; but when it is considered that the climate of Nundoorbar is somewhat inferior to that of Virdhul, and that the population is much thinner, being only 80 inhabitants to the square mile, whereas Virdhul has 104 to the square mile, and also that the Nundoorbar villages are much further removed from the railway, as well as from the great trunk-road leading from Agra to Bombay, than those of Virdhul, the small reduction of four annas per acre will, I think, not be found excessive under the circumstances. Into six of these villages the survey was introduced last year by Mr. Davidson, and these bear a somewhat higher maximum assessment (Rs. 2-6 per acre) for reasons stated in his 3rd paragraph. Excluding these six villages we have 27 for the I. group. The II. and III. groups require no further explanation than that given in the table. They contain 39 and 9 villages respectively, the former bearing a maximum rate of Rs. 2 and the latter of Rs. 1-12 per acre. The IV. group contains in the 1st sub-division 11 villages, lying on both banks of the Oomrawuttee river, upon which Mr. Davidson proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre. On examining the revenue records for past years, however, the condition of these villages proved to be so much more flourishing than would at first sight be imagined, that I have considered it necessary to raise this rate by 2 annas, adopting Rs 1-10 as the maximum rate, which these villages will be able to bear very easily. The 2nd sub-division of this group contains 3 villages only. They lie far to the west of the district beyond our bhigotee villages, and are either entirely or partially surrounded by thick jungle, which renders them unhealthy and exposes them to the inroads of wild animals. These villages have hitherto been assessed by the plough tax, being inhabited by Bheels only, and it remains to be seen whether a regular system of assessment will suit these cultivators. The lands of these few villages must, I imagine, have been divided into regulation fields, and brought under our new rates as a mere experiment, as a number of similarly-circumstanced villages have been measured by boundary survey only, as stated in my 18th paragraph, and have therefore not been recommended

for our revised assessment. These several circumstances have induced me to place upon this sub-division the lower rate of Rs. 1-6.

24. A reëxamination of the garden land watered by bundarras having been found necessary, as stated by Mr. Davidson in his 5th paragraph, an experienced classer was despatched by me this season as early as was possible, considering the nature of the classification, for the purpose of obtaining more satisfactory and fuller data, with reference to the land capable of being irrigated by the bundarras at present in use. In the hope of receiving these, I have delayed concluding this report; but as the expected documents have not yet come to hand, and the season is already so far advanced, I shall not detain this report any longer, and shall have the honour of proposing rates for this description of land in a special report hereafter.

25. The land assessable as mothustul garden-land in the villages under report is small in extent compared with the dry-crop land, being only 881 acres, whereas the latter comprises 112,340 acres of arable land. The rates hitherto placed upon this kind of cultivation, although not very high in reality when compared with the former maximum dry-crop rates, being only Rs. 4-2-8 per acre (against Rs. 2-12 on dry-crop land), have still been found to be so excessive, owing to the general inferiority of the wells and to other causes previously explained, that only a few of the wealthier ryots have been able to bring these wells into use. This fact seems to demand that if it be considered necessary to place any extra cess whatever upon mothustul garden-land, this cess should be pitched as low as possible in order to encourage the people to bring into use the numerous wells of the district which now lie neglected. The rates proposed by Mr. Davidson for mothustul baghayut are Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8 as the maximum rates per acre. This must be an oversight on his part, as these rates are lower than those proposed by him for dry-crop cultivation. But as Mr. Davidson has left no other document on this subject than the accompanying letter, and I am unable to ascertain his real views, I would venture to propose, should the views expressed by me on this subject in my 9th paragraph not meet with the approval of Government, the following rates, which I hope will be found suitable to the state of the garden cultivation. On villages situated in the neighbourhood of market-towns, where the ryots have the advantage of

disposing of their garden produce without much difficulty or delay, I have placed a maximum baghayut rate of Rs. 2-12. For those villages from which the bazars are further removed, or more inaccessible, owing to the hilly nature of the country, or which possess a very inferior climate, I have adopted Rs. 2-8 as the maximum rate. I trust that these rates, low as they may appear, will meet your approval, as a higher assessment would, I fear, greatly interfere with the object we have in view.

26. From the statement marked A annexed to this report, in which you will find the several villages arranged in their respective classes, you will be able to judge in what manner they are affected by the rates now proposed. By comparing columns 9 and 10 of that statement you will perceive that with the exception of nine villages in the I. II. and III. classes, marked with an asterisk (*), the whole of the district will derive considerable benefit from our revised rates. The exceptions referred to will receive little if any relief from the new rates, and some of these villages will even be more highly assessed than they were before. This is sure to cause much dissatisfaction to the villages concerned, but although the assessment placed on them may to all appearance be unequitable, and thereby throw some doubt on the applicability of our revised rates to this district, the following remarks in explanation will, I hope, remove such an impression.

27. By again referring to statement A, to which I have added a few more columns than are usually shown, in order to give you a clearer view of the relative conditions of the several villages, and comparing our nominal classification (soil) rates shown in column 15 with the position the villages above referred to occupy in the annexed map of Nundoorbar, you will see that the villages immediately adjoining them are similarly circumstanced with respect to soils. In column 8 again, which shows the former average rate of assessment, you will observe that notwithstanding the similarity of the soil, these villages greatly differ in the rates formerly imposed upon them from those surrounding them, the latter bearing a much higher assessment than the former, taking for example the village Pimplode, the average quality of the soil of which we find in column 15 to be of the nominal value of 12 annas and 5 pies. The villages

Shelloo and Sindé lying contiguous to it will be found to be somewhat inferior in this respect, the nominal value of their soils being only 12 annas 4 pieis and 11 annas 3 pies; and yet by referring to column 8 you will observe that the old rates of assessment in the two last villages are higher than in Pimplodé, being Rs. 2-7-8 in Shelloo and Rs. 1-15-8 in Sindé, whereas in Pimplodé the average rate on land is Rs. 1-12 only. Our new survey rates however, which are calculated on the intrinsic value of the soil, will be found, on referring to column 11 and comparing it with column 15, to bear very uniformly on all three villages.

28. Such a dissimilarity of assessment will be found to a greater or less extent in all the villages I have marked. That this want of uniformity in the former rates must chiefly be attributed to the imperfect working of a method, necessarily so arbitrary as the old system of assessing lands was, can hardly be doubted, particularly as similar anomalies have presented themselves in adjusting the assessment of several of the districts already settled, and which have been traced to like causes.* As, however, the villages of the I. and II. classes thus circumstanced form a distinct group, situated near the centre of the district, and lie on or near the banks of a river, the Sooker Nuddee, local causes which could better be ascertained on the spot, may have originally rendered a low assessment necessary. This is a matter which I shall inquire into personally; but as I find it impossible to go up to Nundoorbar at present, I purpose making the necessary investigations when up in that direction to introduce the survey, and should sufficient reason be found to warrant lower rates being placed upon these villages, the necessary alteration could easily be made then.

29. That the rates proposed, however, will, as a general measure, effect a liberal and equitable reduction upon the several groups of villages, the subjoined table, which is an abstract of statement A, will show at a glance. The 89 villages under report contain altogether 113,221 acres of Government arable land. Of this, with the exception of the land cultivated in the 3 outbundee villages of class IV., the extent of which I have not been able to ascertain, only 32,664 acres were under cultivation last year. The collections for that year, excluding the 3 villages just mentioned, amounted to Rs. 64,610,

Class.	Maximum Rate.	Villages.	According to the Old Rates of Assessment.						According to the proposed Survey Rates.				
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultivation in 1860-61.				Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.		
			Area.	Collections.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Collections.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Survey Kummal.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	2 4	27	10,562	24,869	19,055	45,021	2 5 10	44,530	33,174	1 11 10	35,212	56,063	1 9 6
II.	2 0	39	6,262	10,290	9,540	15,827	1 10 7	15,426	11,434	1 3 2	47,830	46,680	0 15 7
III.	1 12	9	913	1,519	1,183	1,572	1 5 3	1,518	1,099	0 14 10	11,724	9,642	0 13 2
IV.	1 10	11	1,724	1,830	2,886	3,176	1 1 7	3,136	1,514	0 8 5	16,042	7,285	0 7 3
	1 6	3	37	504	....	416	....	416	....	....	2,413	2,277	0 15 1
....	....	89	19,498	39,012	32,664	66,012	....	65,026	47,221	....	113,221	121,947	....

1. The villages in the second subdivision of Class IV. were formerly assessed by the plough-tax, and as the extent of the land under cultivation could not be ascertained, no entries can be made in columns 6, 8, 10, and 11.

2. The acres shown in columns 4 and 6 are calculated from the former beega measurements.

3. The six villages into which the Survey was introduced last year are not included in this table.

and by applying our new rates to the cultivation of the same year we find a reduction of Rupees 17,389, or about 27 per-cent upon the collections of last year. The loss thus occasioned to the revenue will, I feel confident, soon be recovered by the impulse likely to be given to cultivation under the revised rates; and as the arable land still lying waste in the villages under report is about 80,000 acres, or nearly *three* times the average under cultivation last year, the increase to be anticipated in this respect, and consequently also in the future revenue of the district, will, although necessarily limited to a great extent by the present thinness of the population, be considerable, I imagine.

30. It will be perceived by the map of Nundoorbar that neither the southern nor western boundaries of the talooka have yet been fixed. The measurement of the former can be completed during the progress of our operations in the adjoining talooka of Pimpulnair. With respect to the settlement of the western boundary, however, this is a subject which had perhaps better be taken into consideration when the survey is drawing to a close, as officers and men could then be spared for this duty, which at present it would be difficult to undertake without seriously interfering with the steady progress of our more legitimate and urgent operations.

31. The maps and statements referred to in the body of this report will be found annexed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Kundanah,
25th January 1862.

APPEN

List of Government Villages referred to in paragraph 26th of Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-8 per Acre.	1	Joon Moheeda	259	405	335	571
	2	Kakurda	241	462	344	679
	3	Sindgowhan	184	331	257	505
	4	Kodamullee	367	814	667	1,420
	5	Vickrun	439	1,095	646	1,582
	6	Boraleh	629	1,560	869	2,351
	7	Sumsherpoor	593	1,423	1,623	3,857
	8	Korut	866	2,152	1,742	4,174
	9	Sawuldeh	108	229	245	533
	10	Viahwul	566	1,399	1,020	2,705
	11	Soolwada	194	472	407	1,107
	12	Pimplode	274*	495	778	1,362
	13	Sheloo	92	221	233	578
	14	Dewhaleh	250*	504	486	870
	15	Khodusgaum	141*	222	384	516
	16	Sindeh	454	1,006	985	1,948
		Carried over..	5,657	12,790	11,021	24,758

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded to in

DIX A.

Assessment revised according to the rates sanctioned for the Virdhul Talooka.

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					
tion in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 11 3	571	518	1 8 9	1,555	2,240	1 7 1	0 9 11
1 15 7	679	496	1 7 1	740	1,052	1 6 9	0 9 3
1 15 5	505	361	1 6 6	987	1,262	1 4 5	0 9 0
2 2 1	1,408	834	1 4 0	1,584	1,958	1 3 10	0 8 0
2 7 2	1,571	1,178	1 13 2	1,710	2,838	1 10 7	0 11 8
2 11 3	2,351	1,910	2 3 2	1,030	2,138	2 1 3	0 14 1
2 6 0	3,842	2,959	1 13 2	2,250	4,032	1 12 8	0 11 8
2 6 4	4,157	3,493	2 0 1	2,638	4,902	1 13 9	0 12 10
2 2 10	533	466	1 14 5	345	654	1 14 4	0 12 2
2 10 5	2,696	2,258	2 3 5	1,455	2,944	2 0 5	0 14 2
2 11 6	1,107	852	2 1 6	481	1,010	2 1 7	0 13 5
1 12 0	1,362	1,507	1 15 0	1,180	2,254	1 14 7	0 12 5
2 7 8	578	449	1 14 10	403	772	1 14 8	0 12 4
1 12 8	870	916	1 14 2	994	1,740	1 12 0	0 12 1
1 5 6	459	620	1 9 10	1,105	1,900	1 11 6	0 10 4
1 15 8	1,914	1,729	1 12 1	2,316	3,982	1 11 6	0 11 3
....	24,603	20,546	.....	20,773	35,678	....	....

paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	5,657	12,790	11,021	24,758
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-8 per Acre.—(*continued.*)	17	Shahada	310	623	558	1,152
	18	Bamroad*	82	124	184	256
	19	Bhagsurree.....	129	258	106	195
	20	Khotedeh	525	1,170	811	1,607
	21	Wurool	128	224	312	618
	22	Chinchoda	388	1,035	715	1,954
	23	Wakeh	719	1,921	1,083	2,974
	24	Antoorlee	476	1,159	763	2,085
	25	Nizur	1,117	2,931	1,948	5,215
	26	Moobaruckpoor	405	1,007	492	1,322
	27	Kotelee	626	1,627	1,062	2,885
	27	Villages	10,562	24,869	19,055	45,021
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2 2 per Acre.	1	Kaveeta	82	192	164	323
	2	Choregaum	223	568	412	1,103
	3	Viahhoor	209	410	356	822
	4	Dhoolodeh	309	581	742	1,328
	5	Archee	217	417	441	760
	6	Dhumrai	91	129	361	523
	7	Lonekheira*	180	345	379	575
		Carried over ..	1,311	2,642	2,855	5,434

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					
tion in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	24,603	20,546	....	20,773	35,678	....	....
2 1 0	1,140	930	1 10 8	1,037	1,692	1 10 1	0 10 8
1 6 3	252	283	1 8 7	772	1,092	1 6 7	0 9 10
1 13 5	195	150	1 6 8	911	1,200	1 5 1	0 9 1
1 15 8	1,570	1,445	1 12 6	2,075	3,412	1 10 4	0 11 5
1 15 8	618	520	1 10 8	1,202	1,889	1 9 0	0 10 8
2 11 9	1,934	1,620	2 4 3	806	1,824	2 4 4	0 14 6
2 11 11	2,867	2,538	2 5 6	1,279	2,970	2 5 2	0 15 0
2 11 9	2,039	1,598	2 1 6	899	1,842	2 0 9	0 13 5
2 10 10	5,134	3,977	2 0 8	2,606	5,880	2 0 5	0 13 1
2 11 0	1,321	1,051	2 2 2	839	1,784	2 2 1	0 13 8
2 11 6	2,857	2,196	2 1 1	1,713	3,034	1 12 4	0 13 3
2 5 10	44,530	36,854	1 14 11	35,212	62,288	1 12 4	....
1 15 6	322	276	1 10 11	547	918	1 10 10	0 12 8
2 10 10	1,030	648	1 9 2	673	1,054	1 9 0	0 11 10
2 4 11	809	655	1 13 5	1,048	1,598	1 8 5	0 13 10
1 12 8	1,310	1,206	1 10 0	1,528	2,333	1 8 5	0 12 3
1 11 7	758	655	1 7 9	1,218	1,772	1 7 3	0 11 2
1 7 2	515	476	1 5 1	1,019	1,269	1 3 11	0 9 11
1 8 3	531	533	1 6 6	1,008	1,258	1 4 0	0 10 7
....	5,275	4,449	....	7,041	10,202	....	....

to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	1,311	2,642	2,855	5,434
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2 per Acre—(*continued.*)	8	Nulweh Boodrook	83	222	97	318
	9	Nulweh Khoord.....	212	477	279	662
	10	Nundoorbar	574	1,010	456	692
	11	Hole	139	192	79	119
	12	Dahidoolla Boodrook*	29	41	183	204
	13	Patodeh*	110	155	153	183
	14	Waghodeh	155	260	242	394
	15	Rakuswarreh	87	133	128	170
	16	Ghoollee*	295	362	456	597
	17	Pullasee	154	306	415	668
	18	Dhamroad	278	456	505	767
	19	Kulmadee	96	149	148	215
	20	Kanuldeh	64	93	69	112
	21	Wudwuda	48	57	125	133
	22	Khoredeh	28	38	....	....
	23	Dahidoolla Khoord*.....	76	141	198	240
	24	Oomburda Khoord*..... ..	118	153	78	77
	25	Chowpalla	266	510	412	845
	26	Akralla	98	140	51	83
	27	Bhalair	247	398	350	583
	28	Nagaum	79	110	374	540
		Carried over..	4,547	8,045	7,653	13,036

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					
tion in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	5,275	4,449	....	7,041	10,202	....	....
3 6 5	311	150	1 8 9	588	810	1 6 1	0 11 8
2 6 0	619	413	1 7 8	1,064	1,332	1 4 0	0 11 1
1 8 3	685	494	1 1 4	5,252	4,564	0 13 11	0 8 2
1 8 1	108	88	1 1 11	1,311	1,413	1 1 3	0 8 5
1 1 10	204	241	1 5 1	373	495	1 5 3	0 9 11
1 3 2	175	185	1 3 4	1,073	1,207	1 2 0	0 9 1
1 10 1	394	308	1 4 4	841	997	1 2 11	0 9 7
1 5 3	170	157	1 3 8	873	963	1 1 7	0 9 3
1 4 11	580	620	1 5 9	1,442	1,832	1 4 4	0 10 3
1 9 9	668	564	1 5 9	1,662	2,021	1 3 6	0 10 3
1 8 4	752	692	1 5 11	2,383	2,697	1 2 1	0 10 4
1 7 3	215	160	1 1 4	482	438	0 14 6	0 8 2
1 10 0	112	61	0 14 2	332	297	0 14 4	0 6 8
1 1 0	131	116	0 14 10	627	572	0 14 7	0 7 0
....	....	....	....	431	436	1 0 2	....
1 3 5	240	267	1 5 7	568	725	1 4 5	0 10 2
0 15 10	77	90	1 2 5	1,329	1,277	0 15 5	0 8 8
2 0 10	845	442	1 1 2	3,199	2,571	0 12 10	0 8 1
1 10 0	83	44	0 13 8	1,172	869	0 11 10	0 6 5
1 10 8	583	361	1 0 6	2,307	1,946	0 13 5	0 7 9
1 7 1	540	368	0 15 9	612	608	0 15 10	0 7 5
....	12,767	10,270	....	34,962	38,272	....	....

to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	4,547	8,045	7,653	13,036
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2 per Acre—(*continued.*)	29	Tissee	76	109	121	173
	30	Wurbara	65	82	61	84
	31	Hole	83	104	196	261
	32	Nimbhail	213	252	174	232
	33	Kundra	145	168	127	176
	34	Manjra	226	337	165	267
	35	Karlee	230	203	264	264
	36	Buldana	208	289	247	410
	37	Bhadwur	197	317	278	466
	38	Baiana	139	146	108	144
	39	Satoorkeh	133	238	146	314
	39	Villages	6,262	10,290	9,540	15,827
Class.—III.—Maximum rate Rs.—1-12 per Acre.	1	Arda	22	52	16	31
	2	Bhowalee	172	356	208	349
	3	Jambolee	162	411	227	365
	4	Kurrunkheira*	51	112	137	96
	5	Doodhallah.....	143	159	108	144
	6	Dhundana	....	44	....	24
	7	Wunkoota	52	35	40	27
	8	Ghotana	190	230	268	363
	9	Nyahalee	121	120	179	168
	9	Villages	913	1,519	1,183	1,572

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded

OF ASSESSMENT.			ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.						
tion in 1860-61.			Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.				
Rate per Acre.		Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.		Nominal average value of Soil.
8		9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
....		12,767	10,270	.....	34,962	38,272	....		....
1 6 11		135	122	1 0 1	858	718	0 13 4		0 7 7
1 6 0		78	48	0 12 7	839	603	0 11 6		0 5 11
1 5 4		261	228	1 2 7	706	695	0 15 9		0 8 9
1 5 4		232	142	0 13 1	1,811	1,339	0 11 10		0 6 2
1 6 2		176	93	0 11 8	1,139	965	0 13 7		0 5 6
1 9 11		263	151	0 14 8	2,219	1,966	0 14 2		0 6 11
1 0 0		264	181	0 11 0	1,331	803	0 9 8		0 5 2
1 10 7		337	265	1 1 2	1,178	1,141	0 15 6		0 8 1
1 10 10		431	361	1 4 9	941	1,035	1 1 7		0 9 9
1 5 4		141	103	0 15 3	1,026	1,037	1 0 2		0 7 2
2 2 5		291	187	1 4 6	820	1,024	1 4 0		0 9 8
1 10 7		15,426	12,151	1 4 5	47,830	49,598	1 0 7		....
1 15 0		31	20	1 4 3	1,037	1,297	1 4 0		0 11 7
1 10 10		342	265	1 4 5	2,276	2,534	1 1 10		0 11 8
1 9 9		340	257	1 2 1	1,761	1,722	0 15 8		0 10 4
0 11 3		88	172	1 4 1	1,284	1,263	0 15 9		0 11 6
1 5 4		142	106	0 15 9	1,430	889	0 9 11		0 9 0
....		24	....	0 8 5	991	397	0 6 5		0 4 10
0 10 10		27	19	0 7 9	648	297	0 7 4		0 4 5
1 6 0		368	127	0 7 7	1,336	618	0 7 5		0 4 4
0 15 0		156	133	0 11 11	961	625	0 10 5		0 6 10
1 5 3		1,518	1,099	0 14 10	11,724	9,642	0 13 2		....

to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Acres.	Collections in Rupees.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-8 per Acre.	1	Moyana	140	75	55	37
	2	Malkheira	60	39	140	94
	3	Waidana	328	408	721	931
	4	Khurda Khoord	118	152	160	205
	5	Tulwarra	93	114	197	275
	6	Saitana	179	214	391	418
	7	Runjalla	298	292	442	436
	8	Tilalee	136	128	206	206
	9	Shailtee	....	17	....	....
	10	Mandul	209	233	260	260
	11	Thulwarra	163	158	314	314
	11	Villages	1,724	1,830	2,886	3,176
Maximum Rate Rs. 1-6 per Acre.	1	Bhoreda	....	379	....	236
	2	Kurrunjwa	....	30	....	10
	3	Phoolsair	37	95	....	170
	3	Villages	37	504	....	416
	89	Villages	19,498	39,012	32,664	66,012

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATE.						
vation in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.				
Rate per Acre.	Collections in Rupees.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	
0 10 9	37	17	0 5 0	1,026	338	0 5 3	0 3 4	
0 10 9	94	69	0 7 10	510	201	0 6 0	0 5 3	
1 4 8	929	315	0 7 0	4,852	1,920	0 6 4	0 4 8	
1 4 6	205	93	0 9 4	544	273	0 8 0	0 6 3	
1 6 4	264	96	0 7 10	877	346	0 6 4	0 5 3	
1 1 1	391	173	0 7 1	863	343	0 6 5	0 4 9	
0 15 9	436	203	0 7 4	1,935	732	0 6 1	0 4 11	
1 0 0	206	113	0 8 9	827	437	0 8 6	0 5 10	
....	....	....	....	891	418	0 7 7	....	
1 0 0	260	160	0 9 10	2,066	1,054	0 8 2	0 6 7	
1 0 0	314	154	0 7 10	1,621	662	0 6 6	0 5 3	
1 1 7	3,136	1,393	0 7 9	16,042	6,724	0 6 9	....	
....	236	....	....	1,009	1,015	1 0 1	0 12 4	
....	10	....	....	928	826	0 14 3	0 11 5	
....	170	....	....	476	436	0 14 8	0 11 1	
....	416	....	....	2,413	2,277	0 15 1	....	
....	65,026	51,497	....	113,221	1,30,529	1 2 5	....	

ABSTRACT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	Villages.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
I.	2 8 0	27	10,562	24,869	19,055	45,021
I.	2 2 0	39	6,262	10,290	9,540	15,827
II.	1 12 0	9	913	1,519	1,183	1,572
	1 8 0	11	1,724	1,830	2,886	3,176
	1 6 0	3	37	504	....	416
		89	19,498	39,012	32,664	66,012

Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
2 5 10	44,530	36,854	1 14 11	35,212	62,288	1 12 4	
1 10 7	15,426	12,151	1 4 5	47,830	49,598	1 0 7	
1 5 3	1,518	1,099	0 14 10	11,724	9,642	0 13 2	
1 1 7	3,136	1,393	0 7 9	16,042	6,724	0 6 9	
....	416	....	....	2,413	2,277	0 15 1	
....	65,026	51,497	....	1,13,221	130,529	1 2 5	

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

APPENDIX B.

List of Villages of the NUNDOORBAR TALOOKA *revised according to the modified rates alluded to in my letter No.* 93, *dated 25th March* 1862.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Collections in Cultivated Lands for 1860-61 according to Old Rates of Assessment.	Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61 according to proposed Rates of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-6 per acre.	1	Joon Moheeda*	571	494
	2	Kakurda	679	473
	3	Sindgowhan	505	343
	4	Kodamullee	1,408	792
	5	Vickrun	1,571	1,119
	6	Boraleh	2,351	1,816
	7	Sumsherpoor	3,842	2,811
	8	Korut	4,157	3,313
	9	Sawuldeh	533	443
	10	Viahwul	2,696	2,142
	11	Soolwada	1,107	810
	12	Pimplode*	1,362	1,432
	13	Sheloo	578	426
	14	Dewhaleh*	870	871
	15	Khodusgaum	459	589
	16	Sindeh	1,914	1,647
	17	Shahadee	1,140	884
		Carried over..Rs.	25,743	20,405

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Collections in Cultivated Lands for 1860-61 according to Old Rates of Assessment.	Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61 according to proposed Rates of Assessment.
1.	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought over..	25,743	20,405
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-6 per acre—(*contd.*)	18	Bamroad *.....	252	268
	19	Bhagsurree.....	195	142
	20	Kholedeh	1,570	1,373
	21	Wurool	618	494
	22	Chinchoda	1,934	1,537
	23	Wakeh	2,867	2,411
	24	Antoorlee	2,039	1,519
	25	Nizur	5,134	3,780
	26	Moobaruckpoor	1,321	999
	27	Kotelee	2,857	2,090
	27	Villages	44,530	35,018.
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2 per acre.	1	Kaveetee	322	276
	2	Choregaum	1,030	648
	3	Viahhoor	809	655
	4	Dhoolodeh	1,310	1,206
	5	Archie	758	655
	6	Dhumrai.....	515	476
	7	Lonekheira*	531	533
	8	Nulweh Boodrook	311	150
	9	Nulweh Khoord.....	619	413
	10	Nundoorbar	685	494
		Carried over..Rs.	6,890	5,506

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Collections in Cultivated Lands for 1860-61 according to Old Rates of Assessment.	Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61 according to proposed Rates of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
		Brought over..	6,890	5,506
	11	Hole	108	88
	12	Dahidoollee Boodrook *	204	241
	13	Patodeh *	175	185
	14	Waghodeh	394	308
	15	Rakuswarree	170	157
	16	Ghoollee *	580	620
	17	Pullasee	668	564
	18	Dhamroad	752	692
	19	Kulmadee	215	160
	20	Kanuldeh	112	61
	21	Wudwuda	131	116
	22	Khoredeh	.....	.....
	23	Dahidoollee Khoord *	240	267
	24	Oomburdee Khoord *	77	90
	25	Chowpallee	845	442
	26	Akrallee	83	44
	27	Bhalair	583	361
	28	Nagaum	540	368
	29	Tissee	135	122
	30	Wurbara	78	48
	31	Hole	261	228
	32	Nimbhail	232	142
	33	Kundree	176	93
		Carried over..Rs.	13,649	10,903

CLASS II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2 per acre—(*continued.*)

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Collections in Cultivated Lands for 1860-61 according to Old Rates of Assessment.	Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61 according to proposed Rates of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-2 per acre (*continued*).		Brought over..	13,649	10,903
	34	Manjra	263	151
	35	Karlee	264	181
	36	Buldanee	387	265
	37	Bhadwur	431	361
	38	Baianee	141	103
	39	Satoorkeh	291	187
	39	Villages	15,426	12,151
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-12 per acre.	1	Arda	31	20
	2	Bhowale	342	265
	3	Jambolee	340	257
	4	Kurrunkheira*	88	172
	5	Doodhallah	142	106
	6	Dhundana	24	....
	7	Wunkoota	27	19
	8	Ghotanee	368	127
	9	Nyahalee	156	133
	9	Villages	1,518	1,099

The villages marked with an asterisk (*) are those alluded to in paragraph 26 of the Assessment Report No. 21.

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	Collections in Cultivated Lands for 1860-61 according to Old Rates of Assessment.	Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61 according to proposed Rates of Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-10 per acre.	1	Mayanee	37	19
	2	Malkheira	94	74
	3	Waidanee	929	342
	4	Khurdee Khoord	205	102
	5	Tulwana	264	165
	6	Saitanee	391	189
	7	Runjalla	436	221
	8	Tilalee	206	122
	9	Shailtee	....	....
	10	Mandul	260	173
	11	Thulwarree	314	167
	11	Villages	3,136	1,514
Class IV.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-6 per acre.	1	Bhoredee	236	....
	2	Kurranjwa	10	....
	3	Phoolsair	170	....
	3	Villages	416	....
	89	Villages	65,026	49,782

ABSTRACT OF THE ABOVE.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.	Villages.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	2 6 0	27	44,530	35,018
II.	2 2 0	39	15,426	12,151
III.	1 12 0	9	1,518	1,099
IV.	1 10 0	11	3,136	1,514
	1 6 0	3	416	.....
....	....	89	65,026	49,782

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT exhibiting the different Trades and Pro

Number.	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH																	
		Agriculture.	Writing.	Weavers.	Weavers, Shepherds and Servants.	Dyers.	Washermen.	Servants.	Labors.	Boatmen.	Potters.	Tailors.	Workers of Brass and Copper ware.	Kolees.	Rich cultivators and Field labourers	Bagwans.	Blacksmiths.	Barbers.	Jangums, i.e. Brahmins who act Chaudry Kulkurnies.	Shoemakers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Nundoorbar	1,074	556	107	651	54	18	222	46	151	68	67	39	3	407	17	47	110	31	10
2	Nulweh Boodrook	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
3	Ghoolee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
4	Holee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
5	Karroo Kheira	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sattara	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	*2	..	..
7	Dahidoolla Khoord	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
8	Kaveda	330	..	..	9	..	..	3	4	14	4	5	..	..	160	..	5	6	..	..
9	Pimplola	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..
10	Soolwarra	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
11	Tasee	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
12	Bhagsurree	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
13	Khurda Khoord	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
14	Mandol	241	..	..	5	..	..	8	20	..	3	..	..	..	109	..	28	11	..	..
15	Akrulla	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..
16	Waidana	110	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..
17	Jumkolee	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Doodhallah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
19	Nulweh Khoord	21	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
20	Waghola	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Tulwarra	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
22	Wawada	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
23	Rungalla	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
24	Oomburda Khoord	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
25	Bhulair	111	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	9	4	..	..	24	..	14
26	Dhamroda	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
27	Dewhala	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	..	..
28	Vishwul	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	108	..	..	..	..	..
29	Sinda	229	22	9	1	..	26	8	..	13	7	..	..	3	154	..	9	7	..	..
30	Paltoda	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
31	Tirdee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
32	Dahidoolla Boodrook	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
33	Jeue Kheira	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..
34	Warbara	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
35	Kulmedee	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
36	Boldana	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..

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the Population of TALOOKA NUNDOORBAR *is engaged.*

PULATION IS ENGAGED.

Druggists.	Shun.	Shopkeepers and Traders.	Labourers.	Bangleseakers.	Devotees.	Hunters and Hunmils.	Hawkers.	Liquidvendors.	Cottondrawers.	Dancers, i. e. Nautch girls.	Butchers.	Hindu Servants.	Barber and Mahomedan do.	Beggars.	Kobsters and Potmakers.	Musicians and Drummers.	Sweepers.	Shikaharees.	Tailors.	"Pyrad," which signifies Cooly, is applied to Travellers with Milk, &c.	Fishermen, or fishers and net makers.	Gymnasts or Wrestlers.	Oilmen or Reliquiers.	Total.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
..	15	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
9	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	432	184	1,446	76	65	90	16	91	113	67	87	749	69	926	68	68	24	3	298	4	23	4	12	19,757

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Houses, Inhabita

HOUSES.				CASTES.	INHABITANTS.										
					MALES.				FEMALES.						
Kind.															
Wood.	Bricks and Mud.	Thatched.	Total.		Below 12 years old.	Above 12 years old.	Total.	Can Read, or are Learning.	Below 12 years old.	Married.	Mother or other Relative where Husband is absent.	Kept.	Servants.	Not Relatives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
317	42	2	306	Brahmins	397	208	605	434	90	300	141	2	2	....	535
110	2	....	112	Pardasees	94	57	151	13	32	84	48	....	....	1	165
....	11	....	11	Vidhoor	11	9	20	8	7	9	3	....	....	....	19
2	11	1	14	Goorow	19	21	40	....	7	18	5	....	....	....	30
....	57	2	59	Kolees	77	147	124	....	32	72	14	....	....	....	118
1	3	....	4	Londarees	7	4	11	....	1	6	1	....	....	....	8
4	13	....	17	Dhobies	20	17	37	....	10	21	8	....	....	....	39
91	6	....	97	Thelees	86	55	141	....	45	86	25	....	....	1	157
24	1	1	26	Bhoees	26	22	48	....	13	24	8	....	....	....	45
395	33	26	454	Mussulmans	398	242	640	6	160	369	147	1	....	12	689
....	1	....	1	Marwadees	4	....	4	4	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
403	11	....	414	Goorenthee Wanee	205	103	308	202	42	171	117	....	....	3	333
2	3	....	5	Ladsbekeh do.	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	Lingayet	2	....	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
3	2	13	18	Wunjarees	25	20	45	....	11	17	7	....	....	....	35
81	14	....	95	Sonar	88	57	145	13	27	80	26	....	....	5	138
27	19	2	48	Sootar	67	41	108	1	22	65	12	....	....	....	99
17	9	....	26	Shimpees	40	10	50	5	16	38	12	....	....	....	66
11	....	....	11	Kassar	22	5	27	3	10	20	3	....	....	....	33
20	....	....	20	Salee	21	16	37	....	5	13	6	....	....	....	24
4	....	....	4	Kutheri	6	2	8	....	3	5	1	....	....	....	9
....	25	3	28	Dhungur	54	47	101	....	22	59	10	1	....	....	92
10	....	....	10	Rungaree	9	5	14	1	6	9	3	....	....	....	18
8	....	....	8	Jingar	10	4	14	....	4	10	4	....	....	....	18
....	....	....	....	Ootharee	3	3	6	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	6
7	3	....	10	Koombhar	22	26	48	....	13	25	5	1	....	....	44
16	15	....	31	Lohar	33	24	57	....	11	34	7	....	....	....	52
26	28	1	55	Nuvee	71	63	134	....	20	72	18	1	....	....	111
9	167	1,078	1,254	Bheel	1,495	1,218	2,713	....	1,089	1,209	203	....	....	....	2,601
51	110	31	192	Mhar	276	186	462	4	153	267	59	....	....	....	482
....	3	4	7	Mang	10	5	15	....	5	9	....	....	....	....	14
27	11	1	39	Chamhar	47	42	89	....	30	50	15	....	....	....	95
1	18	1	30	Gossyees	31	15	46	3	10	20	9	2	1	....	42
12	14	2	28	Takoor-Bhut	27	16	43	....	14	29	7	....	....	1	51

....	1,140	1,081	2	57	87	99	511	150	38	....	....	885	58	7	65	21
....	316	294	....	22	10	20	92	55	2	....	....	179	12	....	12	1
....	39	29	....	10	5	4	12	29	5	....	....	46	1	....	3	2
....	70	54	....	16	14	2	20	17	....	....	....	53	3	2	5	5
....	242	211	1	30	87	17	118	35	4	....	5	266	16	2	21	42
....	19	16	....	3	10	....	6	9	....	....	....	25	2	5	4	5
....	76	58	1	17	26	10	16	29	....	....	27	99	3	2	9	12
....	298	279	....	19	19	106	40	39	1	....	4	209	29	6	31	8
....	93	79	2	12	2	11	6	7	2	65	....	93	6	2	6	1
....	1,329	1,263	1	65	40	137	83	171	39	....	227	697	55	....	64	11
....	7	7	....	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	9	1	1
....	641	591	2	48	28	113	174	82	22	....	....	419	71	1	71	12
....	3	3	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....
....	3	3	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1
....	80	63	....	17	6	32	38	5	....	....	14	92	2	2	4	4
....	283	264	....	19	15	37	61	60	5	....	2	180	22	1	23	6
....	207	173	6	28	22	25	147	71	7	....	....	272	8	....	8	3
....	122	107	2	13	16	5	35	17	....	....	16	89	4	2	6	8
....	60	58	....	2	4	11	2	4	....	....	....	21	7	....	7	1
....	61	57	....	4	....	11	11	3	....	....	....	25	5	....	5	....
....	17	14	....	3	....	2	5	....	....	....	....	7	1	....	1	....
....	193	165	....	28	22	....	140	13	....	....	1,267	1,442	3	2	5	11
....	32	26	1	5	1	3	....	3	....	....	....	7	1	....	1	....
....	32	31	....	1	....	6	4	9	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....
....	12	11	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
....	92	84	1	7	....	7	14	8	....	20	....	49	3	....	3	....
....	109	86	....	23	17	20	17	46	....	....	....	100	7	....	7	6
....	245	214	1	30	28	19	104	67	4	....	17	239	10	4	14	10
....	5,314	4,497	17	800	442	101	1,240	76	2	....	2,069	3,960	47	75	122	180
....	941	811	2	174	71	15	316	95	58	....	144	699	7	9	16	30
....	29	26	....	3	....	....	3	12	1	....	....	16	....	....	....	....
....	184	154	2	28	6	23	27	29	1	....	14	100	8	1	9	....
....	88	82	....	6	33	3	158	53	6	....	....	253	6	7	13	16
....	94	84	2	8	12	12	45	33	9	....	....	111	5	2	7	5

6	1	1	8	Birageo	8	.....	8	3	1	4	3	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	8	8	Gondalen	8	8	16	.....	7	6	2	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	.....	4	4	Kolatees	2	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
2	.....	.....	2	Punchal	2	2	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
22	.....	.....	22	Bharee	31	15	46	.....	15	35	11	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	.....	.....	.....	Joharee	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
232	1,257	42	1,531	Koonbees	1,606	1,210	2,816	106	704	1,539	412	7	7	.....	2,669
2	220	5	227	Rajpoot	291	214	505	8	139	232	121	.....	7	.....	499
69	71	4	141	Malees	163	112	275	1	69	161	27	.....	.....	.....	257
.....	1	.....	1	Patharwud.....	3	6	9	.....	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	14
3	6	.....	9	Kullal.....	8	7	15	1	4	8	1	.....	.....	.....	13
9	.....	.....	9	Barood	11	3	14	.....	3	9	5	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	1	.....	1	Buledar	4	2	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
2,021	2,194	1,232	5,447	Forty-seven	5,844	4,175	10,019	817	2,897	5,393	1,613	15	17	23	9,738

NOTE.—The statistics of the six villages into which the Survey was introduced last year are included in this Return.

CATTLE, IN TALOOKA NUNDOORBAR, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

		MALES AND FEMALES.			CATTLE.								CARTS.			
		of which.			BULLOCKS AND HE-BUFFALOES.											
Cow Calf, or Ass Learling.	Total of Columns 4 and 10.	Have had Small-pox.	Have been Vaccinated.	Have not had Small-pox nor have been Vaccinated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and young He and she-Buffaloes.	Large Horses, Mares, and their young ones, and Ponies, with and without their young ones.	Large and small Asses.	Sheep and Goats, and small.	Total.	Small.	Large.	Total.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	16	16	....	....	3	7	14	5	1	....	....	30	2	....	2	1
....	31	31	....	....	....	5	3	3	1	....	....	12	....	....	....	....
....	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	6	....	....	....	....
....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....
....	107	100	....	7	46	3	13	33	1	....	4	100	18	....	18	20
....	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	5,485	4,629	56	800	3,570	488	6,249	2,055	90	....	107	13,525	538	391	929	1,484
....	1,004	802	15	187	611	98	1,004	476	6	....	32	2,227	60	58	124	279
....	532	443	1	88	255	28	387	150	2	....	7	835	36	26	62	104
....	23	17	....	6	....	3	4	2	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....
....	28	22	....	6	9	....	6	6	....	....	8	29	2	1	3	4
....	31	31	....	....	....	7	1	8	....	....	....	16	3	....	3	....
9	6	2	1	7	....	1	8	....	....	....	....	16	....	1	1	3
....	19,757	17,047	117	2,593	5,529	1,493	11,129	4,862	314	90	4,056	27,473	1,067	618	1,685	2,310

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 336A of 1861.

From A. F. Davidson, Esq.,
Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment in Khandeish,

To Captain P. A. Elphinstone,
Assistant Supt. in charge Revenue Survey and
Assessment in Khandeish.

Sir,—With further reference to the introduction of revised rates of assessment into the Nundoorbar talooka which are now being proposed in the Superintendent's office, and regarding which I have already in person made you acquainted, I annex below a few remarks on the subject of the rates I consider most applicable, and which you will be so good as to forward with the report in detail you must furnish descriptive of the Nundoorbar talooka, suppyling all the information usually required previous to the settlement of the district. This report should be forwarded through the Collector to Government as soon as you have had time to obtain the further necessary information respecting the irrigated lands, regarding which I gave instructions previous to leaving Malligaum.

2. The qualities of the land in the Nundoorbar talooka vary very much, but the best soils, as is the case in the contiguous talooka of Virdhul, into which revised rates of assessment were introduced last year, lie along the banks of the Taptee, deteriorating as they approach the hills in the south from the circumstance of there being spurs of hills running out into the plain, and occasional isloted hills rising out of it, the quality of its black soil is very variable in consequence. The value and quality of the land is also considerably affected by deep ravines and nullas which take their course from these hills, and run across the plain towards the Taptee. Besides there being considerable tracts of waste land covered with low jungle, the brushwood along the banks of these ravines gives cover to wild hog in large numbers which commit great depredations on the crops.

3. In consequence of the above, together with the increasing distance of the villages forming class 1*st*, which are chiefly the villages along the southern bank of the Taptee, in all 33, including six villages into which I introduced, under the sanction of the Collector, experimental revised rates last year, having a maximum rate of Rs. 2-6 per acre, I have now prepared a maximum rate of Rs. 2-4 for the remaining 27 villages. The six villages into which the rates were introduced last year are those immediately on the banks of the Taptee running westward from the eastern corner, and as the rate of Rs. 2-6 appeared to me when applied individually to be excessive, I then determined to recommend a lower rate for the remaining villages which would form class 1*st*. Class 2*nd* comprises 39 villages lying immediately to the south of class 1*st;* for these I propose a maximum rate of Rs. 2 per acre. Class 3*rd* includes 12 villages lying to the west of classes 1*st* and 2*nd*, where the soil is pretty good, but the climate is decidedly bad, in consequence of the proximity to the unbroken jungles in the west ; for these villages I have proposed a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12 per acre. Class 4*th* are those villages to the south of the talooka, chiefly situated along the banks of a stream called the Bhoorai Nuddee,* in all eleven villages, the soil of which is very poor, and the crops raised are of the least valuable descriptions; they are besides separated from the other part of the district by hills, rendering access to them difficult. On these I have placed a maximum rate of Rs. 1-8 per acre.

* The "Omrawuttee river."—P. A. E.

4. The preparation of the statements were not sufficiently advanced to allow of my seeing before leaving Malligaum how the above rates would bear in individual holdings, and as there are still one or two villages the classification of which had to be completed, I cannot estimate the effect over the whole; yet I am quite satisfied that higher rates would tend to retard the rapid expansion of cultivation; and as there is a large extent of good soil lying waste, the only prospect of bringing it under the plough is by offering it on liberal terms. Besides, with the exception of such villages as are situated on the Taptee, the supply of water is frequently scarce, while the water itself is not of the best description.

5. From it being necessary to have an examination made

again this year of the bundaras, I am unable to form an opinion of the rates most suitable for the lands watered by them. Last year being a year in which water was very scarce, the whole of the bundaras visited by myself contained little or no water. I therefore left instructions that a reexamination be carried into effect this season, and a proper estimate be arrived at with respect to them. As many of the bundaras are in a state of disrepair, the Civil Engineer should be requested to examine and repair such as he may consider worth the expense, and where there are lands likely to be brought under irrigation. As the bundaras are chiefly in the Bhoorai Nuddee, where the ryots are generally in poor circumstances, the rates should be as low as possible.

6. There are altogether 419 wells in the talooka.* Of these, 48 are in a state of disrepair, 78 have been unused for a very long period, and 61 are public wells, leaving 232 upon which a bhagayut rate has to be placed. This rate, however, I am now decidedly of opinion should be but nominal. The extent of land irrigated is most insignificant, and the products raised are for the most part only such as are required for the use of the ryots themselves, and not for sale. In a great many instances the wells are only had recourse to in seasons of scarcity. The maximum bhagayut rates for mothustul cultivation should therefore not exceed Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-8 per acre for the less favourably situated villages. But I question if it would not be more politic to forego this and abolish all extra cess upon wells in this and the neighbouring districts. Such a measure would cause but a slight loss in revenues, while it would induce the ryots to repair and make use of wells that have for years remained in a state of disuse, thereby binding the cultivators more permanently to their villages, and prevent them throwing up their lands on the occurrence of an unfavourable season to seek employment on the railway works, which many of them, even from this district, did last year.

* *i. e.* In the villages proposed for assessment.—P. A. E.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. F. Davidson,

Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Bombay, 8th November 1861.

No. 464 of 1862.

From L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,
Acting Collector of Khandeish,

To S. Mansfield, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour herewith to forward a report by the Superintendent of Survey on the introduction of the revised rates of assessment in 89 villages of the Nundoorbar talooka, together with a letter (No. 336 of 8th November 1861) from Mr. Davidson on the same subject.

2. The soil of this district is described by the Superintendent to be generally inferior; the best of it is found in the villages on the river Taptee; even there, there is very little first class land being thoroughly drained by the river Taptee which forms its northern boundary water, and consequently vegetation is very scarce; so barren is the eastern portion of the district, that it presents an appearance of having been destroyed by fire. The Superintendent suggests that some encouragement should be given to the cultivators to plant trees, and that a plantation should be formed in each village at the public expense. The terms offered to planters of trees, in Government letter No. 4755 of 31st July 1849, appear to me sufficiently liberal, and the formation of plantations of trees in such an inferior soil would probably prove very expensive, though doubtless adding to the picturesque.

Superintendent's paragraph 4—Soil.

Paragraph 6.

3. The Superintendent describes the climate of the western part of the district as most deadly for four months in the year; "cholera" occasionally assumes a most virulent form, and "small-pox" at times almost decimates the people.

Paragraph 5—Climate.

4. The temperature is described as cooler than that of the eastern districts of Khandeish. Thermometrical table is appended for the months of February,

Paragraph 7—Temperature.

March, April, and May, from which it appears that during these months the thermometer ranges between 86 and 112, I presume in a tent.

Paragraph 8—Rivers.

5. The Nundoorbar district is drained by four streams, all of which flow into the Taptee river, but the Superintendent reports that in only one of them, a stream called the "Siva," does the water remain all the year. The remains of bundaras and wells indicate a period when the country was better supplied with water than at present, and the Superintendent justly attributes the deficiency to the destruction of trees, and the filling in of the rivers with sand in the absence of a sufficient torrent of water in the monsoon to clear out their channels. The numerous neglected bundaras probably contribute to the evil. The Superintendent thinks it may be lessened by proper attention to the sluices of the bundaras during the monsoon.

Paragraph 8.

6. There are, it appears, only 9 bundaras made use of for irrigation, but some of the old ones may be repaired at a trifling cost. I have requested the Executive Engineer to take an opportunity of examining the bundaras alluded to with a view to their restoration when desirable.

Paragraph 8—Wells.

7. The Superintendent reports the supply of water in the wells of the district of the western portion is most precarious. In those towards the east there is a better supply of water, but it is found at such a depth, and the bhagayut assessment is so high, that small profit is derived from irrigated cultivation, and very few of the wells are made use of for irrigation.

8. The Superintendent of Survey suggests that bhagayut cultivation from wells should be exempt from any extra water assessment, and I entirely concur in his opinion. There are only 881 acres of land irrigated from wells in the district, and though the assessment has hitherto been only Rs. 4-2-8 (against Rs. 2-12 on dry cultivation), the numerous neglected wells prove that the profits of irrigation from such a precarious and expensive source are very small. The reduced assessment on dry cultivation now proposed will make well-irrigation still less attractive than before, but liberal treatment for the next thirty years will, I hope, restore this wretched district to

its previous state of prosperity, and it will then be time enough to consider the question of well-assessment.

Paragraph 11—Population.

9. The cultivators are chiefly Goojurs, but in the western part of the district Bheels form a large proportion of the population. The Superintendent describes the people generally to be poverty-stricken and insolvent.

Paragraph 12—Cattle.

10. Horned cattle are plentiful, but those bred in the district are inferior; a better breed of cattle is imported from Berar and Malwa. I have already brought the subject of improving the breed of horned cattle by importing bulls from Gujarat to your notice.

Paragraph 13—Road.

11. Nundoorbar is connected with Surat on the west and Dhoolia on the east by a tolerably good fair weather road. This is the great high road to Surat *viâ* the Koondabaree Pass and Sonegur.

Paragraph 14—Markets.

12. The only market of importance is that at Nundoorbar, but there are also small markets held at the alienated villages of Runalah and Kooperlee. Most of the agricultural produce is bought up by the agents of Bombay merchants from the cultivators themselves, and never appears in the local markets.

Paragraph 19—Crops.

13. The Kurreef crops are bajree, jowaree, orud, till, and cotton. Rubbee crops are almost confined to the banks of the Taptee; they are wheat, linseed, and gram.

Paragraph 15—Exports.

14. Cotton, linseed, wheat, gram, and roosà oil are exported towards the western coast, but much of the wheat and gram is not the produce of the district; it merely passes through Nundoorbar from Sooltanpoor.

Imports.

Salt, cocoanuts, and spices are imported from the Surat districts.

Manufactories.

Course cotton cloths are manufactured and dyed chiefly at the village of Malpoor, now transferred to the Virdhul talooka, and roosà oil is distilled from the grass of that name.

15. The measurement and classification of this district appear to have been conducted with very satisfactory accuracy; the Superintendent reports that the average error in measurement amounted to only 29 goontas per-cent and in classification to six pies.

Paragraph 16—Classification and Measurement.

16. The Superintendent of Survey explains that the Nundoorbar talooka as now constituted consists of 216 villages; of them the present survey is not applicable to 116 for reasons set forth in his 17th paragraph, and of the remainder, 7 are not yet classified and 4 not measured, leaving 89 villages to which the revised rates are applicable. He points out that in the west of the district, which is inhabited chiefly by unsettled tribes of Bheels, who can only be assessed by the outbundee or plough tax, it would be waste of time and money to do more than measure the area of the village by boundary survey, and to fix the sites of the villages on our maps by traverse survey on the principle of a military reconaissance. I entirely agree with him on this point.

Paragraphs 17 and 18.

17. The diagram appended shows the fluctuations of the revenue from the year 1818-19; the heavy remissions that have been rendered necessary by the high assessment; and the increase in cultivation and revenue that has invariably followed a liberal reduction of the assessment.

Paragraphs 19, 20, and 21—Fluctuation of Revenue and Remissions.

18. The Superintendent of Survey explains the principle on which he has fixed his dry crop assessment; he has divided the 89 villages to be assessed into 4 groups (the fourth having two subdivisions) according to their relative advantages of soil, climate, water, market, and liability to mischief from wild animals. The first group consists of 27 villages, the assessment of which is .....Rs. 2 4 0

2nd	ditto	39	ditto	2 0 0
3rd	ditto	9	ditto	1 12 0
4th	ditto	11 3	ditto	1 10 0 1 6 0

19. I think such minute divisions and sub-divisions unnecessary; the difference of 2 annas per acre on account of some advantages of position or climate is not appreciated or understood by the culti-

vator. The superior local knowledge of the Superintendent of Survey entitles his opinion to greater weight than my own. I beg therefore to recommend his assessment for confirmation by Government. With the exception of the 3 villages of the sub-division of the 4th group, they have hitherto been settled on the outbundee tenure, which is, I think, the only one applicable to the Bheels and the wild country they occupy. I have no means of judging how the proposed new assessment would bear on them; it may be higher or it may be lower; but for the present I would abstain from all experiment with the Bheels, retaining the plough tax and reducing it when too high. The financial result will be a reduction of the assessment by the sum of Rs. 79,813l, or 27 per-cent; but the extension of cultivation will, I have no doubt, in a very few years not only restore the revenue to its old level, but produce a large increase. It is also necessary to bear in mind the recovery of the revenue is not the only advantage to be anticipated from a reduction of assessment; the increased prosperity of the cultivator will enable him to indulge in European manufactures which have been hitherto beyond his reach, will contribute revenue to the customs in addition to that on his land, and his prosperity will reach upon every branch of industry employed in producing, manufacturing, and carrying the article he consumes. The increased intelligence and civilization that usually follows an increase of wealth is by no means the least of advantages to be anticipated.

Paragraph 25.

20. I have already suggested in paragraph 8 that no extra water assessment shall be laid upon lands irrigated from wells; *i. e.* they shall be assessed at dry crop rates, and I trust this will meet with your approval. The Superintendent of Survey considers, in the event of a mothustul bhagayut assessment being insisted upon, that Rs. 2-12 should be the highest rate for the most favoured villages and Rs. 2-8 for those less favourably situated.

Paragraph 24.

21. The rate for bhagayut irrigated from bundaras is to form the subject of a future report by the Superintendent of Survey.

22. The Superintendent of Survey explains that 9 of the villages into which the revised rates are to be introduced will obtain no relief, and some of them will even be more highly assessed. They have

hitherto enjoyed a lower rate of assessment than the villages of the same soil on either side of them, and the new assessment fixed on the intrinsic value of the soil has nearly rectified the anomaly.

23. The boundaries of the talooka to the west and south have not yet been fixed. The Superintendent of the Survey thinks that the latter had better be done when the survey of the neighbouring talooka of Pimpulnair is in progress, and the western boundary fixed when the survey is drawing to a close and men can be spared for this duty.

24. The above is a very brief analysis of the valuable information contained in Captain Elphinstone's report, with the exception of the extension of the revised rates to outbundee villages noticed in paragraph 16. I recommend the rates he proposes for the sanction of Government.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. R. Ashburner,
Acting Collector.

No. 936 of 1862.

Revenue Department.

From B. H. Ellis, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

To the Honourable A. D. Robertson,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you will be good enough to lay before His Excellency in Council the annexed report from the Collector of Khandeish.

No. 464, dated 25th February 1862, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the assessment of the Nundoorbar Talooka in Khandeish.

2. The Nundoorbar talooka consists of 216 villages, 6 of which were assessed experimentally last year by the Superintendent Mr. Davidson. Of the remaining 210, 19 are alienated, 90 are "outbundee" and deserted villages, and 101 are to be assessed this season.

3. Out of these 101, 89 are completely measured and classified, and the proposals now submitted refer to them. The remainder are in course of measurement and classification, and these when ready (it is expected they will be so this year) will be treated in accordance with the rates now to be sanctioned for the rest of the district.

4. Mr. Ashburner's letter reached Mr. Mansfield but two or three days before he made over charge of this office to me. The lowness of the revised rates fixed by the Acting Superintendent attracted his attention, and he addressed the Collector as follows :—

Under date 11th March 1862.

> "I see nothing in the circumstances of the district in question to induce me to recommend the adoption of the said rates. The Virdhul rates seem to me to be in every way adapted to Nundoorbar, and I request you will be good enough, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, to desire Captain Elphinstone to proceed at once with the revision of its assessment accordingly."

5. Mr. Mansfield's long experience in Khandeish gives great weight to his opinions on matters connected with that province, and it may be presumed that he was right in his view that the Superintendent's maximum should be raised. The rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone for the fourth group of villages being higher than the maximum for the corresponding class in Virdhul, have been retained. With this modification, I beg to submit Mr. Mansfield's proposal that the Virdhul rates be applied to Nundoorbar.

6. His Excellency in Council will perceive that Mr. Mansfield has already authorised the settlement of Nundoorbar under the new rates in anticipation of the sanction of Government. In doing so he was doubtless actuated by the same motives which led to his ordering the revision of the assessment of the Nizampoor petta of the Rajpoorie talooka in Tanna.

Vide paragraph 4 of letter No. 777, dated 7th April 1862.

The circumstances in both collectorates were alike. In Tanna Major Francis' presence was required in Bassein for the introduction of survey rates, and in Khandeish Captain Elphinstone had to proceed into the Dhoolia talooka for the assessment of the Songier petta, this

being the first year in which an attempt has been made in that collectorate to settle a second district in one season. The report * on Songier I have since had the honour to submit to Government.

* No. 934 of 22nd April 1862.

7. The following statement contrasts the rates proposed by the Superintendent and those ordered to be substituted by Mr. Mansfield :—

Superintendent's Rates.				Rates adopted.			
1st Class	2	4	0	1st Class	2	8	0
2nd do.	2	0	0	2nd do.	2	2	0
3rd do.	1	12	0	3rd do.	1	12	0
4th do.	1	10	0	4th do.	1	10	0
	1	6	0		1	6	0

The appended statement marked A gives a list of the villages in their several groups according to the maximum fixed by Mr. Mansfield. As stated above in paragraph 5, the last class of villages will be settled on the rates originally proposed by the Superintendent, and not on those of the Virdhul talooka.

Received with Collector's letter No. 710 of 28th March 1862.

8. The financial effect of Mr. Mansfield's rates is an immediate reduction in the assessment to the extent of Rs. 13,000, or about 21 per-cent; whereas Captain Elphinstone's proposals involved a loss of Rs. 17,389, or about 27 per-cent. There is no doubt but that the reduction will be more than made up in the course of a few years. There is an abundance of land fit for cultivation in Nundoorbar. Of the 113,221 acres of Government arable land in the 89 villages referred to in paragraph 3, some 34,000 acres only were cultivated last year, leaving about 79,000 acres unoccupied.

9. Of the 90 villages mentioned in paragraph 2 as outbundee and deserted, 52 have had their boundaries only surveyed. As regards the remainder Captain Elphinstone recommends (paragraph 18) that

"their position be ascertained by simple traverse survey along the roads connecting the several villages, on the principle of a military reconnoissance, which could be performed very rapidly and at very little expense." In the wild and unhealthy district to which Captain Elphinstone's proposition refers, it seems sufficient to fix the sites of the villages without tracing their boundaries, and I would recommend that his suggestions on this subject and on the talooka boundary be sanctioned by Government.

Vide Collector's paragraph 23.

10. The whole of the outbundee villages are inhabited by Bheels only, and the population is very scanty. The Bheels pay assessment on the number of ploughs employed by them in cultivation, and their villages are proposed to be left undisturbed, excepting three, for which Captain Elphinstone recommends fixed rates on the acre as a trial, in view to ascertaining whether a regular system of assessment might not be made to suit these wild tribes. This Mr. Ashburner objects to under the belief that the outbundee tenure is the only one applicable to the Bheels, observing that for the present he would abstain from all experiments of the kind.

11. I consider that a regular settlement with a light assessment is a great step towards the civilization of the Bheels. Great care must of course be taken in its introduction; but I would certainly allow the experiment. The assessment of these villages it is proposed to pitch four annas lower than that of villages in other respects similar. I presume that this rate will bring the assessment which the Bheels will henceforth have to pay below that which they paid before. Care should be taken that it is so, and if it be, I doubt not the Bheels will readily adopt the survey assessment when properly explained to them. The experiment is in my opinion of much importance. I would try it any rate. If it fail, the Bheels are just where they were; if it succeed, I am convinced very great improvement will rapidly be developed.

12. Two modes of irrigation are found in this talooka—the Pathustul and the Mothustul. The former being derived from bundaras, Captain Elphinstone has reserved the assessment of lands irrigated therefrom for future report. With regard to the Mothustul or well irrigation, it is stated that most of the wells are out of use or

in disrepair, owing to the present assessment on garden land being too high, and both Captain Elphinstone and Mr. Ashburner endorse the recommendation of the Superintendent Mr. Davidson that it would be politic to forego all extra assessment on irrigation from that source. Mr. Mansfield has not specifically touched upon this subject in his letter to the Collector, and from the general terms made use of by him that the Virdhul rates were to be adopted, I conclude he did not intend any special exemption in favour of the irrigated lands of Nundoorbar.

13. The wretched state of bundaras in this district is mentioned by Captain Elphinstone in his 8th paragraph. I trust that instructions will be issued to the Public Works Department to examine these important works, and that authority will be given for the repair of such as may be yet made useful and profitable.

14. I do not understand on what principle the Superintendent of Survey has excluded from all notice the six villages into which a settlement was last year introduced by Mr. Davidson. I cannot trace any sanction from Government or the Revenue Commissioner, and the introduction of the assessment must have been purely experimental and temporary. To complete the view of the operations in this talooka, full details regarding these villages should have been submitted, and the Superintendent will be directed to include these villages when reporting the final result of the modified rates.

15. I would suggest that the extracts from Captain Elphinstone's report, as per margin, be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department for such notice as he may deem necessary. If the ryots of Nundoorbar have expressed their anxiety for vaccination, it would be a favourable locality for trying the plan lately proposed, of concentrating in one district of a collectorate the strength of the vaccinating establishment, so as to produce results that may be appreciated and have an effect on the surrounding country.

Part of paragraph 5 regarding Vaccination.

Part of paragraph 15 suggesting the trial of the Rosa oil medicinally.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Tanna District, Camp Agashee,
23rd April 1862.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

No. 1989 of 1862.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish (para. 5.)

Public Works Department of the Secretariat, with extracts from the Papers therein referred to.

Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, with paragraphs 5 and 15 of Captain Elphinstone's Report.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

The Governor in Council concurs with Mr. Mansfield in considering that there is nothing in the circumstances of the Nundoorbar Talooka to recommend the adoption of rates lower than those already introduced into the adjoining district of Virdhul. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to confirm the instructions already given by the late Revenue Commissioner to introduce the rates applied last season to the Virdhul Talooka. The effect of these rates on the land now under cultivation is an immediate reduction of about Rs. 13,000 out of Rs. 65,000, or 20 per-cent on the amount leviable under the old rates,—a reduction which greatly exceeds the average remission, which amounted to about Rs. 3,400, or 5¼ per-cent on the average of past collections. And as the revenue has under the old rates increased from Rs. 28,000 in 1818-19 to Rs. 73,000 in 1860-61, there can be no doubt that the rates imposed by Mr. Mansfield are sufficiently low to encourage the further development of the resources of the district.

Vide Diagram.

2. With regard to the villages managed on the "outbundee" system, the Governor in Council would wish to see the experiment of a fixed assessment on the acre with light rates tried, as he agrees with Mr. Ellis in considering the measure, if it

Revenue Commissioner's 9th, 10th, and 11th paragraphs.

prove acceptable to the Bheels, calculated to lead to the civilization and improvement of these wild tribes. The experiment should, however, not be extended beyond the limits now proposed till the result has been reported and approved.

3. Captain Elphinstone's suggestions with respect to defining the boundaries of the talooka, and ascertaining the sites only of those villages situated in wild and unhealthy portions of the talooka, without attempting to lay down their boundaries, are approved and sanctioned.

4. With respect to the assessment of lands watered from wells (mothustul), the Governor in Council finds that neither the present Revenue Commissioner nor his predecessor have offered any opinion upon the subject. His Excellency in Council therefore will not for the present pass any decision on the question, and desires that Mr. Ellis will favour Government with his own views on the subject.

5. Extract (paragraph 13) of the Revenue Commissioner's report, as also extract (paragraph 8) from Captain Elphinstone's letter, should be transferred to the Public Works Department for consideration. The state of the labour market in Khandeish, which prevents the possibility of much being done in the shape of public works in any one season, has hitherto retared the repair and improvement of the numerous works of irrigation, as it has other public works throughout the province.

6. Extract (paragraphs 5 and 15) of Captain Elphinstone's report will also, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department.

7. In communicating to the cultivators the rates above sanctioned, the Governor in Council desires that they may be informed that these rates are sanctioned, subject to an increase not exceeding one anna in the rupee, to be hereafter levied, if its imposition be deemed advisable as a special rate, the proceeds of which shall be expended within the districts in maintaining schools and in the construction of roads or other useful public works of a local character.

A. D. Robertson,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1862.

No. 1110 OF 1862.

From the PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL, Medical Department,
To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Revenue Department.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of the Resolution of Government, No. 1989, dated 20th instant, and accompaniment, I have the honour to state that "Grass oil" has long been held in some repute by natives as a remedy for Rheumatism. It is a very good stimulating application, but it seems scarcely desirable to order its employment in Hospitals.

I have the honour to be, &c.

M. STOVELL,
Principal Inspector-General,
Bombay, 28th May 1862. Medical Department.

No. 2189 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner N. D., with reference to paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 1989 of the 20th ultimo.

J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 4th June 1862.

No. 1430 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—In submitting proposals for a revision of assessment in the Nundoorbar Talooka, the Superintendent of Suvey, Khandeish,

entered for settlement three Bheel villages, in which it was intended to try experimentally the effects of giving a fixed cash assessment to the Bheel population.

2. In reporting on the Superintendent's propositions to Government, I recommended the experiment which was sanctioned in Resolution No. 1989 of the 20th ultimo.

Paragraphs 10 and 11 of No. 936, dated 23rd April 1862.

3. But the Acting Superintendent now expresses his fears that the experiment is not likely to be successful, and states that if it be tried, the rates which he originally proposed are too high. A copy of Captain Elphinstone's letter is appended.

No. 161, dated 23rd May 1862.

4. In forwarding the Acting Superintendent's letter, the Collector, Mr. Ashburner, remarks as follows with reference to Captain Elphinstone's present propositions:—

"Captain Elphinstone proposes to introduce the Survey, but to let the Bheels hold their lands at a nominal rate of eight annas per acre. In his report on Nundoorbar Captain Elphinstone points out that where Mr. Mansfield had granted lands at the low rates of eight annas per acre only, a very limited increase of cultivation had been the result. I think therefore even eight annas is too high a rate. I would fix the assessment in outbundee villages at four annas per acre for Bheels and Pardies, and relax all the survey rules with regard to them. I would let them relinquish and take up fields at any time of the year; and I would ascertain the extent of land in their possession by examination after the monsoon. I am fully aware of all the evils this examination would entail, but I see no other means of avoiding other and greater evils.

No. 1187, dated 27th May 1862.

Paragraph 23, No. 21, dated 25th January 1862.

"The gradual civilization of the Bheels, and rendering their country fit for human habitation, are objects of far greater importance than the small revenue to be derived from them. It would, I think, be good policy to let them have the jungle at a nominal rate of one anna per acre for the next twenty years;

these terms would draw into our country great numbers of Bheels (who alone can live in it) from the neighbouring native states (Guikwar, Holkar, and numerous petty chiefs); the jungle would gradually disappear, and the country consequently become more healthy. As land available for squatters became more scarce, they would be compelled to settle down into permanent villages. This alone would be a great point gained. At present their unsettled migratory habits are the great bar to improvement."

5. I doubt the policy of tempting into our districts a number of Bheels from foreign territory until we have advanced further in civilizing those who belong properly to our own districts, and the grant of land at merely nominal rates is not likely to produce any good effect, unless accompanied (which it would not be according to Mr. Ashburner's proposition) with some restrictions tending to induce the Bheels to adopt more settled habits. It is better to continue the present plough tax until a cash assessment on fields can be imposed with some prospect of success.

6. The chief element of success in dealing with wild tribes like the Bheels is the confidence of the officer entrusted with the introduction of a reform, that he can make his settlement acceptable to those who are affected by it. As Captain Elphinstone has not this confidence, I cannot recommend that the attempt be made, beyond offering the Bheels the option of taking a survey settlement at reduced rates, or continuing on their old system.

7. To make a formal reduction in the rates of these villages would, perhaps, embarrass Government hereafter. The rate may be left as proposed at Rs. 1-6, but as a special case the Bheels and Pardies may be offered any fields in these three villages at four annas per acre for the first ten years (the rate proposed by the Collector), and eight annas per acre for the remainder of the survey period (the rate proposed by the Superintendent). The rules as to taking up whole numbers and maintaining boundary-marks should be observed; but a verbal resignation instead of a written one might be accepted, and the minor rules might be modified at the discretion of the Collector.

8. I think Captain Elphinstone may be authorised to offer this settlement in the three villages, giving the Bheels the option of trying it for a year, and then reverting to their old system if they find it unprofitable. If they are disinclined to adopt it even for a year, I can only suggest that they be allowed to retain the plough tax.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Matheran,
10th June 1862.

No. 161 of 1862.

From Captain P. A. Elphinstone,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish.

Sir,—In paragraph 23 of my report No. 21, dated the 25th January 1862, inwhich I had the honour to embody the rates proposed by Mr. Davidson, Superintendent of this Survey, for the Nundoorbar district, I expressed some doubt regarding the introduction of the survey into the outbundee villages lying in the west of Nundoorbar.

2. At the time of forwarding on that report I was unable to give a decided opinion on the subject of these villages as the extent of the land under cultivation has not been ascertained, and it was therefore impossible to judge how the proposed rates would apply to the present holdings of the Bheel cultivators. Now, however, since the crop measurements have been completed, and the results of our calculations are before me, I find that even the low rate of Rs. 1-6 proposed for these villages is very much higher than at least *two* of the *three* villages can possibly bear.

3. On comparing columns 6 and 7 of the first division of the annexed table you will see the effect of adopting Rs. 1-6 as a maximum rate per acre for the three villages proposed for survey rates, the present assessment being thereby raised by 16, 40, and 80 pe-cent respectively. If we attempted to force this assessment upon them the Bheels would desert their villages at once, and perhaps be tempted to return to their former lawless habits from which we have with such difficulty reclaimed them.

4. Our only mode of proceeding therefore would be, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, to reduce the existing assessment sufficiently to reconcile the Bheels to the change from the plough tax to our survey rates, and to effect this object the highest assessment that it would be advisable to adopt would be ten annas as a maximum rate per acre. This would give only about seven annas as a mean or average rate when calculated on the average value of the soils of these three villages. The lower division of the annexed table exhibits in column 7 the result of applying ten annas as the maximum rate on the cultivated lands of the outbundee villages.

5. It remains to be considered, however, whether it would not be impolitic to place so low a rate upon these villages when the Bigottee villages in the neighbourhood and adjoining them are assessed at a maximum rate of Rs. 1-12, or nearly treble that rate, as so great a disparity between these rates would be sure to cause much dissatisfaction to the villages paying the higher assessment. This inconvenience might be obviated by placing the assessment of Rs. 1-6 originally proposed upon the lands of these villages, but exempting the Bheels, as a class, for a time from the regular assessment, and permitting them to take up lands at a nominal rate of eight annas per acre (which is one anna in excess of the mean rate) for all soils indiscriminately. There are precedents in Khandeish, I believe, to such a course being adopted in special cases.

6. Should these proposals, however, not meet with your approval, I cannot just now see any resource but the retention of the plough tax; and taking into consideration the unsettled habits of these wild tribes, it might, perhaps, be more advisable for the present to abstain from interference with them—at least until we find that

the liberal terms offered at present by the plough tax, and which but few Coonbee cultivators of the more highly assessed neighbouring villages have hitherto found it worth their while to accept, owing no doubt to the unhealthiness of these jungles, have drawn some of the more civilized classes into these villages, and thereby rendered the success of a regular assessment more than a mere probability.

7. However desirable it might otherwise have been to adopt means which the introduction of a fixed land assessment places at our disposal, and which under ordinary circumstances would have been thought advisable, for the gradual subjugation of these "wild" men of the woods, they appear from what I have *lately* learnt, hardly prepared as yet to comply with the demands and submit to the rules which our survey, if introduced into these villages, would necessarily impose upon them. Under these circumstances I would venture respectfully to suggest an adherence to the plough tax in villages so circumstanced as the outbundee villages in the west of Nundoorbar are.

8. Pending the receipt of instructions on the subject, I shall postpone introducing rates into these outbundee villages.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Khoosumb Kheira,
23rd May 1863.

List of Outbundee Villages referred to in paragradh 23 *of Report No.* 21, *and proposed to be assessed at a maximum rate of Rupees* 1-6-0 *per Acre.*

Group.	Maximum Survey Rate per Acre.	Names of Villages.	Land under Cultivation in the year 1861 and 1862.				According to the proposed Survey Rates.			
			No. of Outs or Ploughs.	Acres.	Assessment in Rupees.		Government Arable Land.			Nominal average value of Soil.
					According to the Old Outbundee Rates	According to the New Survey Rates.	Acres.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4th Class.	1 6 0	Khurunjwa	8	92	80	93	928	822	0 14 2	0 11 5
	1 6 0	Bhoreda	9	173	101	187	1,009	1,009	1 0 0	0 12 4
	1 6 0	Phoolsair	15	224	150	213	476	436	0 14 8	0 11 1
		The same Outbundee Villages assessed at a maximum rate of 10 *Annas per Acre.*								
4th Class.	Annas (10) *ten*	Khurunjwa	8	92	80	41	928	374	0 6 5	0 11 5
		Bhoreda.....	9	173	101	83	1,009	459	0 7 3	0 12 4
		Phoolsair	15	224	150	97	476	198	0 6 8	0 11 1

P. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 2975 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.

Copy of Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

The Governor in Council concurs in the views and opinions expressed by the Revenue Commissioner, and sanctions the adoption of his recommendation.

J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1862.

No. 1593 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the Honourable A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—With reference to paragraph 4 of the Government Resolution No. 1989, dated 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the Acting Superintendent Khandeish Survey reports that the Virdhul mothustul rates have been made applicable to the mothustul lands of Nundoorbar, *i. e.* a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre has been imposed.

Assessment of lands watered from wells (Mothustul) in the Nundoorbar Talooka of Khandeish.

2. Captain Elphinstone thinks that it would hardly be worth while to make any change in the rate already introduced, which differs but slightly from the jerayut rate. In this opinion I concur, and I beg accordingly to recommend that Captain Elphinstone's proceedings be confirmed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. ELLIS,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Poona, 27th June 1862.

No. 3236 of 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

To the REVENUE COMMISSIONER N. D.

Copy of the Resolution passed by Government on a letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., No. 1593, dated the 27th June 1862, stating, with reference to Government resolution No. 1989, dated 20th May preceding, that the Acting Superintendent Khandeish Revenue Survey reports that the Virdhul mothustul rates have been made applicable to the mothustul lands of Nundoorbar, *i. e.* a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre has been imposed.—Approved.

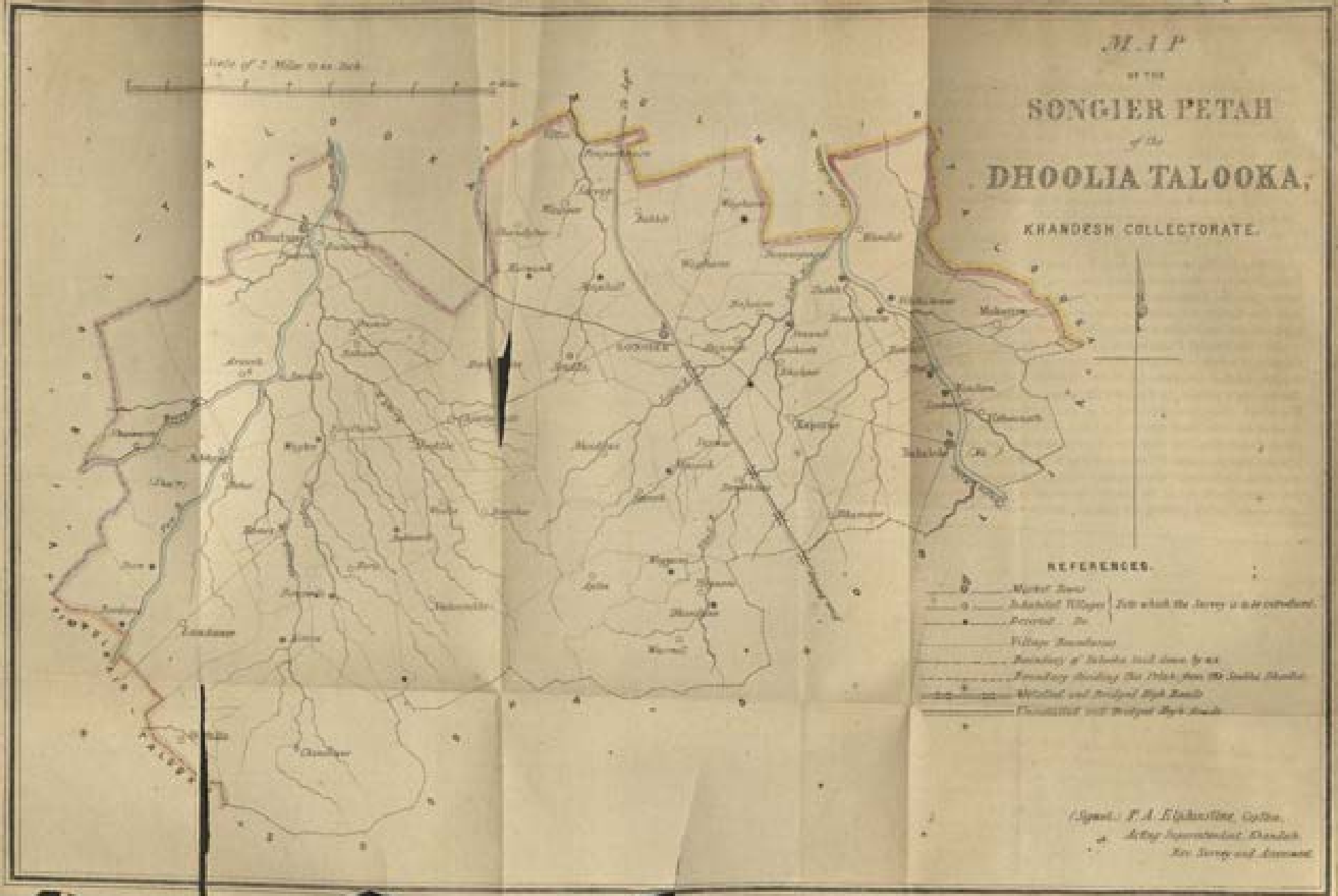
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1862.

REVISED RATES OF ASSESSMENT

FOR THE

SONGIER PETTA OF THE KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.


MAP
OF THE
SONGIER PETAH
of the
DHOOLIA TALOOKA,
KHANDESH COLLECTORATE.
REFERENCES.
Market Towns
Inhabited Villages
Deserted Do
Village Boundaries
Boundary of Talooka laid down by us
Boundary dividing the Petah from the Sonkha Dhoolia
Metalled and Bridged High Roads
Unmetalled and Bridged High Roads
(Signed) F. A. Elphinstone, Captain,
Acting Superintendent, Khandesh
Rev. Survey and Assessment.

No. 91 of 1862.

Revenue Department.

From Captain P. A. Elphinstone,
Acting Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish,

To L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,
Acting Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Sir,—Having now made myself acquainted with the Songier Petta, its inhabitants, and its agriculture, I do myself the honour to lay before you the following report on the rates I purpose introducing into this district this season, should my proposals meet with your approval and receive the sanction of Government.

2. The Songier Petta, as you are aware, forms part of the Dhoolia talooka, of which it occupies the northern portion. In the north it adjoins Virdhul and Betawud, in the east Amulnair, and in the west Nizampoor, a petta of the Pimpulnair talooka. Before this portion of Khandeish came into our possession, and for the first twenty-nine years of our rule, there was no district of this name, but in 1847, 74 villages were detached from the Dhoolia talooka and made into a separate charge, under the supervision of a Mahalkurry. Last year this petta underwent the necessary changes consequent upon the general readjustment of the interior subdivisions of the Khandeish electorate, losing thereby 25 villages, which were again replaced by 20 others, more conveniently situated with reference to the Mahalkurry's thanna; so that it now contains 5 villages less than before, or 69 in all, of which only one, however, is an alienated Sheer village.

3. The general features of the country partake much of the nature of the districts immediately adjoining, particularly of the Dhoolia talooka, however, has not yet been reported upon. In a few villages south-east of Songier, and in some of those bordering upon the river, or in its immediate neighbourhood, the soil is

General Features and Soils.

somewhat similar to the better soils met with in the west of Betawud and Amulnair. It consists of a tolerably fertile black mould, but is not equal to the pure soil for which the valley of the Taptee is so renowned, being more or less mixed with gravel and lime. This soil, as has just been observed, clothes only a small portion of the district. Leaving this small tract of fertile land eastwards, and proceeding towards the west and north, the soil is found to change very rapidly, and within a few miles to bear quite a different character, being of a lighter colour and coarser texture. Going still further west, crossing the high-road to Agra, and in a northern direction beyond the villages of Songier and Dhanoor, the nature of the soil will be found still further changed, gravel, lime, and stones becoming more intimately intermixed with it, and its productive power thereby considerably lessened. Here the appearance also of the country assumes a different aspect. In the south-eastern portion of this petta the rich garden lands covered with splendid crops of wheat, rice, sugarcane, &c., and studded very thickly with groups of fine mango trees, and the well-tilled dry-crop lands, showing evident signs of having borne excellent crops of joaree and bajree, impress one strongly with the idea of comfort and wealth. This, however, I found on further inquiry not to exist to the extent I was at first led to imagine, the wealthier inhabitants proving to be but few in number. These signs of prosperity also gradually disappear as we go further north and west. The plain becomes more and more undulating, the trees more scarce, and although there is still much soil of an average quality to be found in many of the villages, the general surface of the country assumes a greater incline, the ground rising gradually towards the west, and thereby losing to a great extent power of retaining moisture. Isolated and barren hills of the formation now make their appearance in various parts of the p and scatter as it were a blight around them by deteriorating the soi their base with their *débris* to such a degree as to render it scarce fit for the plough. These hills are but the forerunners of more tensive and connected ranges of the same nature, and we consq soon reach the base of these. These elevations vary in according to the position they occupy in the district, but as they are higher in the north and south of Songier than in

Their ramifications are very extensive, as they occupy apparently about one-sixth of the entire district. This range takes its rise in the Pimpulnair talooka, entering Songier from the south and west and runs in a somewhat irregular manner in a northward direction, branching off eastwards near the village of Songier, and thus dividing this district into two distinct valleys, one of which has just been described. All the village lands adjoining these elevations or lying within their spurs are of a very poor description; but here and there, where by the industry of the cultivators, or from natural causes, the earth has been able to accumulate, patches of light-coloured but rich soil are now and then met with. Crossing over arid elevations, we arrive at the western valley. Although the face of the country is here tolerably level, and the numerous streams shown in the map would indicate a well-watered country, closer examination soon undeceives one. The soils are of a second rate and inferior quality only, and of the innumerable nullas which intersect the country in every direction, only one or two contain any water whatever. The extensive tracts of waste lands, the great scarcity of trees, the few well-clothed inhabitants, and other signs of the general poverty of a country, stamp this part of Songier as being considerably inferior in every respect to the eastern portion, and in introducing revised rates for this district, this part of Songier should, I think, receive most relief.

Climate.

4. The climate of Songier appears to be very healthy upon the whole, and in this respect it is much superior to that of the Nundoorbar talooka, just reported upon. The temperature, ver, is greatly influenced by the rocky heights running through untry, as well as by the rivers which irrigate the valleys. We consequently that the east of the district is much cooler than e centre and the west. Although, as before observed, the climate ood, the people living along the banks of the Pangree river are o suffer occasionally in the month of October from fever caused asma rising from the irrigated lands, which are highly culti- but the simple remedies used by them, such as ginger, chiraeta, ee (senna), and similar drugs, usually remove this fever s, which proves that it cannot be very severe. Some of

the diseases unconnected with the climate, and common in other parts of Khandeish, are also very prevalent here. Of these I would only mention the guinea-worm and the small-pox. The villages which suffer most from the first of these inflictions are Songier, Waghadee, Dhamanee, and Lamkanee. The pertinacity with which this excruciatingly painful disease clings to certain localities and particular individuals and even families is somewhat unaccountable, and requires, I think, to be further studied. It may be interesting and of some importance, perhaps, to notice a few facts connected with this disease. The repeated inquiries made by me in this district, as well as in other parts of Khandeish, seem to confirm the fact that *river* water never produces the guinea-worm, or, to speak more correctly (as the existence in the water of that worm has, I believe, not yet been ascertained), that people using river water do not suffer from that disease. I have likewise found it corroborated that wherever there exists a well with steps leading down to the water the disease also abounds. This is the case with the villages just named. I am told that at Kapurnee the people suffered from it for many years, but that since they gave up the use of the public well which had steps, and took to drawing water from a common well, this disease gradually disappeared from the village. These and similar facts lead to the conclusion that the worm is produced from the impurities that accumulate more or less in all wells where the water is accessible by steps, and although the latter may be a great convenience to the inhabitants, this disease proves to be so great a scourge, particularly in the rains, when the cultivators are busiest with their fields, which they are often obliged to throw up, being crippled by this disease that I would strongly urge the steps of all such wells being w up. Cattle suffer from a somewhat similar disease (called viroollee), but the worm is only a span in length, and much than the guinea-worm. It does not cause any swelling, however, the latter does, and seldom interferes with the animal's movemen The only effect it appears to have is a loss of blood and consec weakness. The small-pox appears to be gradually disappearing this part of Khandeish, as already 9 per-cent of the entire pop has submitted to the process of vaccination; but from Statem will appear how general the disease is still amongst the p

of 19,811 inhabitants 15,960 have actually had the small-pox. Numerous must be the deaths from this cause alone, and it is much to be hoped that vaccination will soon become more general, both for the sake of individuals and for that of Government, as the population of this district appears to be increasing but slowly.

Population.

5. The Songier petta is about 11 miles in breadth and 22 miles in length, and contains 107,600 acres of culturable and 42,695 acres of unculturable land, such as hills, ravines, nullas, &c., being equal to 235 square miles. The population contained within its limits is surprisingly scanty, being only 19,811 souls in all, or about 84 to the square mile, which is nearly 20 per-cent less than in the villages of the Virdhul talooka, which contain 104 to the square mile. This thinness of the population is attributed by the natives to the great famine of 1802, when the inhabitants died of starvation wholesale, or sought refuge in more favoured districts from which they never returned, and likewise to the predatory incursions by Pindharries and other highway robbers, so common under native rule. If allowance, however, be made for the rocky and barren elevations which occupy a comparatively large portion of the district, and would of course never be brought under cultivation under any circumstances, this district will not appear in quite so unfavourable a light with respect to the number of its inhabitants. A glance at the census return marked C at the end of this report will show that the population chiefly consists of individuals who make agriculture their profession. There are very few artificers, and those few by no means expert. The following table is an abstract of the census return :—

Native Merchants and petty Traders.	Employed as Sepoys, Poons, &c.	Village Labourers.	Artizans, such as Carpenters, Smiths, Weavers, &c.	Shepherds.	Religious Mendicants	Beggars.	Village Writers, Clerks, &c.	Of Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.	Total Inhabitants.	Who can Read and Write.
373	1,084	3,843	3,823	157	161	550	359	558	19,811	520

The number of the people who are able to read and write is, as it will be observed, very small. This acquisition appears to be chiefly confined to the native merchants and to the Brahmins, whose profession it is, so to speak. Notwithstanding this want of the very essentials of education, the people seem, generally speaking, to possess considerable intelligence and shrewdness. This is owing no doubt, in some measure, to their frequent intercourse with the inhabitants of large towns, such as Dhoolia, and to the high-road passing through the district, which brings them much in contact with people of various countries. The condition of the agricultural population varies greatly in different parts of this petta. The villages possessing rich black soils are, as a general rule, in a more flourishing state than those having only poor soils, which are all but deserted. The cause of this is to be found to a great extent in the irregular and unfair manner in which the lands were assessed under the old system. This seems to have been a kind of guess-work, and but little attention could have been paid to the real value of the soil, as we find inferior soils paying higher rates than much richer soils.

Indebtedness of the Cultivators.

6. In conversing with the people I gathered that they are very happy and contented under our rule, but that they still look back with fondness to olden times, when they say the "Sowkar" was only a *money-lender*, but that he has now become so powerful and so grasping that he has literally become their master. These money-lenders appear to be the cause of more misery than heavy taxes or even famines could possibly bring about, and the poo[r] earnestly entreat that the power of these men may be curtailed. [A]over the country you hear the cry of "the Courts are ru[in] us!" "They reduce us to penury!" "We shall never be in[de]pendent or feel secure in our homes until 'the Sowkars'' hands [are] tied!" The feeling of being in the power of the native merch[ant] has a very depressing effect upon the minds of the people, a[nd] makes them sullen, discontented, and indifferent to their own in[terests] as well as to those of Government. In former times, when [the] filment of contracts between creditor and debtor was not enfo[rced] the former could not always obtain redress, if the la[w]

to pay, the money-lender was very circumspect in his dealings, and would not lend more to an individual than he knew or imagined could be repaid by the borrower; and contrary to our accepted rules of political economy, which would indicate the very opposite result under such circumstances, the interest demanded by the creditor seems to have been most *moderate*—in fact commensurate with the debtor's means. At the present day, however, when the Civil Courts are so easy of access to the wealthier classes, the sowkar has it in his power, owing to so few of the cultivators being able to read or write, to falsify his debtor's accounts to any extent, and to sue him for any amount he pleases. Could not some means be devised to restrict within more limited bounds the almost absolute power of the sowkar? All our endeavours to benefit the cultivators and render them a prosperous and contented people will, I fear, prove fruitless until this is done. I must here apologize for having apparently digressed so far from my subject, but the financial prosperity and individual happiness of the agricultural population appears to me so important a subject, and so closely connected with the future prospects of the Government revenue, that I could not well pass over this subject in silence.

Schools.

7. There is no doubt, however, that as education spreads amongst the people it will also tend to mitigate to some extent the great evil noticed in the last paragraph; but unfortunately this is a subject in which the natives appear to take very little interest, and it must therefore rest with Government to bring about so desirable a result as the general education of all classes. If India were entirely uncivilized, no obstacles would present themselves to the rapid improvement of the inhabitants, but the semi-barbarous state in which they are at present and which forms one of the chief stumbling-blocks to all progress in India, their gross ignorance taking the place of simplicity, and their consummate cunning that of superior knowledge, will, I fear, for years to come prove one of our greatest antagonists to education. Lately there was but *one* school in this district, and this is supported entirely by Government; it is at Songier, the Mahalkurree's village, and about 80 boys are said to attend it daily. They have now opened a school at Nahlode, the villagers have been persuaded

to support partly themselves. This is a good beginning, and this example will, it is to be hoped, soon be followed by the other large villages of the district.

8. The husbandry in Songier does not differ in any essential points from that followed elsewhere in Khandeish, and will therefore not require more than a passing notice. The black soil being harder and less fertile than that in the districts forming the valley of the Taptee, requires also more frequent ploughing. There the rich land does not see the plough for eight or ten years at a time, whereas here the black soil must be ploughed every second year. The light soils have to be ploughed every year, and will even then bear crops only for three successive years without manure, after which they must be allowed to lie fallow for a couple of years at least. If they are manured every third or fourth year however, which it is not always in the power of the cultivator to do, they will continue to yield average crops without intermission, unless the soils are of the very worst description. Pathustul garden land requires manuring every second year, otherwise it becomes so exhausted that notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water it will not produce remunerative crops.

9. The following table shows the chief crops grown here, and gives an idea of the proportion they bear to each other with regard to the quantity produced :—

	Jerayut.						
	Bajree.	Tillee.	Koolee.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Joaree.	Miscellaneous Grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Acres	15,637	5,076	3,934	3,766	1,379	1,109	402
Percentage ..	50	16	13	12	4	4	

	Bhagayut.					
	Chillies.	Wheat.	Rice.	Sugarcane.	Miscellaneous Garden produce.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Acres	284	280	93	50	72	779
Percentage....	37	36	12	6	9	100

Bajree is the staple crop and forms the chief food of the people. This is owing doubtless to the poorness of the soil, which is better suited to the culture of this crop than to that of any other. It is seldom grown in irrigated land, as it is not a sufficiently valuable crop to repay the trouble and expense of its cultivation in such highly assessed land.

Cotton appears to get on very well in many parts of Songier, but in the less fertile soils the produce is not very remunerative. It is essentially a dry crop, irrigation being hurtful to it. The people have repeatedly endeavoured to improve the cultivation of this plant by growing it in garden land, but the water appears to force on the shoots so rapidly, and the pods remain very small and do not ripen. Cotton evidently requires a dry and warm climate and but a slight degree of moisture in the soil. The natives think the black soil more favourable to it than the red. There appears no reason why foreign vegetables should not be successfully introduced into Songier; but the natives informed me that the shrubs come up very luxuriantly, but do not yield any produce. Perhaps the fault lies more in the nature of its culture than in the nature of the soil or climate. Sugarcane is cultivated in both mothustul and pathustul gardens. The latter, from the better quality and more ample supply of the water, produce is always superior. The only cane met with here is the white kind. The canes are not stouter than a finger, very juicy, and contain apparently but little juice, which,

however, must be very concentrated, as the yield of goor or raw sugar is very great. The cultivation of the large white and black cane has been given up by the people, as it is not so tough, and therefore more easily injured by wild hog and jackals. The sugar-mills or machinery for expressing the juice are very primitive though ingenious, and improvement in them is by no means undesirable. They consist simply of two solid wooden cylinders, placed in a vertical position and touching each other. One of these has a long pole or lever attached to its centre horizontally, and is turned by four bullocks going round in a circle. The second cylinder has its motion communicated to it by the wooden teeth or endless screw of the first cylinder biting into the corresponding teeth of the other, thereby turning the latter in an opposite direction. A rotatory motion of both cylinders being thus established, the canes are inserted a few at a time. The juice which oozes out is caught underneath the mill in a large earthenware "mutka" or vessel, and is the same day boiled down to "goor." This is a very remunerative crop, but the outlay is so great that none but the wealthier classes can undertake its culture. Wheat is seldom or never seen here in dry crop land, the soil not being sufficiently rich or moist, and I would not have drawn particular notice to it but that this fact indicates a deficiency of fertility in the lands of this district. In garden land, however, it is extensively cultivated, and grows very luxuriantly, owing to which it is very often sown also as a "do-fuslee" or second crop.

Supply of water.

10. In the allotment of that necessary of life, *water*, nature appears to have distributed her bounties with great partiality to the several villages, whilst some enjoy an abundance of it, others suffer severely from the want of it. The north and south of the district, previously described as being poor in the extreme in point of soil, are particularly bad off as regards water. There are numerous wells, but many of them go dry in the hot weather, when both the people and their cattle undergo great privations, the latter having in many places to be driven to the neighbouring villages to be watered. But nature, who has here placed at our disposal the means of supplying the deficiency: the low ranges of hills, if such they can be called,

run through this part of the country in such an irregular manner, valueless as they may appear in an agricultural point of view, are nevertheless a most important feature in this district, inasmuch as they present unusual facilities for the formation of large tanks and even lakes. The construction of such would speedily alter the entire face of the country, as innumerable gardens would in a very short time be seen springing up in all directions. In a country in which success in agriculture is so entirely dependent on rain as is the case in Khandeish, the extension of the number of irrigational works would be followed by incalculable advantages, and fully deserves our earnest consideration.

Bundaras.

11. Songier boasts at present of six bundaras; four of these are built in solid masonry and the remaining two are temporary dams. As one of the masonry bundaras irrigates the lands of a village which was brought under our revised survey rates while it still formed part of the already settled district of Amulnair, I have personally examined only those which belong to the villages for which rates are about to be proposed. A short description of them might not be thought out of place here as giving an idea of their present condition and capabilities. Well built as the masonry dams evidently are, few of them can be said to be in perfect order, and their repair is urgently required. The best bundara is one near the village of Wurkeira, of the Dhoolia talooka, and which irrigates the garden land of Nahlode. This is an old bundara, built under Mussulman rule, and has been ...t in repair by us. It irrigated last year 169 acres; but the large ...int of water that escapes in several places, where it has found ...ay through fissures in the rocky bottom of the river, makes this ...dara less valuable than it would otherwise be. The "path" ...o is somewhat out of order, and where it approaches the village of ...hlode some flood-gates, which were originally intended to carry ...e superfluous water during the monsoon, have been partially ...d up, the consequence of which is that in the rainy season the ... of water not having sufficient room for escape, is said literally ...h up the valuable garden lands, which thus require relevel- ...y. I would also respectfully draw your attention to the great ...ssary waste of water that takes place more or less at all

the irrigationary works in this petta, but which I have noticed more particularly at this bundara. It is caused by the sluices not being properly closed when they ought to be so. The villagers no doubt deserve much blame for their carelessness in not better attending to these sluices, but some allowance should, I think, be made for the fact that no proper means are placed at their disposal, as far as I could ascertain, to enable them to close them effectually. The second bundara which I would beg to notice is a small one on the "Bhad-nuddee," which was intended to irrigate the garden land of the village Deobhane. Although it was built only a few years ago, and is to all appearance in perfect order, there was hardly a drop of water in the watercourse when I visited it. This considerably surprised me, as the river below the dam still contained running water. An examination of the bundara, however, leads me to suppose that the foundation was not laid deep enough, as the water appears to have undermined the masonry wall and now percolates through the fissures of the rock underneath. This bundara is now quite useless or nearly so, which seems a pity, as it appears otherwise to be well and solidly built, and could be made capable of yielding a handsome return to Government. The third masonry bundara is one situated at the village of Nahlode, but as it irrigates the lands of the alienated village Kowtul, it need not be noticed here. One of the temporary dams alluded to in the beginning of this paragraph is at the village of Shewaree on the Booree-nuddee. This dam gives the people so much trouble, and causes them so much yearly expense, that it is surprising they have not given up garden cultivation altogether. They are very anxious that Government should build them a masonry bunda and I would strongly urge this being done, as such a work would very valuable to the people, and tend to greatly increase the gar cultivation, which is already by no means inconsiderable in t village. The other temporary dam is at the village of Mooktee, o small but perennial stream called the "Kassul-nuddee." It consis the remains of an old bundara, which has yearly to be put into r by the natives; but as the materials used are only mud and sto requires much attention, and the escape of water, which is co and very considerable, must cause great vexation and much the cultivators, and consequently also to the Government

At present the water from this bundara is led across a dry nulla over a kind of aqueduct of masonry, likewise out of order. To repair both of these dams appears to me a needless expense, and I would suggest the water being led off by means of a cutting (which would be inconsiderable) into the dry nulla, when one masonry wall would suffice.

Proposed works of Irrigation.

12. In paragraph 10 I spoke of the natural facilities this country presented for the construction of tanks. Of this fact, and of the advantage to be derived from such works, the Mahomedan rulers must have been perfectly aware, as there is hardly an available spot to be found in any part of the country where some attempt had not been made by them to erect irrigationary works; and I cannot help thinking that the great veneration with which those barbarous princes are still looked upon by the natives of this country is owing in a great measure to such noble monuments of their beneficence being still in existence all over the country. To mention a few of the more important works that could be either restored or constructed. I found near the village Sayna an old tank or "talao" which must have contained at least 150 acres superficial extent of water. This could be restored at comparatively little expense, as the old retaining-wall or dam is in nearly perfect order, although, perhaps, upwards of 100 years old. If raised some feet higher than it is at present, it would allow, as far as I could judge by the eye, of nearly 200 acres of ground being included in the tank. But a rough line of levels would [illegible]sily determine the probable value of this tank, and I would recom[illegible]d a careful examination to be made of it. A small stream, [illegible]h now flows towards the village Boorjhur, is said to have [illegible]erly fed this tank, and according to the villagers it only requires [illegible]ght cutting to lead it back again into its original course. If this be done, it will no doubt considerably increase the capabilities [illegible]e tank. It is only about a mile from the village Sayna, and [illegible]ath" would therefore not cause much additional expense, or [illegible]none whatever, as the villagers promise to undertake excavating [illegible]selves if Government rebuild the tank for them. There is [illegible]suitable land available for irrigation. At Deobhane I was [illegible]a somewhat extensive valley, having a surface of about

three or four square miles, which the people are anxious to have converted into a lake. They are very sanguine as to its feasibility, and assured me that more than 10,000 acres would be irrigated by it. The village of Kapurne alone promised to ensure to Government a yearly revenue of Rs. 10,000 if this lake were constructed. Not having a level by me, and my time being limited, I was unable to form a correct judgment of so extensive a tract of country by the naked eye, but I certainly think that it would be worth the expense to have a line of levels run round this valley, in order to ascertain whether this lake would be likely to contain as much water as would be commensurate with the large outlay its construction would necessarily entail. At Boorjhur, Lamkannee, Dangoorneè, and several other villages the capricious undulations of the ground afford similar facilities for the construction of tanks, although in a minor degree; but I shall not enter into further details as the remarks made by me on this subject have already drawn to a greater length than I intended they should. Before closing this paragraph, however, I would draw your attention to a perennial stream at the village Boris, which is said to have formerly irrigated a good deal of garden land at that village. There are no signs of a bundara having existed there, but the watercourse can still be traced; and as the banks of the river (the Gokul-nuddee) are very low, the construction of such a work would not involve much expense. There appears to be good sound rock for a foundation, and the land capable of being irrigated is ample in extent and only half a mile off.

Wells.

13. Although water is found very near the surface all over t district, not one of the numerous being above fifteen yards in depth, a number are out of use. This is to be attributed to several cau 1*st*, to the inferiority of the wells; 2*ndly*, to the general poverty of cultivators; and 3*rdly*, to the present cess on mothusul garden being somewhat too heavy. The subjoined table shows the nu and condition of the wells belonging to the 59 villages of Song which revised rates are proposed :—

No. of Villages.	Public Wells.	WELLS USED FOR IRRIGATIONARY PURPOSES.						Total No. of Wells.
		SUBJECT TO ASSESSMENT.				EXEMPT FROM ASSESSMENT.		
		At present in use.	Not in use at present.	Total Wells subject to Assessment.	Bhagayut land in Acres.	Owing to their being out of order and not in use for a number of years.	Entirely unserviceable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
59	22	220	136	356	1,172	105	432	915

By far the greater number of these wells have rock as a substratum, owing to which the supply of water is as a rule limited and irregular; but its being so near the surface is of some advantage to the cultivators, as it gives them greater facility in irrigating their land, and enables them to employ less valuable bullocks for that purpose than are required for the deep wells along the banks of the Taptee. This district is badly supplied with public wells, which on account of the scarcity of running water in some parts of the country is a cause of much hardship to the inhabitants.

Working Cattle.

14. The district is well stocked with cattle. The best bullocks are imported, and come chiefly from Malwa, Berar, and Nimar. Those bred in some of the villages in the west and south of Songier however, where, ing to the inferiority of the soil and consequent unprofitableness riculture, cattle-breeding is resorted to as a means of livelihood, ry superior animals, though small, and are much sought by the Wanjarries, who export them to other parts. During ains a weekly cattle market is held at Songier, at which about or 300 head are said to be exposed for sale, and purchasers gate from many of the districts adjoining. The present value r of good bullocks for the plough is from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60.

rkets.

Like in many other districts of Khandeish, the cultivators part with the produce of their fields at the time of reaping, or even while the ill standing. The purchasers are merchants from the

large towns, who seem to prefer making their bargains before the grain is brought to market, as this enables them to do so invariably with greater profit to themselves. The towns at which regular markets are held are Songeir, Nahlode, and Chimtana. Only Songeir, however, can be considered to be a market-town of any importance, which is enhanced, moreover, by its being the chief halting-place for travellers and traders who pass along the Agra and Surat roads which meet at that town. Fairs are held yearly at Chimtana and Kapurneh, but they are badly attended, there not being apparently any particular attraction to draw large crowds. As regards manufactures, they are much the same as in the districts already reported on; the fabrication of coarse cotton cloths and woollen cumlees is pretty extensive, 260 "mags" or looms being constantly at work. Gongs and bells are said to be cast in great perfection at Songier itself, where a number of artizans also gain their livelihood by manufacturing brass and copper pots, and making up carts, &c. The exports and imports may be summed up in a few words. The former consist of cotton, tillee, indigo, and cotton cloths; the latter of salt, cocoanuts, and spices. Bajree was this year exported largely into Nimar, owing to a failure of crops in that territory; but this cereal is, generally speaking, produced in sufficient quantity for home consumption only, and therefore cannot be considered an export.

Exports and Imports.

16. The great Trunk Road from Bombay to Agra presents peculiar advantages to the trade of th district by passing through its centre, is a metalled road and passable at all times of the year, alt occasionally much cut up by constant use. Latterly, since th pletion of the Railway to Chaleesgaum, much of the traffic tha to pass through Songier from the north is said to have been div into the more direct route leading through Julgaum and Bur to Chaleesgaum. The traffic from and to Surat, however, is brisk as formerly, and has even increased during the last fou years since a broad fair weather road was cleared to faci passage of carts. The common country roads are for th pretty good, even in the rainy season, as the prevailing so is hard and rocky and not easily rutted.

Roads and Traffic.

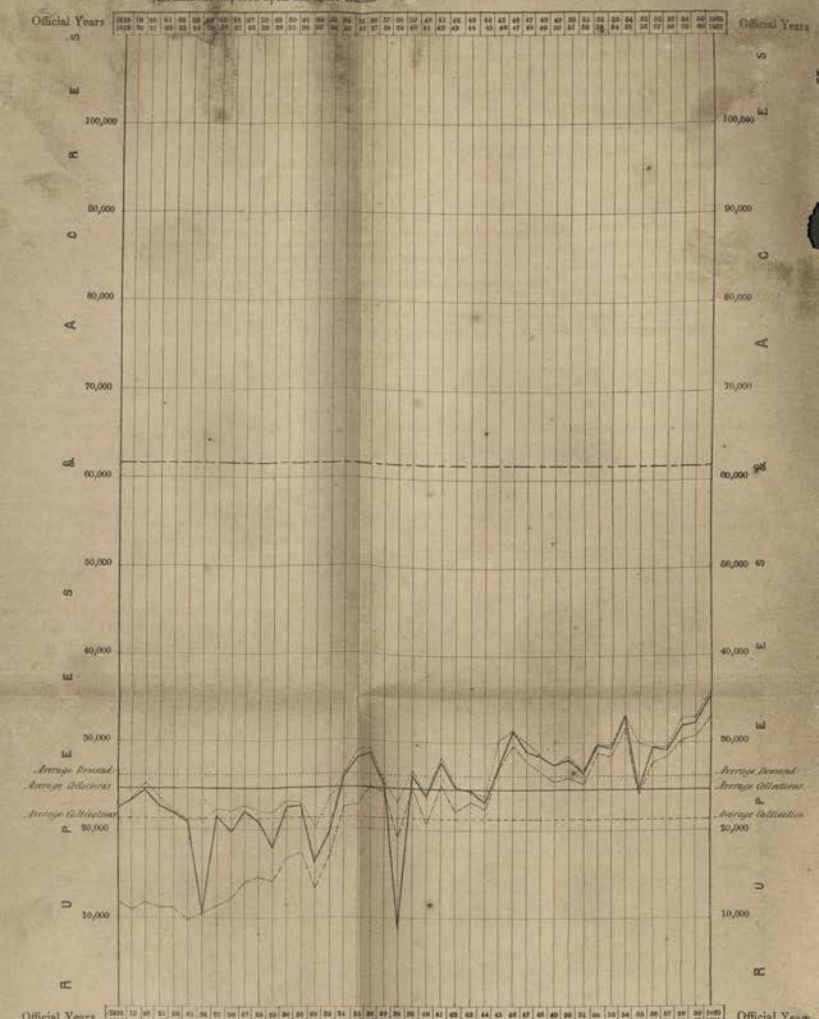
17. Our survey operations were commenced in this district in the year 1855-56 under the superintendence of Mr. Jerrard, who conducted the measurements, which were completed in 1860-61 under Mr. Whitcombe. The classification was begun in 1858-59 by Messrs. Cumming and Scott, and has only just been brought to a close under my supervision. The following table is the usual abstract of our test returns and exhibits the nature and extent of the work performed:—

Survey operations.

[TABLE

Government Villages.			Nature, Extent, and Result of Test.													
					By European Officers.				By Natives.				Total Test.			
							Average Error.				Average Error.				Average Error.	
Nos.	Fields.	Arable Acres.	Nature of Operation.	Total number of Villages settled.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Per Field.	Fields.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Per Field.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							Goontas.	Pies.			Goontas.	Pies.			Goontas.	Pies.
59	8,473	107,600	Measurement ..	59	844	11,399	26	..	..	..	..	..	844	11,399	26	..
			Classification ..	59	449	5,775	..	5	13	145	..	4	462	5,920	..	5

DIAGRAM illustrative of the Fluctuations in the CULTIVATION, ASSESSMENT, REMISSIONS, & COLLECTIONS of the Government Arable Lands of the 59 Villages of the SONGIEH PETAH of the DHOOLIA TALOOKA for the period of British Rule preceding the introduction of the Survey Settlement and of the revised Assessment imposed upon the same Lands.



EXPLANATION.

The *Bar-Dot Straight* line shows the new Survey Kumal or Maximum Assessment imposed on the Government Arable Lands.
The *Dotted Zigzag* line shows the Old Assessment of the Lands cultivated each Year.
The *Thick Black Zigzag* line shows the Annual Collections.
The *Space between the Dotted* and *Black Zigzag* line indicates the amount of Annual Remissions.
The *Broken Zigzag* line shows the extent of Land cultivated each Year.
The *Thick Straight* line shows the Average past Collections.
The *Broken Straight* line shows the Average past Cultivation.

EXAMPLE.

YEAR, 1855-56.

Cultivation Acres	22,765.
Assessment Rupees	18,957
Collections Do.	18,183
Remissions Do.	754.

(Signed.) P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Capt.
Acting Supt. Khandesh Revenue
Survey and Assessment.

The average error discovered in the work of the measurers, as well as in that of the classers, appears to have been inconsiderable, being only 26 goontas in the former and 5 pies in the latter.

18. The system of assessing land that prevailed under the Mussulman rulers before the Peishwa's time was that of the "Tankha" and "Rakba," which was identical with our present Bhigotee system. Under the Peishwa's rule this was changed for the "Moondbunda" and "Ooktee" settlement, but the records were retained in their original form. This mode of assessment continued until 1817-18 when Captain Briggs re-introduced the former system, only calculating the rates he now imposed on the average of the last ten years' revenue. He likewise introduced the "Havildaree Bab," which was levied at the rate of five per-cent on the revenue of the soils. From the year 1823-24 this tax was no longer entered in the accounts as a separate charge, but was included in the assessment of the district, the tax on land being thereby virtually increased by five per-cent. The land tenure by "Istawa," by which a ryot obtained land for the first year free of cess, for the second year by paying one-fourth of the rent, for the third year half of the rent, and so on till the fifth year, when he had to pay the full assessment, was in force in this district as late as 1836-37. This system, however, was found to be so very inconvenient in many ways that it was discontinued from that time.

Diagram.

19. On examining the annexed diagram in connection with the revenue statement B one cannot help being impressed most unfavourably with the little improvement this district exhibits during our administration. At the commencement of our rule the average assessment on land appears to have been about Rs. 2 per acre. This was, as before observed, based upon the assessment the land bore under the Peishwa, the average of the last ten years' settlement being taken as the standard; but this proved to weigh too heavily on the ryots, and as the cultivation began to decline, a revision of the assessment took place three years later, whereby many villages received considerable relief, and a few that had been too lightly assessed in the first instance were slightly raised. Before the advantage of this

revision, however, could be felt by the country a severe drought surprised the agricultural population in the year 1824-25. The people, as will be seen by following the course of the zigzag dotted line, had evidently already taken up and tilled their land, and the absence of rain must have caused much misery to a population who were from all accounts in poor circumstances. The remissions given that year amounted to Rs. 10,601, or about to one-half of the entire revenue; but even this does not appear to have been a sufficient relief under the circumstances, as the Collector was obliged to give large advances to the cultivators to enable them to resume the fields they would otherwise have had to leave uncultivated. This timely help was followed by a slow but steady increase in the cultivation, as will be apparent by following the same line on the diagram. The revenue, however, appears not to have improved at the same ratio, the zigzag dotted line rising almost imperceptibly and without much fluctuation up to 1832-33, in which year, owing to a deficiency of rain, much land was thrown out of cultivation, and remissions had to be given besides to the amount of Rs. 4,205. This must have relieved the people considerably, as an immediate and great effort appears to have been made by them the very next year to recover the fields they had been obliged to relinquish the year before. That year (1833-34), however, remissions to the extent of Rs. 3,473 were again granted, on what account I am unable to ascertain; but they had the effect of causing a further increase in the cultivation, which is now seen to progress steadily up to the year 1837-38. As already observed at the end of the last paragraph, the system of granting land by "Istawa" was found unsuitable, and was now discontinued, but in order to compensate the cultivators for the loss of this, to them, very convenient and profitable mode of assessment, the rates of many villages were again considerably lowered to the extent of nearly 100 per-cent when compared with those the land bore at the beginning of our rule. By this alteration the rate of dry-crop land was reduced to about one rupee per acre on an average, which caused a fall in the revenue of Rs. 24,968. But even this great reduction did not secure them from the effects of the severe drought, which happened the very next year (1838-39) when remissions had again to be granted to the large amount of Rs. 14,328. From this year the fluctuations in the

cultivation are more irregular than before, and although fewer remissions were given, it is evident that the cultivators had not recovered themselves until the year 1844-45, when a sudden rise again occurs. This change for the better, however, lasted for two years only, and from 1846-47 up to the present time this district may be considered as having remained almost stationary, as, notwithstanding the lowered rates, the cultivation has increased during these fifteen years by only about 3,000 acres. From the year 1851-52 the dotted zigzag line certainly shows some improvement, but in 1855-56 there was again a deficiency of rain, which threw the cultivation back to what it was ten years before.

20. It will be evident from the little progress cultivation has made during late years that a somewhat lower assessment than the present one on dry-crop land is urgently required in order to encourage its extension. In a country also where, owing to the inferiority of the soils, droughts so easily cripple the resources of the cultivators, as in this district, and when exportable produce forms so small a proportion of the crops grown, the reduction in its existing assessment should, in order to be of any real and lasting benefit to the people, be made on sufficiently liberal a scale, without, however, losing sight of the interests and rights of Government as landlord. With this in view I have prepared the following rates, which I trust will meet with your approval.

21. This district now contains, as observed in 2nd paragraph, 68 Government villages; but as 9 of these were brought under our revised rates while they still formed portions of the adjoining districts of Amulnair and Betawud, which have already been settled, I have to propose rates for 59 villages only. The climate being very similar all over the district, and the soil varying in a few villages only lying in the south-eastern portion of Songier, and this district, moreover, being very small in extent, I have found it sufficient to divide the villages into three groups, which, with the rates proposed for each, are shown in the following table :—

[TABLE

Group of Villages.	No. of Villages.	Conditions affecting the grouping of Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Rates.
			Rs. a. p.
I.	9	Villages possessing the advantage of being market-towns, or of immediately adjoining them, or having the most fertile soil of the district.....	2 0 0
II.	30	Villages similarly or somewhat less favourably situated with reference to markets, but for the most part much intersected by the rocky ranges and ravines described in the body of the report	1 13 0
III.	20	Villages at a considerable distance from markets, or lying on the extreme west and south bordering upon Pimpulnair, and being similarly cut up by ravines and hilly ranges.....	1 10 0

22. In comparing these rates with those of the previously settled districts of Virdhul and Amulnair, which adjoin this portion of the Dhoolia talooka on the north and east, and of which the maximum rates for the class I. villages were Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 respectively, the rate of Rs. 2, proposed by me for villages of the same class in Songier, may appear somewhat too low, but when it is taken into consideration that Songier is by no means equal to the former districts, either with respect to the general prosperity of its inhabitants or the nature of its soil, which is much less fertile than the black alluvial soils that border the banks of the Taptee, the rates proposed for Songier will not be found, I imagine, to err too much on the side of liberality. For the last or class III. I have adopted, owing to the advantages the villages of Songier possess over those of the adjoining districts in the comparative proximity of such an important bazar town as Dhoolia, a slightly higher rate than was imposed on the lowest classes of those districts. The increase being only two annas per acre will not be felt by the villages concerned, and will cause a slight addition to the revenue.

23. As the pathustul garden land forms a somewhat important feature in this division of the Dhoolia talooka—not so much perhaps from its present extent, as from its future prospects,—should it be found practicable hereafter to increase the number of the irrigational works to which I have drawn attention in a former portion of my report, the consideration of a mode of assessment best suited to develop the resources of the country, and which would prove as great a boon to the people as it is doubtless the wish of Government that it should be, ought to engage our full attention. In a district like Songier where dry culture is comparatively so unprofitable, and the value of water is much enhanced by its scarcity, I cannot help thinking that a system like the old "Jinnuswar," by which the cultivators were in reality assessed by a water rate rather than a crop rate, the nature of the crops determining the amount of water used, must prove more suitable than the fixed rates which are open to such numerous objections. These have been so ably discussed by Major Wingate in his report on Khandeish that I shall not lose any time in quoting his words, but would beg to observe only that I shall shortly have the honour to propose for your approval a system of assessing pathustul garden land, which will, I hope, be found to combine in some measure the advantages of both systems without their disadvantages. As this is a subject, however, the working out of which must necessarily take some time, and the season is already so far advanced, I trust I shall be excused in not submitting new rates for this description of garden land, in the assessment of which I would recommend no change being made for the present. For the garden land of Mandul, one of the villages transferred to Songier from the Amulnair talooka, fixed rates were proposed by Mr. Davidson and sanctioned by Government in the year 1859; but as these rates have not yet been introduced into that village, and as I am unable to ascertain from our records his reasons for its not having been done, I imagine that perhaps a conviction like my own, of their unsuitableness to this description of garden land, may have led Mr. Davidson to hesitate introducing the fixed rates. I therefore venture to postpone the adoption of a similar assessment for this

Pathustul.

Government Resolution No. 5193, dated 30th December 1859.

district—at least until I have laid my views more fully before Government.

24. On land irrigated by wells two rates are at present levied in this district: the villages transferred to Songier from the Nundoorbar talooka bear an assessment of Rs. 4-2-8 and the remaining villages of the petta Rs. 3-13-8. In the well table (paragraph 13) you will have seen that the land assessable as mothustul garden land is not, taking into consideration the size of the district and the somewhat inferior nature of the wells, inconsiderable in extent, as it amounts to 1,172 acres. The eagerness and diligence with which this cultivation is carried on, notwithstanding the present high rates, is an evident sign that it is profitable to the parties engaged in it, and I would therefore not recommend too great a reduction of the present rates for irrigated land. The dry crop rates I found necessary to pitch somewhat lower here than in the neighbouring districts, but for this kind of cultivation I propose adhering to the rates already sanctioned for Amulnair and Virdhul, *i. e.* Rs. 3 per acre, as the maximum rate. As much of the garden land is of an inferior description, very little of it will in reality bear the highest rate, and I therefore feel confident that the proposed reduction will be as liberal as the cultivators could reasonably expect or require, considering the facilities which the Dhoolia bazar presents for the disposal of garden produce of every description.

25. In order to enable you to judge of the effect which the proposed rates will have on the revenue of the district, I subjoin the following table, which is an abstract of the annexed Statement A :—

Class.	Maximum rate.	Villages.	According to the Old Rates of Assessment.						According to the proposed Survey Rates.				
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Lands for 43 years.		Lands under Cultivation in 1860-61.				Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.		
			Area.	Collection.	Area.	Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Collection.	Survey Assessment	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I.	2 0 0	9	5,163	8,848	7,783	11,210	1 7 1	11,126	9,595	1 3 9	19,023	17,429	0 14 8
II.	1 13 0	30	10,570	10,776	16,019	15,918	0 15 11	15,769	11,546	0 11 6	42,402	25,419	0 9 7
III.	1 10 0	20	5,411	5,203	9,163	8,395	0 14 8	8,215	6,281	0 11 0	41,139	18,200	0 7 1
	....	59	21,144	24,827	32,965	35,523	1 1 3	35,110	27,422	0 13 4	102,564	61,048	0 9 6

The immediate effect of the new rates will be a decrease in the revenue of Rs. 7,718, or of about 22 per-cent, on the entire revenue of this district. This will, I imagine, be sufficient to encourage the people to take up much of the waste land which the present high rates have hitherto prevented being brought under the plough. Before long we may therefore expect to see the revenue reach its former standard, beyond which, however, I must confess I do not anticipate much increase by means of dry crop cultivation only, owing to the inferior nature of the soil making this description of culture, even under the most favourable circumstances, a precarious means of livelihood. The future prospects of the revenue of this district therefore appear to me to depend chiefly on the extension or otherwise of irrigationary works, to which I would again beg to draw your attention.

26. Notwithstanding the considerable relief, however, which the revised rates will, as a general measure, effect in this district, you will perceive on examining Statement A that several villages marked with an asterisk (*) will apparently be excluded from the benefits of the revision; but I have satisfied myself by a personal inspection of the village lands and careful examination of former records, that the rates hitherto paid by these villages are much lower than they should be when compared with those of the villages immediately adjoining them. The climate being the same, and the nature of the soil identical with, and even in some cases superior to those of the surrounding villages, there appears no reason why those villages should not be placed, with regard to their future assessment, on an equal footing with the others, and I have no doubt it will not be long before the people will reconcile themselves to what will at present appear to them a hardship.

27. In conclusion I would beg to apologise for the delay which has taken place in forwarding this report. It has, however, been quite unavoidable, as I was obliged, after concluding my report on Nundoorbar, to visit the Songier district in person before reporting on it, owing to my not having found any memorandum on Songier in the office, and my being entirely unacquainted with the district. The requisite information which could not be obtained without my personally inspecting the prominent points of the country, visiting the principal villages, tanks, bundaras, &c., and closely questioning

the people, has necessarily taken some time to gather. Ten of the Songier villages also having been completed this year only, and there being no available officer to test the work, this duty devolved upon myself, which considerably abridged the already limited time that was at my disposal.

28. The map and usual documents are appended to this report.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. A. ELPHINSTONE,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

Superintendent's Office, Camp Dhoolia,
15th March 1862.

APPEN

List of Government Villages referred

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Area.	Collection.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class I.—Maximum rate Rs. 2.	1	Nahlode*	901	2,452	1,584	3,040
	2	Phatta*	102	143	320	417
	3	Nandora	105	131	258	323
	4	Dhunoor	415	961	667	1,343
	5	Kapurneh.....	1,657	2,644	2,498	3,248
	6	Dhumaneh	294	440	454	598
	7	Songier	478	790	530	705
	8	Dewbhaneh	595	630	803	829
	9	Surwud	616	657	669	707
	9	Villages	5,163	8,848	7,783	11,210
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-13.	1	Dhongurgaum*	293	183	587	367
	2	Susleh*	154	98	263	165
	3	Sonewud	142	166	236	297
	4	Dapooree.....	298	260	437	426
		Carried over..	887	707	1,523	1,255

* *Vide* paragraph 26 of Report.

DIX A.

to in paragraph 21 *of Report.*

OF ASSESSMENT.			ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.								
tion in 1860-61.			Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.						
Rate per Acre.			Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.			Area.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.			Nominal average value of Soil.		
8			9	10	11			12	13	14			15		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Acres	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	14	8	3,029	3,285	2	1	2	3,879	4,547	1	2	9	0	9	0
1	4	10	413	460	1	7	0	668	906	1	5	8	0	11	6
1	4	0	323	314	1	3	6	468	558	1	3	1	0	9	9
2	0	3	1,339	782	1	2	9	1,447	1,552	1	1	2	0	8	10
1	4	10	3,233	2,675	1	1	2	3,982	4,268	1	1	2	0	8	5
1	5	1	598	449	0	15	10	932	864	0	14	10	0	7	8
1	5	3	704	425	0	12	10	2,312	1,208	0	8	4	0	4	10
1	0	6	781	648	0	12	11	3,169	2,016	0	10	2	0	6	5
1	0	11	706	557	0	13	4	2,166	1,510	0	11	2	0	6	4
1	7	1	11,126	9,595	1	3	9	19,023	17,429	0	14	8	....		
0	10	0	358	546	0	14	11	952	814	0	13	8	0	8	1
0	10	0	165	214	0	13	0	639	484	0	12	1	0	7	2
1	4	2	294	227	0	15	5	406	388	0	15	3	0	8	6
0	15	7	426	319	0	11	8	1,307	794	0	9	9	0	6	3
....			1,243	1,306	....			3,304	2,480	....			....		

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections in Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Area.	Collection.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	887	707	1,523	1,255
	5	Lonekooteh	160	155	187	209
	6	Dapoora*	145	93	252	175
	7	Wagharee	259	369	395	494
	8	Maianeh	248	161	332	226
	9	Sainch	458	547	663	733
	10	Nundana	596	524	901	784
	11	Sondleh	275	176	301	225
	12	Janphul	202	113	268	168
	13	Waipoor..	709	896	1,083	1,090
	14	Vittai*	245	201	301	242
	15	Chanhdghur	280	185	369	272
	16	Kurwund	89	47	163	156
	17	Dangoorneh	388	282	517	422
	18	Chimtawul.....	237	242	380	365
	19	Boorjhur	495	568	584	617
	20	Wudneh	377	446	621	616
	21	Babhoorleh	153	140	219	218
	22	Mooktee	807	756	1,352	1,179
	23	Rohaneh	385	498	682	923
	24	Duraneh	579	719	1,004	1,350
	25	Dulwarreh*	277	193	385	281
		Carried over..	8,251	8,045	12,472	12,060

CLASS II.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-13 per acre—*(continued.)*

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATE.					
vation in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results in the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
....	1,243	1,306	....	3,304	2,480	....	....
1 1 11	209	134	0 11 6	565	350	0 9 11	0 6 1
0 11 1	175	178	0 11 4	485	338	0 11 2	0 6 2
1 4 0	494	319	0 12 11	1,228	792	0 10 4	0 6 3
0 11 3	222	188	0 9 4	974	515	0 8 6	0 5 2
1 1 8	718	436	0 10 6	2,301	1,094	0 7 7	0 5 5
0 13 11	784	522	0 9 3	2,224	1,067	0 7 8	0 4 8
0 12 0	225	170	0 9 0	1,381	644	0 7 6	0 4 10
0 10 0	161	155	0 9 3	751	388	0 8 3	0 5 1
1 0 1	1,090	716	0 10 7	1,832	1,124	0 9 10	0 5 8
0 12 10	239	235	0 12 6	458	356	0 12 5	0 6 8
0 11 10	272	196	0 8 6	906	490	0 8 8	0 4 8
0 15 4	156	81	0 7 11	408	181	0 7 1	0 4 5
0 13 1	422	255	0 7 11	2,330	1,042	0 7 2	0 4 4
0 15 4	365	230	0 9 8	1,861	855	0 7 4	0 5 4
1 0 11	590	374	0 10 3	2,455	1,243	0 8 1	0 5 2
0 15 10	616	373	0 9 7	1,571	812	0 8 3	0 4 9
0 15 11	204	117	0 8 7	1,309	636	0 7 9	0 4 9
0 13 11	1,171	1,000	0 11 10	3,636	2,263	0 9 11	0 6 1
1 5 8	923	572	0 13 5	1,061	847	0 12 2	0 7 1
1 5 6	1,328	800	0 12 9	2,145	1,453	0 10 10	0 6 10
0 11 8	274	267	0 11 1	1,058	687	0 10 5	0 6 1
....	11,881	8,624	....	34,243	19,657	....	....

Class	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Area.	Collection.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Class II.—Maximum rate Rs. 2-13 per acre. (*continued*).		Brought over..	8,251	8,045	12,472	12,000
	26	Pimpree.....	233	198	348	341
	27	Chimtana	952	1,276	1,205	1,545
	28	Tamuswarree*	137	110	212	200
	29	Boris	483	623	1,027	1,088
	30	Tamthureh	514	524	755	744
	30	Villages	10,570	10,776	16,019	15,918
Class III.—Maximum rate Rs. 1-10 per acre.	1	Dhudana	49	44	44	42
	2	Wuddail	42	41	27	26
	3	Tisgaum	61	47	68	60
	4	Nagzuree	46	25	107	58
	5	Aptee	65	45	178	111
	6	Neekoombh	339	395	612	622
	7	Boresool.....	142	119	517	317
	8	Chinchwar	445	428	919	961
	9	Suttala	97	64	234	147
	10	Kotera	62	58	139	139
	11	Lamkanee	804	772	1,021	962
	12	Roodana.....	94	58	247	165
		Carried over ..	2,246	2,096	3,913	3,610

OF ASSESSMENT.		ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.					
tion in 1860-61.		Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.		Government Arable Land.			
Rate per Acre.	Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.	Area.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....	11,881	8,624	....	34,243	19,657	....	....
0 15 8	341	254	0 11 8	776	497	0 10 3	0 6 5
1 4 6	1,540	1,151	0 15 3	1,819	1,549	0 13 8	0 8 4
0 15 1	200	208	0 15 8	545	468	0 13 9	0 8 8
1 0 11	1,063	668	0 10 5	3,023	1,704	0 9 0	0 5 7
0 15 9	744	641	0 13 7	1,996	1,544	0 12 5	0 7 6
0 15 11	15,769	11,546	0 11 6	42,402	25,419	0 9 7	....
0 15 3	32	22	0 8 0	1,347	398	0 4 9	0 4 10
0 15 5	26	9	0 5 4	337	123	0 5 10	0 3 2
0 14 1	50	34	0 8 0	754	281	0 6 0	0 4 11
0 8 8	58	50	0 7 6	479	172	0 5 9	0 4 7
0 10 0	111	72	0 6 6	2,357	812	0 5 6	0 4 0
1 0 3	620	325	0 8 6	2,282	1,054	0 7 5	0 5 3
1 0 0	317	160	0 8 1	1,422	557	0 6 3	0 5 0
1 0 9	961	397	0 6 11	6,942	2,197	0 5 1	0 4 3
0 10 1	147	83	0 5 8	1,232	423	0 5 6	0 3 5
1 0 0	139	54	0 6 3	2,222	663	0 4 9	0 3 10
0 15 1	962	710	0 11 2	3,813	2,301	0 9 8	0 6 9
0 10 8	161	107	0 6 11	1,808	635	0 5 7	0 4 3
....	3,584	2,023	....	24,995	9,616	....	....

Class.	No. of Villages.	Names of Villages.	According to the Old Rates			
			Average of past Collections on Cultivated Land for 43 years.		Land under Cultiva-	
			Area.	Collection.	Area.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
		Brought over..	2,246	2,096	3,913	3,610
	13	Doreh.....	73	48	99	79
	14	Shekwarreh*	716	1,122	1,270	1,529
	15	Jukhana	176	147	266	266
	16	Behdeh	338	201	578	361
	17	Ramee	383	368	704	718
	18	Wagda	285	263	478	475
	19	Amralla*	493	350	783	573
	20	Arrow.....	701	608	1,972	784
	20	Villages	5,411	5,203	9,163	8,395
	59	Villages	21,144	24,827	32,965	35,523

CLASS.—III.—Maximum rate Rs.—1-10 per acre *(contd.)*

OF ASSESSMENT.			ACCORDING TO THE PROPOSED SURVEY RATES.						
tion in 1860-61.			Roughly estimated results on the Cultivation of the year 1860-61.	Government Arable Land.					
Rate per Acre.		Collection.	Survey Assessment.	Rate per Acre.		Area.	Survey Kumal.	Rate per Acre.	Nominal average value of Soil.
8		9	10	11		12	13	14	15
Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
....		3,584	2,023	.....		24,995	9,616	....	....
0 12	9	79	55	0 8	11	880	393	0 7 2	0 5 5
1 3	3	1,402	1,527	1 3	3	4,871	2,250	0 7 5	0 6 2
1 0	0	266	215	0 12	11	788	510	0 10 4	0 8 6
0 10	0	361	322	0 8	11	1,604	791	0 7 2	0 5 6
1 0	4	698	477	0 10	10	2,075	1,140	0 8 9	0 6 7
0 15	11	475	336	0 11	3	1,419	930	0 10 6	0 6 11
0 11	9	570	668	0 13	8	1,328	1,020	0 12 3	0 8 5
0 11	8	780	658	0 9	10	3,179	1,550	0 7 10	0 6 0
0 14	8	8,215	6,281	0 11	0	41,139	18,200	0 7 1	....
1 1	3	35,110	27,422	0 13	4	102,564	61,048	0 9 6	....

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Supt. Revenue Survey, Khandeish.

DETAILED FIGURED STATEMENT exhibiting the Source and Amount of every Item of Revenue hitherto derived from Land of every description for which information for each Village has been obtained from the Records, and prepared

Official Years.	Government Land in Cultivation.									Government Waste and other Lands.			
	Cultivated Villages.	Total Area.	Deduct Land left Uncultivated.	Remainder of Land actually Cultivated.	Assessment of Total Area under Cultivation (Column 6).	Deduct Assessment of Land left Uncultivated (Column 4).	Remainder of Assessment on Land actually Cultivated (Column 5).	Remissions on Land actually Cultivated given in year of Jummabundee.	Remaining Net Revenue for Collections from Land actually Cultivated.	Waste Lands. A	Melon-beds and other Lands. B	Proceeds of Taxes formerly levied but now abolished. C	Total Net Revenue for Collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1818-19	52	11,649	....	11,649	22,[illegible]23	....	22,523	....	22,523	....	....	762	762
1819-20	54	10,970	....	10,970	23,[illegible]34	....	23,534	....	23,534	....	35	1,185	1,220
1820-21	54	11,620	....	11,620	25,[illegible]52	....	25,352	842	24,510	234	37	1,457	1,728
1821-22	50	11,081	2	11,079	23,[illegible]49	7	23,942	1,251	22,691	....	....	....	....
1822-23	51	11,057	....	11,057	21,[illegible]06	....	21,906	148	21,758	83	7	74	164
1823-24	50	9,886	15	9,871	21,[illegible]26	24	21,002	173	20,829	102	1	1,013	1,176
1824-25	50	10,386	28	10,358	21,[illegible]99	116	20,883	10,601	10,282	9	63	55	127
1825-26	52	11,192	8	11,184	22,[illegible]82	116	22,166	631	21,535	144	40	108	292
1826-27	51	12,427	411	12,016	22,[illegible]30	473	21,857	2,054	19,803	6	....	101	107
1827-28	52	14,228	61	14,167	22,[illegible]45	182	22,063	787	21,276	126	....	111	237
1828-29	52	14,759	131	14,628	22,[illegible]14	236	22,029	1,337	20,692	5	35	112	152
1829-30	52	15,157	918	14,239	22,[illegible]32	1,258	21,174	3,516	17,658	7	122	105	234
1830-31	52	16,984	202	16,782	23,[illegible]25	256	23,179	790	22,389	330	....	138	468
1831-32	57	17,513	114	17,399	22,[illegible]26	160	22,066	412	22,554	39	....	150	189
1832-33	57	14,592	1,233	13,329	21,[illegible]27	1,261	20,166	4,205	15,961	244	....	119	363
1833-34	57	17,345	105	17,240	23,[illegible]63	100	23,463	3,472	19,990	43	134	186	363
1834-35	58	22,538	....	22,538	25,[illegible]92	....	25,692	212	25,480	172	29	216	417
1835-36	57	22,715	10	22,705	28,[illegible]61	14	28,937	754	28,183	....	155	237	392
1836-37	56	25,113	69	25,044	28,[illegible]36	116	28,220	589	28,631	173	13	281	467
1837-38	56	24,430	....	24,430	25,[illegible]95	....	25,595	627	24,968	18	137	216	371
1838-39	56	23,208	4,106	19,102	26,[illegible]80	3,694	23,086	14,328	8,758	201	172	42	415
1839-40	57	24,694	....	24,694	26,[illegible]83	....	26,583	351	26,232	5	135	270	410
1840-41	58	20,739	154	20,585	24,[illegible]56	170	24,086	290	23,796	35	16	....	51
1841-42	57	25,325	37	25,288	28,[illegible]21	52	28,169	425	27,744	....	7	....	7
1842-43	58	22,044	5	22,040	25,[illegible]21	7	25,014	6	25,008	96	79	....	175
1843-44	57	23,232	3	23,229	24,[illegible]48	3	24,545	15	24,530	85	65	....	150

23,285	....	....	....	468	....	468
24,764	....	....	....	60	....	60
26,238	....	....	....	44	....	44
22,691	2	....	2	88	....	88
21,922	....	....	....	106	....	106
22,005	....	....	....	156	....	156
10,469	....	....	....	50	....	50
21,827	....	....	....	207	....	207
19,910	242	....	242	667	....	667
22,113	134	....	134	710	....	710
20,844	59	....	59	439	....	439
17,892	49	....	49	321	....	321
22,857	116	....	110	429	....	429
22,743	122	....	122	724	....	724
16,824	125	....	125	533	....	533
20,353	137	....	137	639	....	639
26,297	137	....	137	819	....	819
28,575	172	....	172	916	....	916
29,098	266	....	260	887	....	887
25,339	247	....	247	808	....	808
9,173	179	....	179	254	....	254
26,642	252	....	252	758	....	758
23,847	262	....	262	1	....	1
27,751	291	....	291	....	....	....
25,183	271	....	271	....	....	....
24,699	267	....	267	....	....	....

....	23,753
....	24,824
....	26,282
....	22,781
....	22,028
....	22,161
....	10,459
....	22,034
....	20,819
....	22,957
....	21,342
....	18,262
....	23,396
....	23,589
....	16,982
....	21,129
....	27,253
....	29,663
....	30,251
....	26,394
....	9,606
....	27,652
....	24,119
....	28,042
....	25,454
....	24,917

The Collections of columns 11, 12, 13, 16, and 19 are entered in the Taluka accounts as "Shirasjamma," the names or descriptions of the principal items of which are as follows :—

A.

1. Sale of "Kovgrass" or Grass lands and Fruit trees.

B.

1. "Kurbooswarna," or Mulna-lands.
2. "Pankhas."
3. "Chowkasses."

C.

Taxes formerly levied but now abolished.

1. "Hasildarna."
2. "Kursie cutta."

D.

Taxes still levied.

1. "Jooda salamee."

E.

1. "Inam jopies" and "Watana jopies."

1844-45	57	22,338	279	22,059	24,2
1845-46	57	27,378	89	27,289	30,3
1846-47	58	29,755	53	29,702	31,3
1847-48	57	27,694	18	27,676	29,1
1848-49	56	26,572	18	26,554	28,1
1849-50	57	25,506	.....	25,506	27,1
1850-51	58	25,893	3	25,890	28,1
1851-52	59	25,262	.....	25,262	26,4
1852-53	59	28,824	.....	28,824	29,8
1853-54	58	28,442	38	28,404	29,6
1854-55	58	31,558	.....	31,558	33,0
1855-56	58	25,826	1,746	24,080	31,3
1856-57	58	27,566	7	27,559	29,4
1857-58	59	28,172	1	28,171	29,6
1858-59	59	30,331	22	30,309	32
1859-60	59	30,577	31	30,546	32
1860-61	59	32,977	1	32,976	35
Total....		9,99,585	9,918	9,09,667	11,39,1
General Average....		21,385	230	21,155	26,4

1. Fractions of acres and rupees are omitted in this statement.
2. The Chandoree rupees entered in the talooka accounts up to 1838-39 have been conve
3. The cultivation was recorded in the talooka accounts in beegas ; and the acres shown in
4. This statement was compiled from independent statements for each village, prepared in th

2	349	23,923	849	23,074	230	49	....	279
1	98	30,233	2,819	27,414	113	37	....	150
9	62	31,297	1	31,296	179	188	....	367
6	15	29,961	949	29,012	....	31	....	31
9	17	28,462	56	28,406	216	84	....	300
2	.....	27,492	108	27,384	343	87	....	430
5	2	28,503	418	28,085	92	111	....	203
85	.....	26,485	63	26,422	714	355	....	1,069
11	.....	29,811	32	29,779	286	248	....	534
31	36	29,595	185	29,410	547	126	....	673
33	.....	33,033	51	32,982	523	53	....	576
9	1,457	29,912	5,420	24,492	950	377	....	1,327
1	26	29,445	9	29,436	383	114	....	497
6	1	29,605	288	29,317	721	96	....	817
1	21	32,730	1,028	31,702	683	62	....	745
5	32	32,563	555	32,008	1,310	66	....	1,376
8	1	35,527	415	35,112	1,779	250	....	2,029
40	10,361	11,28,679	61,063	10,67,616	11,286	3,616	6,948	21,850
9	241	26,248	1,420	24,828	262	84	162	508

ed into Company's rupees.
e statement in columns 3, 4, and 5 have been approximately obtained by calculation.
Talooka Cutcherry under the superintendence of an experienced Carcoon from the Survey Department.

DIX B.

whether Government or Alienated, within the limits of the 20 Villages of PETTA S[illegible]NGIER, TALUKA DHOOLIA, *for forty-three years, from* 1818-19 *to* 1860-6' *according to the instructions contained in paragraph 75 of the Survey Joint Report.*

Government Land, Cultivated and Waste.	Alienated Lands.			Inam and Watan Jagire.			Government or Alienated, and Inam and Watan Jagire Lands together.		Government and Alienated, and Inam and Watan Jagire Lands together.	Remarks.
Total Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 10 and 14.	Jodee Assessment. D	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Assessment. E	Deduct Remissions.	Net Revenue for Collections.	Net Revenue for Collections, being sum of Columns 18, and 21.	Remissions given in years subsequent to year of Jummabundee.	Net Revenue collected after deducting Remissions (Column 23).	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,353	245	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	23,598	.....	23,598	
27,564	254	.....	254	.....	.....	.....	27,818	.....	27,818	
31,663	270	.....	270	.....	.....	.....	31,933	.....	31,933	
29,043	264	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	29,307	.....	29,307	
28,706	263	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	28,969	.....	28,969	
27,814	263	.....	263	.....	.....	.....	28,077	.....	28,077	
28,288	261	.....	261	.....	.....	.....	28,549	.....	28,549	
27,491	245	.....	245	9	.....	9	27,745	.....	27,745	
29,313	257	.....	257	.....	.....	.....	29,570	.....	29,570	
29,083	245	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	29,328	.....	29,328	
33,558	247	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	33,805	.....	33,805	
25,819	276	.....	276	4	.....	4	26,099	.....	26,099	
29,933	245	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	30,178	.....	30,178	
30,134	237	.....	237	16	.....	16	30,387	.....	30,387	
32,447	253	.....	253	16	.....	16	32,716	.....	32,716	
33,384	238	.....	238	.....	.....	.....	33,622	.....	33,622	
37,141	245	.....	245	.....	.....	.....	37,386	.....	37,386	
10,89,466	7,632	.....	7,632	10,120	.....	10,120	11,07,227	.....	11,70,227	
25,236	178	.....	178	235	.....	235	25,749	.....	25,749	

It has been partially tested by a separate statement, prepared in the Collector's office, and has been found to contain no errors of importance.

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,
Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

STATEMENT showing the TRADES *and* PROFESSIONS

Number	NAMES OF VILLAGES.	TRADES AND PROFESSIONS IN WHICH																			
		Agriculture.	Writers.	Washermen.	Weavers, Shoemakers, Tailors &c.	Potters.	Smiths.	Labors.	Shoemakers.	Masons or Bricklayers.	Barbers.	Bakers.	Venders of Betel nut Cheroots.	Gardeners or Malees.	Tailors.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bhistees.	Shikarees.	Boats or Bunkers.	Robbers, Salt Thieves.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Seegier	738	140	111	540	200	60	28	63	428	51	12	6	27	175	120	10	2	4	6	13
2	Shelwarreh	289	18	18	73	2	7	7	26	..	23	..	..	6	39	3	..	..	..	..	..
3	Kapursch	1,057	83	43	86	53	29	9	36	..	51	..	..	32	36	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Waipoor	373	..	..	22	14	11	7	42	..	12	..	..	15	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Dhanoor	424	..	..	..	6	43	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Boria	340	3	4	18	11	15	2	..	..	19	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Dajeera	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Arrua	163	..	60	..	3	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
9	Pangree	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chintung	452	54	119	192	34	25	4	34	..	16	..	2	10	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Aurulla	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Saineh	128	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
13	Wuteh	169	..	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Chandghar	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Suttula	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Dewbhaneh	124	2	4	..	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Mookree	143	..	..	2	21	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..
18	Sundleh	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Dulwarreh	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Looeknateh	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Surauul	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Bunehar	185	4	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Behdeh	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Vithat	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Chandawul	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Nandana	258	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
27	Neekowalh	129	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Rohaneh	194	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Rumee	165	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Jokhana	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Tanabueh	209	..	..	12	7	5	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	25	18	..	..	..	..	..
32	Tingoun	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Nalhole	468	21	42	54	27	20	20	55	25	27	..	..	11	38	28	2	..	..	..	..
34	Duranch	102	11	28	..	11	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
35	Dagoorr	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Dangargaum	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

| | | |

37	Dangoorneh	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Waghsrve	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Dhamaneh	188	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Lankanee	307	13	58	115	8	22	..	33	7	12	..	..	6	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Wuddal	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Aptee	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Chinchwar	200	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Uninhabited Villages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	Villages.	7,903	359	469	1,133	427	238	92	384	477	300	12	8	115	448	210	21	2	4	6	15	

DIX C.

in which the Population of Petta Songhir, Talooka Dhoolia, *is engaged.*

THE POPULATION IS ENGAGED.

Persons in Office.	Labourers.	Cultivators, or Ryots.	Bhaiats.	Landlord.	Shopkeepers, i. e. Shop-keepers.	Patels.	Talaties.	Chowkidars or Village Watchmen.	Ghurkha or Village Watchmen.	Potters.	Cloth-dyers or Shoe-makers.	Blacksmiths.	Mahrs.	Carpenters.	Goldsmiths and Field Labourers.	Labour Servants.	Barbers.	Brass or Basket makers.	Washermen.	Kolis.	Bangarees.	Dhangars.	Blacksmiths or Blacksmiths Helpers.	Out-door Servants.	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
6	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	7	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	..	..	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	213
7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	[illegible]
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	16	31	0	..	12	..	111	18	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	526
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	310	16	53	65	157	26	3	127	8	109	227	1,101	74	429	69	1,769	242	56	4	135	10	15	550	161	1,084	19,811

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandesh.

STATISTICAL RETURN of Houses, Inhabitants, *and*

Houses					Inhabitants.										
Kind.					Males.				Females.						
Total.	Pucka-roofed.	Thatched.	Total.	Caste.	Below 15 years old.	Above 15 years old.	Total.	Out Door, or Live Lunatics.	Below 15 years old.	Married.	Mothers or other Relatives whose Husband is away.	Widows.	Servants.	Not Relatives.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
.....	123	.....	123	Brahmins	66	109	265	175	71	129	36	2	.....	.....	238
.....	2	.....	2	Thambothur	1	3	4	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	747	3	750	Coonbee	908	1,148	2,056	13	569	1,060	270	2	3	.....	1,844
.....	51	.....	51	Sootar	63	78	141	2	31	80	8	.....	.....	.....	119
.....	2	.....	2	Ootharee	7	4	11	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	94	.....	94	Soour	86	128	214	16	71	134	17	1	.....	.....	223
.....	7	.....	7	Jingar	4	7	11	.....	6	6	3	.....	.....	.....	15
.....	21	.....	21	Gosavee	18	42	60	5	10	25	10	1	.....	.....	46
.....	9	.....	9	Jogees	20	22	42	3	9	22	8	.....	.....	.....	39
.....	20	.....	20	Bhut	22	32	54	2	14	28	10	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	52	.....	52	Oonlaid Wanee	30	47	77	20	23	37	16	.....	.....	.....	76
.....	25	.....	25	Londaire	19	28	47	3	13	25	6	.....	.....	.....	44
.....	44	.....	44	Kassar	66	67	133	19	38	64	9	.....	.....	.....	111
.....	7	.....	7	Haledar	4	5	9	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	4	.....	4	Mahon-Bhow	4	12	16	.....	5	8	3	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	114	.....	114	Shimpee	77	125	202	42	42	121	27	.....	.....	.....	190
.....	34	.....	34	Salee	21	36	57	.....	13	29	10	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	64	.....	64	Goosur	43	69	112	6	24	55	18	1	.....	.....	98
.....	20	1	21	Golack	20	40	60	17	7	29	6	1	.....	.....	43
.....	29	.....	29	Goorow	27	36	63	.....	13	35	4	.....	.....	.....	52
.....	247	.....	247	Rajpoot	277	355	632	20	177	309	133	4	3	.....	626
.....	89	1	90	Pusdasey	23	19	19	.....	29	60	25	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	22	.....	22	Koombhar	20	34	54	.....	15	35	5	.....	.....	.....	55
.....	3	.....	3	Theer-mullee	4	3	7	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	171	.....	171	Ladsher-keh Wanee	157	194	351	58	91	151	44	1	.....	.....	287
.....	2	.....	2	Lingayet	2	2	4	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	62	.....	62	Goosraithee	30	46	76	39	19	24	25	2	.....	.....	70
.....	14	.....	14	Bhoee	9	18	27	.....	8	15	5	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	12	.....	12	Waloonj Wanee	4	10	14	4	5	7	4	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	11	.....	11	Marwadee	8	10	18	5	6	7	3	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	3	.....	3	Takoor	3	2	5	1	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7
.....	16	.....	16	Rungaree	16	25	41	11	11	23	2	.....	.....	.....	36
.....	128	1	129	Dhungur	157	212	369	14	100	205	35	.....	.....	.....	340
.....	.....	.....	.....	Gowlee	5	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

1	503	417	31	55	83	52	263	51	17	....	....	466	13	30	43	24		
....	8	7	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
....	3,900	3,033	400	467	1,068	172	3,142	874	47	....	851	6,654	313	66	379	659		
....	260	224	11	25	48	8	130	39	....	....	2	233	2	11	13	12		
....	16	10	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
....	437	360	28	49	47	26	123	50	2	....	26	274	7	22	29	14		
....	26	23	1	2	....	6	3	3	....	....	....	12	....	1	1	....		
....	106	90	2	14	31	6	59	16	4	....	....	116	5	2	7	12		
....	81	60	15	6	4	6	8	....	2	....	....	20	2	2	4	2		
....	106	83	7	16	11	6	9	6	15	....	6	53	1	....	1	5		
....	163	132	2	19	24	18	13	12	....	....	....	67	6	6	12	1		
....	91	76	7	8	26	1	23	10	....	....	....	66	10	1	11	11		
....	244	189	28	27	9	29	44	15	1	....	....	98	7	8	15	2		
....	14	14	....	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....		
....	32	32	....	....	6	3	....	6	1	....	....	16	2	1	3	3		
....	392	327	24	41	71	24	85	40	3	....	4	227	12	32	44	18		
....	109	79	16	14	8	1	16	....	....	....	36	61	1	1	2	3		
....	210	186	2	22	100	4	146	55	1	....	....	336	24	6	30	58		
....	112	91	7	14	29	11	92	19	12	....	....	103	3	5	8	11		
....	115	92	10	13	36	4	25	12	3	....	4	84	5	45	50	14		
....	1,258	1,027	43	188	560	63	1,186	353	24	....	88	2,274	93	58	151	208		
....	213	177	6	30	20	4	40	29	....	....	....	93	6	6	12	4		
....	109	93	5	11	5	10	10	21	2	32	2	83	1	6	7	....		
....	15	15	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....		
....	638	502	28	108	209	68	375	61	1	....	....	714	52	42	94	29		
....	10	10	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....	2	6	....	1	1	....		
....	145	126	....	19	47	18	52	18	5	....	4	144	13	18	31	1		
....	55	41	7	7	7	....	6	3	....	46	4	66	2	....	2	3		
....	30	25	1	4	3	2	4	1	....	....	....	10	....	2	2	1		
....	34	26	2	6	6	9	26	13	1	....	....	55	3	1	4	1		
....	12	11	....	1	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....		
....	77	64	5	8	7	3	19	6	....	....	1	36	....	3	3	2		
....	709	561	30	118	156	17	816	64	7	....	2,991	4,051	27	17	44	62		
....	8	6	2	....	....	2	5	13	....	....	....	20	....	1	1	....		

....	426	....	425	Mallee	506	651	1,157	1	291	610	122	....	....	....	1,023
....	1	....	1	Bairagee	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3
....	19	....	19	Dhobie	27	39	66	....	18	83	8	....	....	....	61
....	27	....	27	Lohar	25	24	49	1	11	27	5	....	....	....	41
....	70	....	70	Nayee	76	88	164	1	40	83	25	....	....	....	149
....	113	....	113	Thelee	100	136	236	1	86	134	34	....	....	....	254
....	88	2	90	Kollee	132	137	269	....	79	124	34	....	....	....	237
....	....	....	....	Kolatee	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
....	6	21	27	Mang	18	20	47	....	8	27	6	....	....	....	41
....	47	1	48	Chamblar	68	99	167	....	58	95	6	1	....	....	160
....	1	....	1	Ghudree	1	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2
....	11	9	20	Pardee	37	52	89	....	28	47	8	....	....	....	83
....	1	....	1	Lonaree	3	2	5	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2
....	29	6	35	Wunjaree	29	41	70	2	24	37	7	....	....	....	68
....	8	....	8	Bhoree	10	18	28	12	0	14	1	....	....	....	24
....	2	....	2	Vidhoor	2	5	7	2	1	4	1	....	....	....	6
....	....	335	335	Bheel	504	536	1,040	....	376	494	87	....	....	....	957
....	184	3	187	Mhar	200	356	619	....	168	339	73	1	....	....	581
1	347	38	386	Mussulman	441	498	739	23	340	387	186	3	3	1	920
....	1	....	1	Tukaree	2	1	3	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	3
....	2	....	2	Hurdass	1	2	3	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	7
1	3,632	421	4,054	Fifty-five	4,905	5,797	10,302	519	2,910	5,211	1,358	20	0	1	9,009

DIX D.

CATTLE IN PETTA SONGIER, TALOOKA DHOOLIA, KHANDEISH COLLECTORATE.

		CATTLE											CARTS.			
		MALES AND FEMALES of which			BULLOCKS AND HE-BUFFALOES.											
Old, Dead, or sick Labor-ing.	Total of Columns 4 and 20.	Have had the Dunlight.	Have been Varch-ated.	Have not had the Distemper nor have been Varchated.	Kept for Agricultural purposes.	Kept for other purposes.	Cows and Calves.	She-Buffaloes and their young.	Bulls, Bullocks and He-Buffaloes of three years and upwards.	Bulls and He-Buffaloes of two years.	Sheep and Goats, &c.	Total.	Large.	Small.	Total.	Ploughs.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
....	2,180	1,721	206	253	804	63	1,233	409	....	....	119	2,678	160	45	205	461
....	4	4	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1
....	127	101	11	15	40	3	62	10	6	13	31	165	9	4	13	16
....	92	79	5	8	26	5	19	16	....	....	....	63	1	5	6	7
....	312	230	45	37	59	4	104	40	1	....	74	282	8	7	15	22
....	490	403	28	59	190	80	212	111	....	....	4	567	53	18	71	56
....	506	390	26	90	164	32	223	47	....	....	172	638	27	9	36	71
....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....
....	88	71	1	16	6	7	13	3	2	....	39	70	2	2	4	2
....	327	268	5	54	27	23	80	57	....	....	25	212	1	19	20	6
....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	172	143	6	23	29	3	35	16	1	....	107	191	2	3	5	9
....	7	4	3	....	2	....	3	2	....	....	1	8	1	....	1	1
....	158	105	14	19	5	477	140	19	8	....	9	658	1	2	3	3
....	52	45	....	7	....	14	25	....	....	....	....	39	4	3	7	....
....	13	11	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1,997	1,582	138	277	67	7	111	19	....	....	1,500	1,704	12	2	14	25
....	1,199	998	11	190	37	17	148	39	57	....	154	452	5	15	20	12
....	1,859	1,580	35	244	167	99	332	148	28	....	338	1,112	43	39	82	54
....	6	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	10	9	....	1	1	1	....	5	....	....	....	7	1	....	1	....
1	19,811	15,900	1,259	2,502	4,777	1,413	9,470	2,749	253	91	6,674	25,424	940	567	1,507	1,905

P. A. ELPHINSTONE, Captain,

Acting Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish.

No. 736 of 1862.

From L. R. Ashburner, Esq.,
Collector of Khandeish,

To B. H. Ellis, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a report by Captain Elphinstone, Superintendent of Survey in Khandeish, proposing new rates of assessment for the Songier Petta of the Dhoolia Talooka. The following is a very brief analysis of his report.

2. The Songier petta as at present constituted contains 69 villages of which one is alienated. The soil is of but middling quality, the best of it being found in the eastern portion of the district.

Number of villages.
Soil.

3. The climate is generally good, though in some of the villages the people suffer from guinea-worm. The fatality of small-pox has, it appears, been much mitigated by vaccination, 9 per-cent of the population having availed themselves of that prophylactic.

4. The Songier petta contains 235 square miles, of which 107,600 acres are culturable; the population being 19,811 souls, or 84 to the square mile. The majority are of the agricultural classes, whose only grievance appears to be that the Civil Courts compel them to pay their debts. Captain Elphinstone's 6th paragraph is devoted to the pernicious influence of the money-lender; but it is more easy to point out this evil than to suggest a practical remedy. The intelligent and grasping capitalist oppresses the ignorant pauper all over the world; but as a capitalist he nevertheless performs important functions to society.

Extent.
Population.

5. The crops and mode of agriculture are those common to the rest of Khandeish. Exotic cotton has been tried and failed.

6. Captain Elphinstone in paragraph 10 to 13 of his report describes the means of irrigation enjoyed by the Songier petta. There are, it appears, six bundaras in this district, of which only four are permanent, and they are in want of some repairs. There are 915 wells, of which only 356 are in repair and subject to assessment when used for irrigation. Water is generally found near the surface of the soil, but some of the villages are very badly supplied even with drinking water. This part of Captain Elphinstone's report contains some valuable suggestions for the restoration of ancient works of irrigation, remains of which are still seen. These shall be considered in the Public Works department.

Irrigation.

7. Cattle are bred in considerable numbers in the western portion of the districts, but they are the inferior breed of Khandeish. A weekly cattle fair is held during the monsoon at Songier. The price of a pair of bullocks fit for the plough averages from 30 to 60 rupees.

Cattle.

8. Songier is the only market town of any importance, being on the grand trunk road to Agra and also on the high road to Surat *vid* the Kondai-bari Pass. Smaller markets are held at the villages of Nahlode and Chimtan, and there is a yearly jatra at the last-named village and at Kapurna, but very little business is done on these occasions.

Markets.

9. Coarse woollen kumlees and cotton cloths are manufactured in considerable numbers, there being 360 looms in regular work. The workers in brass and copper of Songier have good local reputation.

Manufactures.

10. Cotton, oil seeds, indigo, and cotton cloths are exported, and salt, cocoanuts, spices, and piece goods are imported.

Exports and Imports.

11. Roads are in fair order; the trunk road to Agra is the only metalled road passing through the district from north to south, the rest are fair-weather roads, that to Surat being the most important.

12. The operations of surveying and classification appear to have been conducted with much accuracy, the error being only 26 goontas in the former and 5 pies in the latter.

Survey and Classification.

13. In paragraph 19 Captain Elphinstone treats of the fluctuations of the revenue of this district since it has been under British rule, which will be best understood by a reference to the diagram which accompanies his report. The slow progress the district has made in cultivation and revenue indicate over-assessment and the necessity of a liberal reduction.

14. Of the 68 Government villages in Songier, 9 have been already assessed when they formed part of the Amulnair talooka. Captain Elphinstone has divided the remaining 59 villages into three classes or groups, arranged according to soils, proximity to markets, and natural advantages of position.

The following are the rates he proposes :—

Class.	Villages.	Maximum Dry Crop Assessment proposed.	
		Rs. a. p.	
1	9	2 0 0	
2	30	1 13 0	
3	20	1 10 0	

15. The maximum rates of 1st class villages in the neighbouring talookas of Amulnair and Virdhul are Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 respectively; but Captain Elplinstone explains that the best of the Songier villages are inferior to those of Amulnair and Virdhul in soil, and the agricultural population is in a more depressed state. On the whole I think the rates he proposes are fair and reasonable, and beg to suggest their confirmation. The financial result will be a reduction of Rs. 7,718 on the revenue of the petta; but as there is abundance of waste land, it is probable that the deficiency will soon be made good in extended cultivation.

16. The villages marked with an asterisk in Statement A of the report obtain no relief by the proposed new assessment, and in some the revenue is slightly enhanced; but Capt. Elphinstone reports that he has satisfied himself that these villages have hitherto been

assessed at a rate lower than their soil and natural advantages would have justified, and that they were therefore entitled to no relief.

17. There are, it appears, 1,172 acres of mothustul or land irrigated from wells in this district. First class land of this description has hitherto been assessed at Rs. 4-2-8 per acre and second class at Rs. 3-13-8. Captain Elphinstone proposes a maximum rate of Rs. 3 per acre, the intermediate rates being paid according to a scale in use by his department, which he informs me will give a minimum rate of Rs. 1-8. These are the rates already sanctioned for Amulnair. I think them fair, and beg to submit them for confirmation.

18. Captain Elphinstone proposes to make a separate report on Pathustul rates of assessment. The unsatisfactory mode in which his land is assessed was brought to notice by Major Wingate, and the late Revenue Commissioner reported on the same subject during his late visit to Khandeish. I have requested Captain Elphinstone to postpone his report till the result of the late Revenue Commissioner's reference to Government is known. I trust you will enable me to communicate this to Captain Elphinstone before long.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector.

Khandeish Collector's Camp, Lohara,
1st April 1862.

No. 934 OF 1862.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From B. H. ELLIS, Esq.,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

To the Honourable A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of Government the accompanying papers received in this office on the 11th instant.

From Collector of Khandeish, No. 736, dated 1st April 1862, with accompaniments, relative to the revision of the assessment of the Songier Petta, Dhoolia Talooka, Khandeish.

2. The natural features of the district under revision have been described at length by the Acting Superintendent (whose report I commend to the attention of His Excellency in Council as full of interesting details), and I at once proceed to a consideration of the rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone and concurred in by Mr. Ashburner.

Amulnair, Virdhul, Nundoorbar.

3. The Songier petta is said to partake much of the nature of the districts immediately adjoining it, though its best soils are not so good as the 1st class lands in those districts, and the first point of inquiry is how the neighbouring districts were assessed.

4. On referring to the records I find that the following rates were introduced into the Amulnair, Virdhul, and Nundoorbar talookas, the districts alluded to:—

Amulnair.		Virdhul.		Nundoorbar.	
Class.	Rate per Acre.	Class.	Rate per Acre.	Class.	Rate per Acre.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1st..	2 4 0	1st	2 8 0	1st	2 8 0
	2 2 0	2nd	2 2 0	2nd	2 2 0
2nd..	1 14 0	3rd	1 12 0	3rd	1 12 0
	1 8 0	4th	1 8 0	4th	1 10 0 1 6 0

5. It may be observed that the assessment of Amulnair was revised* before the prices of agricultural produce reached their present high standard, and that the facility of carriage by rail did not then form an element of consideration in fixing the rates.

* In 1857-58.

6. The assessment of Virdhul was revised in 1860-61. The rates introduced were proposed by the Superintendent after duly taking into consideration the circumstances noticed above, and with the

consent of Mr. Mansfield, who was then in Khandeish on circuit. This settlement was confirmed by Government in Resolution No. 3028 of the 3rd July 1861.

7. The rates for Nundoorbar were fixed by Mr. Mansfield himself. The Acting Superintendent proposed the following:—

Vide report from this office, No. 936 of 23rd instant.

1st	Class	.....	2	4	0	per acre.
2nd	do.	.....	2	0	0	do.
3rd	do.	.....	1	12	0	do.
4th	do.	.....	1 10 0 and 1 6 0			do.

But Mr. Mansfield thought that these rates were not high enough, and he directed the settlement of the district according to the Virdhul rates.

8. It is true that Songier does not possess the rich soils of the tracts of land bordering on the Taptee, but then it has the great advantage of having a good metalled road running right through its length and connecting it with the market of Dhoolia. This, added to its greater proximity to the line of rail than Virdhul and Nundoorbar, and the situation of its chief town at the junction of the high road to Agra with that from Khandeish to Surat, gives it very favourable opportunities for the profitable disposal of its produce. Even admitting the statement made by the Superintendent, that Songier is not equal to Virdhul in the general prosperity of its inhabitants, yet it cannot be inferior in this respect to the population of Nundoorbar.

9. I have no personal knowledge of Khandeish, but judging from analogy, I should think the rates proposed by Captain Elphinstone for the Songier petta ought to be raised. If the second class villages in Virdhul and Nundoorbar pay Rs. 2-2 per acre, I do not perceive why the first class villages of Songier, which have certainly in some respects greater advantages, should not be able to pay something more.

10. The first class villages of Virdhul and Nundoorbar having been fixed at Rs. 2-8 per acre, I believe it will not be unreasonable to fix the highest maximum rate for the Songier petta at Rs. 2-4 per

acre, which I now beg respectfully to recommend for sanction. If this be approved, the Superintendent may be directed to divide his second group of villages into two subdivisions—one consisting of the villages in the proximity of the first class group to have a maximum rate of Rs. 2, the other subdivision a maximum rate of Rs. 1-14. The third class I would leave unaltered at Rs. 1-10, as Captain Elphinstone has taken into consideration, in fixing the rates for this group, the elements to which, I think, he has not given sufficient weight in the rates proposed for the 1st and 2nd groups.

11. With this alteration, the first class villages will still have a maximum rate not higher than the corresponding class in the neighbouring talooka of Amulnair, where the rates were fixed without reference to the Railway, which now passes through Khandeish, while as compared with Virdhul (a talooka lately formed out of some of the villages of this very petta) or with Nundoorbar, the inhabitants of which are worse off in respect to market, climate, and circumstances, there will still be a difference of four annas, the maximum rate proposed for Songier being Rs. 2-4, while that of the other two districts is Rs. 2-8.

12. The result of Captain Elphinstone's rates based upon the cultivation of 1860-61 was a decrease of Rs. 7,688 compared with the actual collections of that year. If the modification now proposed be adopted, the immediate loss to Government will probably be somewhat under Rs. 6,000.

13. The district under revision is susceptible of much improvement, more than two-thirds of the culturable lands being uncultivated.

14. The 10th to 12th paragraphs of Captain Elphinstone's report describe some of the means by which an improvement may be effected. I would request attention to Captain Elphinstone's excellent suggestions, and I hope that the Public Works department may be able to take up at once the consideration of some of the works of irrigation to which he refers.

15. From the 23rd paragraph of the Acting Superintendent's report it will be seen that there is some irrigated land in the Songier petta. Captain Elphinstone proposes to defer a settlement until he has submitted a report on the system of Pathustul assessment. Without expressing any final convictions on the best mode of assess-

ing such lands, I may mention that my present opinion is entirely in favour of the Jinuswar method, advocated by Captain Elphinstone, and I would suggest that the orders for the Pathustul assessment of the village of Mandhul be held in abeyance until a decision is arrived at on the report which Captain Elphinstone promises. I cannot find that Mr. Mansfield made any report on the subject, as is supposed by the Collector in his concluding paragraph.

Government Resolution No. 5173, dated 30th December 1859.

16. The land irrigated from wells amounts at present to 1,172 acres. Captain Elphinstone proposes for such lands a maximum assessment of Rs. 3 per acre, in conformity with the settlement introduced into the Virdhul talooka. This proposition I recommend for sanction.

17. Captain Elphinstone's remarks regarding the prevalence of guinea-worm in villages where water is drawn from wells with steps are of general interest. I have instituted inquiries to ascertain whether his view is confirmed by the experience of officers in other localities.

18. In conclusion I beg the favour of an early answer to this letter, as the season is already far advanced.

I have the honour to be, &c.

B. H. Ellis,
Revenue Commissioner N. D.

Tanna Districts, Camp Agashee, 22nd April 1862.

No. 1988 of 1862.

Revenue Department.

To the Revenue Commissioner N. D.,

Supt. Rev. Survey and Assessment, Khandeish (para. 5).

Public Works Department of the Secretariat (with paragraphs 10 to 12 of Captain Elphinstone's Report) (paragraph 8).

Principal Inspector General, Medical Department (with paragraph 4 of Captain Elphinstone's Report).

Copy of Resolution passed by Government on the foregoing documents.

In his report submitting the rates proposed for this district (Songier) by the Acting Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, and

recommended by the Collector for the consideration of Government, the Revenue Commissioner points out that these rates are pitched considerably lower than the rates introduced into the already settled and adjoining districts of Amulnair, Virdhul, and Nundoorbar.

2. The maximum rate fixed for the two latter, which has been settled since the late rise of prices and since the extension of the Railway into Khandeish, is Rs. 2-8 per acre, whilst in Amulnair, which was settled before the rise in prices, the maximum is fixed at Rs. 2-4. Mr. Ellis has accordingly recommended this latter lower rate for adoption instead of Rs. 2 per acre, the maximum rate proposed by Captain Elphinstone.

Vide paragraqh 5 of Revenue Commissioner's letter.

3. With respect to the fertility of the soil of the group of villages which form the subject of this correspondence, Captain Elphinstone observes in his 3rd paragraph as follows:—The soil is somewhat similar to the better soils met with in the west of Betawud and Amulnair. It consists of a tolerably fertile black mould, but is not equal to the pure soil for which the valley of the Taptee is so renowned, being more or less mixed with gravel and lime.

4. From this description His Excellency in Council learns that the lands assessed at the maximum rates proposed for the districts under consideration correspond closely with the lands which form the second group of the first class of the Amulnair talooka, and which were assessed at a maximum of Rs. 2-2 per acre, the higher rate of Rs. 2-4 per acre being confined to the villages lying in the valley of the Taptee. Bearing in mind, however, that those rates were fixed previous to the improvement in the agricultural prospects of the province above adverted to, His Excellency concurs with Mr. Ellis in considering the maximum rates for Songier should not be lower than Rs 2-4 per acre. His Excellency in Council also approves of the other modifications in the rates proposed by the Superintendent which have been made by Mr. Ellis.

5. Extract paragraph 10 to 12 of Captain Elphinstone's report should be transferred for consideration to the Public Works department.

6. The Governor in Council approves of the proposal to defer the settlement of the irrigated lands, Captain Elphinstone's report on which will be awaited. The order for the assessment of the village of Mandhul should also be held in abeyance until a decision on the promised report is arrived at.

Vide paragraph 15 of Revenue Commissioner's letter.

7. The assessment proposed for lands watered from wells (mothustul) is, however, sanctioned.

8. Extract paragraph 4 of Captain Elphinstone's report should be forwarded to the Principal Inspector-General of the Medical Department, as it is desirable to ascertain whether the experience of the medical profession confirms his views regarding the prevalence to guinea-worms in villages where water is drawn from wells with steps.

9. In communicating to the cultivators the rates above sanctioned, the Governor in Council desires that they may be informed that these rates are sanctioned, subject to an increase not exceeding one anna in the rupee to be hereafter levied, if its imposition be deemed advisable as a special rate, the proceeds of which shall be expended within the district in maintaining schools and in the construction of roads or other useful public works of a local character.

10. Captain Elphinstone has, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, entitled himself to the special report, which contains much useful and interesting information regarding the condition of the district and its people.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1862.

EXTRACT (*para.* 1 *and* 3 *to* 6) *of a Letter from* Sir C. WOOD, *No.* 41, *dated* 31*st December* 1862.

Proceedings, April 1861. Abstract No. 811, page 435 to 503 of accompaniment. Progress Reports of the Khandeish Survey for 1858-59.

Proceedings, July 1861. Abstract No. 1430, page 47 to 119 of accompaniment. Introduction of revised rates into Virdhul Talooka.

1. I have had under my consideration in Council the proceedings of your Govern-

Abstract No. 1440, page 245 to 262 of accompaniment. Explanation by Mr. Robertson of Mr. Mansfield's objections to Report of 1858-59.

Proceedings, May 1862. Abstract Nos. 953 and 954, page 477 to 702 of accompaniment. Introduction of new rates into talookas of Nundoorbar and Songier.

Proceedings, June 1862. Abstract No. 1142, page 485 to 692 of accompaniment. Progress Reports for 1859-60 and 1860-61.

Proceedings, July 1862. Abstract No. 336, pages 523 to 532 of accompaniment. Further explanations as to real cost of Survey per acre.

Proceedings, August 1862. Abstract Nos. 1422 and 1542, page 125 to 140 of accompaniment. Nundoorbar Talooka. Settlement of outbundee villages. Virdhul mothustul (maximum rate of 3 rupees applied to mothustul lands of Nundoorbar).

ment, noted in the margin, relating to the survey and assessment in Khandeish. These proceedings include the progress reports and the papers accompanying them for three years ending October 1861.

3. The reports connected with the introduction of the new rates into the portions of the province ripe for them, and especially those by Captain Elphinstone, are very able and full of interesting particulars of the state of the country and the habits and condition of the population. The new rates seem to have been very carefully and judiciously fixed, and although in the case of Virdhul, the Collector, and in the case of the Songier petta and Nundoorbar, Captain Elphinstone, wished to fix a lower rate, you were, I am of opinion, right in following the suggestion of Mr. Davidson and of the late and present Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Ellis, in sanctioning the higher rates in each case. These rates are more equally apportioned than the former ones, and, taken generally, are equivalent to a considerable remission of revenue; but it is expected that the deficiency thus created will in a few years be more than made up by the additional land taken under cultivation, since there is every reason to suppose that the new rates are quite low enough to encourage the development of the long-dormant capabilities of the district. The most important means to this end is certainly the restoration of the works of irrigation which formerly abounded in the province. Captain Elphinstone states that agriculture in Khandeish is entirely dependent on rain, while the country "presents unusual facilities for making tanks, and even lakes." So well known were these facts to the Mahomedan rulers, that it is said that there is hardly an available spot to be found in any part of the country

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